THE MARION WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. IV. NO 18. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1888 PRICE, 5 CENTS.

ECKHART

Desires your attention for a moment on the subject of

Merchant Tailoring.

☞ Politics will reach no height in which the subject of good clothes is to be forgotten. There lives not a man that has not an interest in neat, well-fitting clothing. Where to leave his order so that he gets a choice garment that just suits him is the absorbing question. A single trial at ECKHART'S answers the question more emphatically than words. He has

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Of the latest and most popular fabrics to select from, he has the acknowledged leading cutter of this city, and more than that, the

Prices are Right.

☞ Leave your order for whatever you want in the best style with

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—THE—

People's Store!

By their large and attractive display at the fair this year,

Markert, Schoenlaub & Company

Gave evidence to the citizens of Marion and vicinity that they are still the real

HEADQUARTERS!

—FOR—

CHINA

—AND—

QUEENSWARE,

—AND—

Lamps of All Kinds.

An especially fine line of HANGING LAMPS at Prices that are POPULAR.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Fatal Railroad Wreck

ONE EXCURSION TRAIN RUNS INTO ANOTHER

EIGHTY PEOPLE KILLED AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY INJURED

A Wrecking Train and a Number of Physicians Sent to the Scene of the Accident—The Full Particulars and Names of the Victims Unobtainable on Account of the Desolate Spot on Which the Catastrophe Occurred

WILKESBARRE, Pa, Oct 11—News reaches here of a horrible catastrophe on the Lehigh Valley road, in which seventy five or more persons were killed and a larger number injured. The accident took place late last night near Mud Run station. According to the meager information now attainable the train wrecked was the fourth section of an excursion which was being run to Hazleton to attend a Catholic celebration there.

The fourth section was stopped near the bridge at Mud Run, where there is a high and steep embankment when the following section, under a confusion of orders, crashed into the rear of it and precipitated the entire train down the bank into the river. It is supposed that many must have been drowned. The excursion was made up of people from Luzerne and Lackawanna counties.

The train wrecked was returning from the Father Matthews celebration with the delegates from this place. The accident occurred near Penn Haven. The fifth section ran rapidly around a curve, and telescoped the fourth section. Reports of the number killed vary from forty to eighty. The exact facts cannot be learned until the wrecking train sent out from here with surgeons returns.

For their regular trains the Lehigh Valley company use their new branch from Wattenhaven to Hazleton, but Alexander Mitchell of this city, the division superintendent, was afraid to trust the bridges on the new route with these heavy trains and sent them around the old route by Penn Haven junction.

The first train left Hazleton to return about 9 p m, the others following as fast as possible. The first three sections got through all right, but the fifth section crashed into the fourth which for some unexplained reason was standing on the track.

The report of the accident created the wildest alarm and terror in this city, for the fourth section contained most of the Wilkesbarreans who had gone down. All the cars were crowded.

All physicians from White Haven and near by points are at the wreck, as are also all Lehigh Valley officials from this city.

The only information is from passengers on the Central railway trains, who report a terrible condition of affairs, the groans of the wounded being heard across the river where the tracks of the Central run.

At the depot here hundreds of people are gathered on the platform many weeping for the safety of their friends supposed to be on the wrecked train.

Several cars of the forward section were telescoped and forty people were killed outright and about an equal number injured many of them probably fatally. It is impossible to ascertain the names or residences of any of the victims, but their number given above is approximately accurate.

The last reports place the number of killed at eighty and the number of injured over one hundred and fifty. There is not a worse spot on the line for such an accident.* The track there runs close beside the Lehigh river, a steep embankment sixty to seventy five feet high running down from the tracks to the river.

The tracks of the Central railroad of New Jersey run along the opposite side of the river, and the passengers on the train that reached here at 10 o'clock had a distinct view of the awful scene by the light of glimmering lamps and torches. They say that the cars were smashed to pieces, and hurled from the track, and that several had rolled part of the way down the steep embankment and others were standing right across the track. The spot is a desolate one. The nearest town is White Haven four miles away, while in the other direction the nearest place is Mauch Chunk.

The railroad officials at this point also flatly decline to say anything whatever about the accident.

The cars were all crowded to the doors, many women and children being among the excursionists.

FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE INJURED

An Amphitheater Gives Way With Serious and Fatal Results at Quincy, Ill

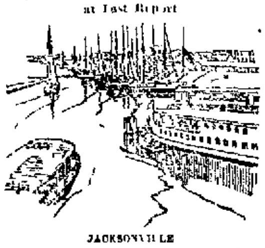
QUINCY, Ill, Oct 11—Five hundred people were injured, half of them seriously last night, by the collapse of the amphitheater to assist in the big annual celebration of Quincy. A seating capacity of 7,000 had been provided for those wishing to witness the pyrotechnic display. At 8 o'clock when the first rocket was fired the supports at the west end gave way and the entire structure, 600 feet long wavered and fell to the ground, carrying with it its mass of living freight.

The night was very dark and through it all arose the groans and cries of the imprisoned multitude. Those who had presence of mind at once set about extricating those who were secured by the debris, and stretchers were provided as quickly as possible and the wounded conveyed from the scene to the adjacent houses, which were changed into impromptu hospitals. Far as could be learned there were not less than five hundred injured, and half of that number sustained serious wounds. The only fatal injury reported was that of Albert W Wells, an attorney of this city and candidate for the legislature. No hope is entertained for his recovery. The excitement was so great that the streets remained crowded all night. Newspaper offices were besieged by anxious people who sought the names of friends or relatives who might have been injured.

There is no doubt that a number of those injured will die.

THE JACKSONVILLE SCOURGE

Sixty-three New Cases and Three Deaths at Last Report



JACKSONVILLE

JACKSONVILLE, Fla, Oct. 11—The official bulletin shows that for the past twenty four hours there were sixty three new cases of yellow fever and three deaths. The deaths were: J L Elliott, Mrs Mary I Smith and C Holbrook. Total cases to date 3,354, deaths 303.

The new cases are: Whites eight, as follows: Mrs Lenhart — Holbert, Miss West and Master West, Miss Hernandez, Mrs W R Ross, Mrs J L Chadwick, Lizzie Johnson, John Jameson, Mrs Ryan, George Lopez, J L Reynolds, Miss Delia Cook, Mary Butler, Angela Cancio, J R Meredith, Mrs Meredith, Eva Joyner.

Strenuous efforts are being made to secure a modification of quarantine, so as to permit the moving of the orange crops, which will be ready for picking in about three weeks. The crop will be an immense one, about three hundred thousand boxes of oranges.

Col Southmayd, of the Red Cross, is reported in Georgia papers as stating that the Jacksonville Auxiliary association has squandered $50,000. The actual amount expended is $21,000.

The relief restaurant will be closed October 12.

The condition of Manager Stockton, of the Times-Union, is still favorable.

At the wedding last night of W R Ross and Miss Lissie Lovett the bride was taken with symptoms of yellow fever and is very ill.

Mrs Newton, a nurse from Nashville has been sent away under arrest and on a serious charge of misconduct.

One death is reported from Gainesville—a colored man. There is only one case of the fever there now.

A Norwegian Bark Allowed to Land

BOSTON, Oct 11—The Norwegian bark Hardi which has been detained at quarantine for some days on suspicion of having yellow fever on board, was released to-day, and allowed to enter. The captain states there has not been any fever only intermittent or climatic fever. The bark brings 5,000 bags of sugar.

Another Centennial Attraction

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11—With the closing weeks of the centennial every effort is being made by the commissioners, the railroads and nearly every citizen of the Ohio valley to make each day's attendance larger than that of the previous day. There have been many attractions here that have aided in drawing visitors to the city, but none as popular as the announcement that Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett will give a round of Shakespearian tragedies. They open at the Grand Opera house the week beginning October 15, in "Julius Cæsar," "Othello," "Merchant of Venice" and "Hamlet." Scores of people will doubtless take advantage of the low excursion rates and avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the centennial and see these two greatest of actors on the same trip.

W C T U of Pennsylvania

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11—When the fourteenth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania began a session of devotion preliminary to the opening of the convention in the First Presbyterian church, yesterday, about seven hundred delegates were present. The large auditorium was handsomely decorated with flowers and banners for the occasion. The morning session was taken up by the roll call and examination of credentials. The afternoon session included the appointment of committees, reading of the minutes of the executive committee the annual address of Mrs. President Swift and reports of officers.

She Married a Count Three Times

PITTSBURG, Pa, Oct. 11—Miss Virginia Crox of this city, and Guiseppe Carusa, Count di Montercide of Italy were united in marriage by Mayor McCallin at his private office yesterday. At 7 o'clock last evening the Rev Mr Maxwell performed the marriage ceremony in Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, and at 8.30 o'clock the marriage ceremony was performed in the Grant street cathedral according to the Roman Catholic rites. The count is a member of the Catholic church and his bride is an Episcopalian. At the conclusion of the three marriage ceremonies the count and countess started for Italy.

They Broke the No License Law

ROCKFORD, Ill, Oct 11—The grand jury returned twenty indictments against twenty three Rockford saloonkeepers who have been openly selling liquor since the no license law went into effect. One man is said to have twenty four counts against him. The liquor dealers have a society here, and a fund, and will fight every case. It is charged that a juryman kept the dealers posted upon every step taken and many of them left the city before the officers could arrest them.

Temperance Parade

HAZLETON, Pa, Oct. 11—The annual parade of the Catholic Temperance society, of the Scranton diocese, in honor of Father Matthews, was held this morning. The societies were in line with a total of 10,000 men and boys. Many priests were in line in carriages. It was the greatest temperance demonstration ever held in coal regions.

Shot His Wife and Suicided

BOSTON, Oct 11—Winfield S Walker, a printer, thirty six years old, shot his wife Florence in East Somerville last night and then shot himself probably fatally. The woman may recover. The couple separated a year ago, Walker accusing his wife of unfaithfulness. He called on her last night and after some words the shooting occurred.

NEW YORK, Oct 11—Recorder Smythe, in the court of general sessions, has sentenced Adolph Reiche, the wife murderer, to be hanged on Friday, November 30.

Agricultural Report.

CONDITION OF CROPS AS REPORTED TO WASHINGTON

THE AVERAGE YIELD OF BOTH SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT

A Slight Increase in Yield But the Quality is Below the Average—An Excellent Corn Crop—A Decline in Buckwheat and Potatoes—Condition of Tobacco and Cotton—Other Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Oct 11—The agricultural department's returns relative to the wheat crops are those of yield per acre, by counties. As consolidated, the general average for winter wheat is twelve bushels per acre, and for spring wheat slightly over ten bushels. The former has yielded better than the early expectation, the latter much worse. This is, of course, in measure bushels. The quality is much below the average, which will still further reduce the supply, as well as can be shown more exactly hereafter, from testimony of inspectors and millers' weights.

The winter wheat averages of states of considerable production are New York, 14 1, Pennsylvania 13 7, Maryland, 11 5, Virginia 8 7, Texas, 11 2, Tennessee, 9 5, Kentucky 11 2, Ohio, 11 2, Michigan, 14 5, Indiana, 11 3, Illinois, 8, Missouri, 12 6, Kansas, 14 7, California, 13 7, Oregon, 16 3.

The spring wheat averages are Wisconsin, 11 8 bushels, Minnesota 8 7, Iowa, 10 8, Nebraska, 10 8, Colorado, 17 5, Dakota 9 4, Montana 10 5, Washington, 15 5, Utah, 16 3. The spring wheat of the New England states ranges from fourteen to sixteen bushels.

The returns of the condition of the present corn crop has been equalled only three times in ten years, and is exceeded materially only by that of 1879 when condition was 98 and the subsequent ascertained yield, twenty eight bushels by the census of 1880. The present average of condition is 92, against 94 2 in September. There has been some reduction from frost in northern New England, New York and Michigan. There has been no decline in the northwest, and the status of the great corn surplus states remains as on the 1st of September. Bad weather in the south has had a slight effect in reducing condition. The indications favor a result ranging little from twenty six bushels per acre, making a full average. The district of commercial corn gives the following averages: Ohio, 93, Indiana, 95, Illinois, 95, Iowa, 90, Missouri, 95, Kansas, 77, New York 83, Pennsylvania, 93, Virginia, 89, Kentucky 95, Tennessee, 89, Georgia, 89, Texas 91, Nebraska, 97.

The condition of buckwheat has declined heavily from 93 7 last month to 79 11, mainly from the effects of frosts as this grain is produced only in the higher latitudes. In New York the decline was from 93 to 70, Pennsylvania from 95 to 91, Michigan from 85 to 77.

The average condition of the potato crop is about 87, a decline of less than four points. New York stands at 83, Michigan at 83, a decline of six and seven points, respectively.

Tobacco has fully maintained the condition of last month, averaging for all kinds 88 9.

The report shows a decline in the condition of cotton. The heavy rains of the latter part of August have been continued during the larger part of the last month, causing sprouting of seed in the bolls, rotting of the lower and shedding of the top bolls and foliage. Rains and winds have interfered with picking and discolored the fibre and reduced the grade. Recently the weather has been more favorable and quality has somewhat improved. Some correspondents report a short staple. The crop is everywhere late, and slight frosts threaten early destruction of the plants, yet killing frosts are still in the future and the length of the season therefore uncertain.

The average of reported condition is 78 9, a decline from 83 8 in September. Louisiana and South Carolina show the greatest reduction, and Texas, Florida and North Carolina the least. The state estimates are as follows: Virginia, 80, North Carolina, 81, South Carolina, 75, Georgia, 79, Florida, 85, Alabama, 83, Mississippi, 81, Louisiana, 70, Texas, 77, Arkansas, 82, Tennessee, 91.

The caterpillar and boll worm have been present in all except the northern tier of states, and have wrought some damage.

Important to Fruit Raisers

WASHINGTON, Oct 11—The hotel registers hold the names of numerous lawyers and a host of witnesses on both sides of a case which is now on hearing before the interstate commerce commission. It is the complaint of the Delaware Grange and Patrons of Husbandry against the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad company. The interests involved are those of the fruit growers of the Delaware peninsula. They charge that the corporation, which is a branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, has not only overcharged and discriminated in its rates but also caused heavy losses by running the fruit trains on the schedule of freight trains, when they should have been run as express trains. The hearing promises to be a long one. It occupied the attention of the commission all of yesterday, and came up again this morning. The fruit season is now practically over, but the grangers want "indemnity for the past and guarantees for the future," in the language of diplomacy.

Enforcing the Chinese Exclusion Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—The collector of customs at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, has telegraphed the secretary of the treasury that a number of Chinese laborers from Alaska were en route to that port by the American steamer Ancon, and that the vessel had touched at Victoria, B C, but that none of the Chinese had landed. He asked what action he should take in the premises.

Assistant Secretary Maynard telegraphed that they could not land under the terms of the Chinese exclusion bill. They may assume international importance, as Alaska is an American territory, and the transit thither over the high seas on an American ship is construed in certain diplomatic quarters not to take the vessel out of American territory. The fact that this vessel touched at a British port will also enter into the question.

Only a Hoax

WASHINGTON, Oct 11—The legation of the United States at Madrid having received many inquiries from persons in different states respecting a large fortune alleged to have been left by a Gen John Feathertugill, a native American serving in the Spanish army, applied to the Spanish war department for information. It was found after a thorough investigation that no such person had ever been connected with the Spanish army.

Congress May Adjourn Next Week

WASHINGTON, Oct 11—Senator Harris, of Tennessee, the leading member of the senate finance committee in the absence of Senator Beck, said last night that congress would probably adjourn on Thursday of next week.

TRACK AND DIAMOND

Result of the Races at Latonia and Jerome Park—Base Ball

CINCINNATI, Oct 11—The races at the Latonia race course were well attended.

First race, split, no pooling. At the second trial Irma H got the tip and went to the front, winning by half a length, Comet second, a neck ahead of Superior, third. Time 1 19.

Second race: Tom Nichols and Redstone got off in the lead and ran neck and neck around the circuit to the head of the stretch, when Tom Nichols ran away from his companion, winning, hands down, by several lengths, Bluestone second, Redstone third. Time 1 59 1 2.

Third race: Havellah went to the front at the turn and led into the stretch, Laura Stone came up, winning by a length, Meekie H second, Havellah third. Time 0 55 3 4.

Joyful, entered in the third race, fell, throwing Jockey Soden and injuring him seriously about the head and chest. Hollis took Soden's place on Joyful.

Jockey Monahan, who broke his collar bone while riding Rhody Pringle at Washington park, rode Meekie H and his collar bone broke again.

Fourth race: Irma H got off well and led by two lengths to the head of the stretch and quit. In a close finish Governor won by a head, Bonanza second, Derochment third. Time 1 43 1 4.

Fifth race: Santa Cruso and Louis D'Or got off first and ran well together round the circuit, Louis D'Or winning under the whip by a nose, Santa Cruso second, Marchburn third. Time 1 15.

Sixth race: Finality first, Morina second. Time 1 10 1 2.

Jerome Park Races

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—The Jerome Park races resulted as follows: First race, purse, five and a half furlongs: Yum Yum first, Sam Harper, Jr, second, Niagara third. Time 1 09 3 4.

Second race, one and three sixteenths of a mile: Paragon first, Bronzomarte second, Oarsman third. Time 2 06 1 4.

Third race, Titan stakes, two year olds, fourteen hundred yards: Salvator first, Cyclone Colt second, Fresno third. Time 1 23 3 4.

Fourth race, mile and half a furlong: Prince Royal first, Pliny second, Last Attempt third. Time 1 53 1 4.

Fifth race: Appeal stakes, heats, 1,400 yards: Banner Bearer first, Prose second. Two starters. Time 1 24 and 1 24 1 4.

Base Ball

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 4, Kansas City 3

At Philadelphia—Athletic 8, Baltimore 1
At St. Louis—St Louis 4, Louisville 7
At Boston—Boston 7, Indianapolis 15
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 1, Detroit 2
At New York—New York 1, Pittsburg 0

ESCAPE FROM A MOB

A Colored Woman Killed by a Train, and the Crew Threatened With Lynching

BIRMINGHAM, Ala, Oct 11—Conductor Brantley, Engineer Brown and a freight train crew of four men on the Birmingham Mineral railroad narrowly escaped lynching yesterday afternoon. A freight train in charge of Conductor Brantley and his crew ran over and killed a colored woman, named Cora Dickson, at Smith's mines, eight miles from this city.

The woman was drunk and lying across the track. The engineer blew his whistle, but did not slacken the speed of his train. The train passed over the woman and her body was ground into fragments. The train was stopped and some of the crew took a shovel and threw the fragments of the body from the track.

About two hundred negro miners had witnessed the accident, and when they saw the crew handle the woman's body in such a manner they became indignant. Many of them were drinking and nearly all were armed. They surrounded the train with drawn pistols, and swore they would lynch the entire crew.

While five of the negroes went to a store near by, the entire crew of the train got on the engine, and a brakeman stealthily uncoupled it from the train. Then Engineer Lawson pulled the throttle open and the engine started toward the city at a lively rate. A number of shots were fired at the men on the engine as it dashed away, but no damage was done beyond breaking the cab windows.

The superintendent of the road notified the crew that the first man who gave the story to the newspapers would lose his job, but some of the crew had already decided they wanted a job on another road.

Loss of Life in a Ship Wreck

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—The National line steamer the Queen collided with the fishing schooner Madeline near the coast of Newfoundland during a dense fog last Friday morning, cutting the schooner in two. Only four of the crew of the schooner were saved, twenty being lost.

Starved to Death in Fifty Five Days

MERIDEN, Conn, Oct 11—Mary Griffen, fifty five years old, died at the almshouse here to-day after fifty five days of voluntary starvation. She took nothing but water during that time and could not be forced to do otherwise. She was insane on this subject.

Chief Train Dispatcher Injured.

JASPER, Ind, Oct. 11—Mr E W Orice chief train dispatcher for the Air Line at Huntingburg, Ind, was last night run into by a work train backing, while he was riding in his three wheeled car, cutting off one foot and breaking his leg.

Several Collisions.

CHICAGO THE SCENE OF A NUMBER OF SMALL RIOTS

MORE SERIOUS TROUBLE LOOKED FOR AT ANY MOMENT

No Immediate Prospect of a Settlement of the Street Car Troubles, While Great Disorder and Possibly Bloodshed May Follow—Running a Few Cars Under Great Difficulties

CHICAGO, Oct 11—There were a large number of collisions between the police and the crowds of people surrounding the car barns and on the streets yesterday, and the temper of the strikers and their sympathizers is evidently becoming more irritable. All day long the tracks on the North Side were covered with obstructions which were renewed as fast as removed, and the policemen guarding the cars were forced, every few yards, to charge and disperse the crowds which gathered in front of the cars and assailed the "scab" conductors and drivers with all sorts of abuse.

The first serious trouble on the North Side occurred during the fifth trip made by the Garfield avenue cars. They had proceeded as far as Indiana street without serious difficulty, when they encountered a crowd of perhaps one thousand people who had piled obstructions on the track. A gang of railroad laborers were set to work to clear away the debris, when a fusilade was commenced by the crowd. Rocks, clubs and missiles of every description flew through the air and when the police, after repeated charges, succeeded in dispersing the crowd it was found that three of the laborers were seriously injured. They were Mike Gibbons, cut on the scalp and badly bruised, seriously injured, August Anderson, struck with a brick and face badly mashed, Nate Crimo, struck in several places by flying bricks. They were removed to the hospital.

More trouble was experienced at about the same spot at 5 30. The crowd on the street has been augmented by persons returning from work, and at the hour named probably five thousand people were packed in the block on Clark street, between Illinois and Indiana. A number of Garfield avenue cars came on their down trip, but were stopped at this point, where the disorderly element of the crowd were throwing obstructions on the tracks. Some bold sympathizers of the strikers got some cedar blocks from a neighboring street, and, piling them on the tracks, poured tar on them. The mass was then set on fire. The police endeavored to disperse the crowd but the throng was so dense that their efforts were unavailing, and realizing that an attempt to force the cars through would probably result in a bloody outbreak they were ordered to return to the barns. No further efforts were made after this to run cars on the North Side.

On the West Side all was quiet until about 2 o'clock, although large crowds had gathered around the Western avenue barns. At that hour Messrs Gubbins and Carson, two officials of the railway company, drove out of the barn in a buggy. Their appearance excited the wrath of the crowd, and they were met by a shower of stones. Both men immediately drew revolvers and fired into the crowd, which became excited to the point of frenzy. The horse became frightened by the noise and started to run with the strikers in pursuit. The buggy dashed across Madison street and Gubbins and Carson again fired into the crowd, which fell back and allowed them to escape. No one was hit by the flying bullets, but Gubbins and Carson were captured by the police at Oakley street and locked up.

The most stubborn encounter of the day, however, occurred at 4 o'clock, when an attempt was made to run a car over the Madison street line. Two thousand persons were crowded around the barn at Western avenue when the car was run out, and they greeted its appearance with a yell. The crowd had been thoroughly exasperated by the shooting affray two hours previous, and it was evident that it meant business. The car had not proceeded ten feet before the cannonade began. Stones and bricks rained upon the car fast and furious.

Police Capt. Aldrich, who was riding in his buggy alongside the car, was struck by a brick and had his scalp laid open. The driver of the car, a man named Huxter, was twice knocked from the platform by well aimed missiles, while none of the policemen and reporters inside escaped without some bruises. Matters were getting critical. Capt. Aldrich was covered with blood, so was the driver of the car. The mob was yelling wildly "kill the scab," "shoot him," "hang him," "smash his face" bricks and stones were flying thick and fast.

The police appeared to be totally unequal to the crowd, and for a time there were reasons why the attempt to take the car down Madison street might have been prudently abandoned, but it was not. Fighting their way foot by foot, the police gradually made way against the crowd which fell away by degrees as the car proceeded eastward until by the time Oakley street was reached nothing harder than curses were hurled at the vehicle and its occupants.

The trip down town was accomplished without interruption, but when Ashland avenue was reached on the return trip the trouble began again. A turbulent crowd encountered when the car first started out, was again met, and the mob contested every inch of the ground. Lieut Shea had to order a charge and the police did some more clubbing. Another charge had to be made at Western avenue, and, finally clubbing right and left, the officers succeeded in running the car into the barn. The railway officials wanted to run out another car, but Capt. Aldrich, in view of the coming darkness and the evident bad temper of the mob, decided that such an attempt would be unwise and the barns were locked up for the night. A large crop of broken heads resulted from the trip, but it is not known that any were dangerously hurt.

A conference was held last night between Mayor Roche and committees representing the North and the West Side strikers with a view to a settlement of the strike. At 9 o'clock the conference dissolved, but Mayor Roche declined to say what has been done. The street car men said that they would report the result of the conference to the meetings of the strikers who were waiting to hear from them but declined to say anything for publication.

A large number of extra police have been sworn in and will be distributed at points where the greatest trouble is anticipated.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. N Y

BLAINE'S TOUR

He Speaks at Goshen, Ind, and Then Goes Direct to Indianapolis

GOSHEN, Ind, Oct. 11—This city was in a whirl of excitement yesterday over the Republican demonstration and the visit of Mr Blaine. Thousands of people thronged in from the country, and the crowd was unprecedented in numbers. Bunting and decorations gave the place a holiday aspect, and immense arches resplendent with the National colors spanned the streets. A mammoth industrial parade in which were exhibits of the furniture, wooden pumps, and other city manufacturing establishments, and the wool and lumber products of the adjoining townships was a special feature. In the line were log cabins and tableaux illustrating practical free trade and the advantages of protection. Three meetings, two in the open air and one at the opera house, were held simultaneously. Gen King, of Maryland, and Col Bridgeland, of Indiana, were among the speakers. Mr Blaine was escorted to the court house square in the afternoon and spoke to 10,000 people amid frequent applause.

Blaine Arrives at Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11—Mr Blaine arrived here at 11 30 o'clock last night and proceeded to Gen Harrison's residence. He received quite an ovation at the depot. At all the stations on the way here immense crowds cheered the train. Where stops were made Mr Blaine bowed his acknowledgements without speaking. At Wabash, Marion and Anderson the throngs were exceptionally large and demonstrative.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—The grand jury has found an indictment for forgery in the first degree against James E Bedell the dishonest real estate manager of the law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate pledging in the court of general sessions to-morrow.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for October 10

NEW YORK—Money 2@3 per cent. Exchange steady, governments steady.

Currency sixes, 121 bid; four coupons, 129 bid; fours and a half, 108¾ bid.

The stock market opened at about last night's prices, but subsequently became weak and on selling of New York & New England and a few other leading stocks prices declined ¼ to ⅜ per cent by midday. There has since been a fractional recovery and the market at this writing is steadier.

Bur & Quincy	113⅜	Michigan Cent	89⅛
Central Pacific	35½	Missouri Pacific	81⅝
C C C & I	61⅝	N Y Central	107
Del & Hudson	118¼	Northwestern	111⅝
Del, Lack & W	141¼	Ohio & Miss	24⅜
Illinois Central	118½	Pacific Mail	38⅝
Lake Shore	102⅞	St Paul	66¾
Louisville & Nash	60¾	Western Union	86

Cincinnati

WHEAT—$1 04@1 10.
CORN—No 2 mixed 44@45½c, No 2 mixed, 46c.
WOOL—Unwashed fine merino 17@18c, one fourth blood combing 23@25c, medium delaine and combing 25@26c, braid, 16@19c, medium combing 23@24c. Fleece washed fine merino, X and XX, 30@32c, medium clothing, 27@28c, delaine fleece, 30@34c.
HAY—No 1 timothy, $14 50; No 2 $10 00; prairie $10 00@11 50; wheat, oats and rye straw, $6 00@7 00.
CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3 50@4 25, fair, $2 25@3 00, common, $1 00@2 00; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 [illegible]; yearlings and calves, $3 00@4 00.
HOGS—Select butchers, $6 00@6 10 fair to good packing $5 50@6 00 fair to good light, $6 40@6 10, common $5 00@5 40.
SHEEP—Common to fair, $2 00@3 25 good to choice $4 00@4 [illegible].
LAMBS—$4 75@5 50.

Pittsburg

CATTLE—Prime, $5 70@6 00 shippers, $5 05; fair to good $4 00@4 75 common, $3 00@3 60.
HOGS—Philadelphias $6 70@6 80 mixed $6 50@6 65 Yorkers $6 30@6 45 common to fair, $6 00@6 25 grassers and stubblers $6 00@6 25 pigs $5 50@6 00.
SHEEP—Prime $4 15@4 30, fair to good, $2 85 common $1 50@2 25.
LAMBS—$4 25@5 25.

Chicago

HOGS—Fair to good, $6 15@6 00; mixed packing, $5 60@5 85, heavy to choice, $5 75@6 15.
CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $3 25@6 50 mixed, $1 25@4 00 stockers and feeders $2 10@3 40.
SHEEP—Common to choice $3 00@4 00.
LAMBS—$4 00@5 50.

New York

WHEAT—No 1 state red, 1 17@1 18, No 2 red winter November, 1 14½.
CORN—Mixed, 55c.
OATS—No 1 white, 41c, No 2 mixed October, 29c.
CATTLE $4 00@5 00 per 100 pounds live weight.

Toledo

WHEAT—Lower cash, $1 07@1 10; October $1 07.
CORN—Quiet, cash, 46c.
OATS—Steady, cash, 25½c.
CLOVER SEED—Cash $5 75; November $5 80.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Frash Frash Frash

THERE ARE 3 DEPARTMENTS!

In our great stock stock of Dry Goods to which we wish to attract your attention just now.
These departments are seasonable and of interest just now, and they are the

WRAPS!

Our Wrap Department is more complete than ever before. An up-stairs room has been fitted and stocked exclusively with a fine assortment of wraps. In Plushes, we have sacques, modjeskas and short wraps. They are guaranteed plush and lined in the very best manner. In Cloths, we have tailor-made Newmarkets, raglans, children's cloaks, havelocks and gretchens, from the cheapest to the very best quality.

Imported Tailor-made Jackets.

We have placed on sale a sample line of these Jackets, the wholesale cost of which were from $6 to $8 We will sell you your choice for $5

In another line of Jackets we are selling the choice for $6 50 to $7 50, and the wholesale price was from $7 50 to $12 75

UNDERWEAR!

In underwear and hosiery we always carry a full line. Just now our assortment is very large and varied, in men's merino, all-wool scarlet, grey mixed; ladies' merino, all-wool scarlet, grey mixed, natural wool Jersey ribbed; misses' merino, all-wool scarlet, all-wool white, natural wool.

Buyers of Underwear can not help but be suited in this lot and we can assure them the prices are attractive We buy them in case lots, and get them so that we can not be undersold.

HOSIERY!

We have ladies', misses', and children's all wool, fleece-lined hosiery in all the qualities and prices that prevail

DRESS GOODS!

Our store has the well-merited reputation of keeping the choicest line of Dress Goods and Trimmings in Marion county, and rest assured this year is no exception to the rule. We have all the desirable shades in

BROADCLOTHS,

And they are very stylish and popular goods We have Flannels and Serge Suitings in an endless variety Henriettas in all the new and popular shades at 50c and 40c These are very cheap We have, too, a large line of low priced Dress Goods, of which we only speak in general, except the double width, Pocahontas Suitings, at 25c per yard Our line of

Black Dress Goods

Is larger than we ever displayed before It contains all the new weaves and prices range accordingly

All styles and prices of TRIMMINGS to match the above goods

These three departments should interest you; if they do, pay us a visit and inspect them.

We have Advantages to offer you,

Advantages that we get in buying, and we give them in turn to our customers.

FRASH'S DRY GOODS HOUSE, 1st Door W. of P. O.

MARION WEEKLY STAR.
PRICE, $1 50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
STAR PUBLISHING CO - - PROPRIETORS
SATURDAY, - OCTOBER 13

The free traders assert that the protective system has ruined American commerce Next to the statement that protection has bankrupted the farmer and covered the farm with mortgages, this is about as untruthful as anything that has been urged against the system under which the country has grown rich and prosperous The farmer is not ruined, he is more prosperous today than he ever was before, and our commerce has greatly improved Both our import and export trade have grown wonderfully, but the latter has increased at a greater pace than the former The protective tariff has enabled the manufacturers to build up their business to such an extent that they not only supply the home market, but send their goods abroad to foreign markets We have now, by reason of the tariff, something with which to pay for our imports besides the products of agriculture We are sellers and creditors more than we are buyers and debtors and what we buy is indicative of our wealth, for it is what gratifies our tastes, not what we are compelled to buy because we don't produce it

What effect the tariff has had on the commerce of the country is shown by the Government statistics Under a protective tariff our exports grew from 1866 to 1871 from $337,018,102 to $428,398,908 Then the tariff was reduced and exports did not increase, but imports jumped from $505,802,514 in 1871 to $610,904,622 in 1872 When the duties were restored, in 1873, imports began to go down and exports to increase, and in 1874, for the first time since the war the exports exceeded the imports The former were valued at $579,131,424 In the eleven years ending with June 30, 1876, the total imports amounted to $8,232,481,420 and total exports to $4,191,607,537

During the next eleven years there was no interference of free trade notions, and both imports and exports increased The former, however, at the end of the time amounted to only $6,601,180,914, and the latter to $8,011,697,198 The balance of trade was in our favor during the whole time, and the sum of the balances amounted to $1,033,016 71 The story of the facts completely refutes the free trade theory that protection injures commerce, but demonstrates, on the contrary, that it is helpful to trade

If the October State election had not been done away with the people of Ohio would have up to Tuesday been in the throes of a campaign Speakers of national repute would have come in, money would have been raised in other States and sent here, and the Republicans of the country would have been celebrating their party's victory in Ohio Wednesday The change is a great one, but, except the politicians and ward strikers, who make a living during the campaigns, no one will wish the old times back Ohio has had her day and the quiet of the campaign is something refreshing

The Potsdam, New York, Herald, tells of a Republican pole raising in that State, where, just as all was ready, a prominent citizen and Democrat stepped forward and said 'Gentlemen! I desire that no Republican hand should be applied to the raising of this pole There are here nineteen Democrats who crave the honor of doing the job ' And so it was done The Republicans stood back and the nineteen Democrats raised it, as a declaration of their purpose to vote for Harrison and Morton and Protection

Our Prohibition friends insist on misrepresenting a great many things during the campaign just as the old time parties do For instance in their column in this issue they say their vote in Maine in 1884 was 1,757, while the official figures are 911—a misrepresentation of nearly one hundred per cent It is positively true that the Prohibition vote in Maine has fallen off this year, and it is going to do so nearly everywhere else This doesn't promise to be a good Prohibition year

BRIEF MENTION

News of the Day Condensed For the Hasty Reader

Milton McConathy suicided with morphine at Louisville, Ky

The next meeting of the National Carriage makers' association will be held at Syracuse New York

August Belz a Chicago Anarchist died at Beckenheim near Frankfort on the Main Germany

Sarah Cammaly a colored woman eighty five years of age, was burned to death at Eddyville, Ky

M M Woolf, cashier of the Exchange bank, at Lanark, Ill committed suicide with a revolver

James Flood, the bonanza millionaire is in a precarious condition at Carlsbad Germany, from Bright's disease

Mrs George Jackson colored drank a mixture of Paris green at Mt Vernon, O which she claims her husband gave her with murderous intent.

Maurice Mitchell and John K Lane highway commissioners of Danville township Illinois, have been indicted for conspiring to defraud the township

The contest by Martin C Hale Douglass R Hale and Franklin Hale against the will of their mother Mrs Matilda C Hale of Chicago, has been amicably settled The real estate is worth a million

November Election.

Tuesday the 6th day of November, A D, 1888

SHERIFF'S

Proclamation!

**THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Marion County, ss. }**

To the Qualified Electors of said County

WHEREAS By the Laws of Ohio regulating the Elections it is required of the Sheriff of the County to give notice before the time of holding a general election by Proclamation throughout the County of the time on which such election shall be held in pursuance of such requirement, now therefore I, PATRICK KELLY, Sheriff of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, aforesaid do hereby make known and proclaim that the

First Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A D, 1888,

it being the 6th day of said month is by the Constitution and Laws of Ohio appointed and made the day on which the qualified electors of said Marion County shall meet at their proper places of holding elections in their respective Townships Election Precincts and Wards between the hours of 6 o'clock a m and 6 o'clock p m of said day and there proceed to elect by ballot the following National State Judicial and County officers to wit

Two Electors for the State of Ohio at Large,

One Elector for the First Congressional District,

One Elector for the Second Congressional District

One Elector for the Third Congressional District,

One Elector for the Fourth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Fifth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Sixth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Seventh Congressional District,

One Elector for the Eighth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Ninth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Tenth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Eleventh Congressional District,

One Elector for the Twelfth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Thirteenth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Fourteenth Congressional District

One Elector for the Fifteenth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Sixteenth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Seventeenth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Eighteenth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Nineteenth Congressional District

One Elector for the Twentieth Congressional District

One Elector for the Twenty first Congressional District,

To elect a President and Vice President of the United States.

ALSO

One Secretary of State,

One Judge of Supreme Court

One Member Board of Public Works

One Member of Congress to represent the Ninth Congressional District of the State of Ohio

One Candidate for Circuit Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit of the State of Ohio,

One County Recorder,

One County Commissioner

One County Infirmary Director

One County Coroner

To the Trustees of the several Townships and the Councilmen of the several Wards

And whereas in pursuance of Section 5164 Revised Statutes of the State of Ohio It is made the duty of the Sheriff at the time of proclaiming the election to give notice to the Trustees of the several Townships and the Councilmen of the several Wards of the number of persons to be returned as Jurors from each Township and Ward respectively the apportionment of Jurors made by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas to be returned is as follows

Tully	5
Scott	3
Grand Prairie	8
Salt Rock	4
Grand	3
Montgomery	12
Marion Township	8
1st Ward	5
2d Ward	[illegible]
3d Ward	7
4th Ward	8
Claridon	12
Richland	[illegible]
Pleasant	[illegible]
Green Camp	[illegible]
Bowling Green	
Prospect	1[illegible]
Waldo	6

Trustees and Councilmen will govern themselves accordingly

Given under my hand and Seal at the Sheriff's Office in Marion Ohio this 11th day of October A D 1888.

P KELLY Sheriff M C O

TIMES

—FOR HOLDING—

CIRCUIT COURT,

A. D. 1889,

State of Ohio,

Third Judicial Circuit

It is ordered that the terms of the Circuit Court of the several Counties in said Circuit for the year 1889 be fixed as follows to wit

ALLEN COUNTY on the 4th day of June and the 10th of December

AUGLAIZE COUNTY on the 6th day of May and the 21st of October

CRAWFORD COUNTY on the 5th day of March and the 8th day of October

DEFIANCE COUNTY on the 19th day of February and the 10th day of September

HANCOCK COUNTY on the 16th day of April and the 19th day of November

HARDIN COUNTY on the 13th day of May and the 3d day of December

HENRY COUNTY on the 2d day of April and the 14th day of November

LOGAN COUNTY on the 19th day of March and the 15th day of October

MARION COUNTY on the 15th day of January and the 18th day of September

MERCER COUNTY on the 28th day of January and the 30th day of September

PAULDING COUNTY on the 25th day of March and the 11th day of November

PUTNAM COUNTY on the 9th day of April and the 2nd day of October

SENECA COUNTY on the 21st day of May and the 17th day of December

UNION COUNTY on the 2d day of January and the 9th day of September

VAN WERT COUNTY on the 5th day of February and the 9th day of October

WYANDOT COUNTY on the 12th day of February and the 24th day of September

J J MOORE }
HENRY W SEINEY } Judges
THOMAS BEER }

THE STATE OF OHIO }
MARION COUNTY ss }

I HARRY K YOUNG, Clerk of the Circuit Court, within and for said County and State do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original list of Times of Holding Circuit Courts in the Third Judicial Circuit of Ohio now on file in my office

Witness my hand and the seal of said Circuit Court at Marion this 20th day of September A D 1888

{SEAL} HARRY K YOUNG,
16 18 Clerk

Legal Notice

SANFORD W DEADOR of Lane Franklin County in the State of Kansas Lafayette Ripley of Williams Hamilton County State of Iowa Mary A Howland of Allison Butler County State of Iowa Sarah L Howland of Lake Grove, Wright County State of Iowa Samuel D Wyatt and John K Wyatt of Williams Hamilton County State of Iowa Francis H Dolton of Grand Junction Greene County State of Iowa Minnie P Irvin of Allison Butler County State of Iowa Karl L Irvin and Mabel Irvin of Utica, Cook County State of Illinois will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the 5th day of May A D 1888 in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County State of Ohio by Ruth L Byers and is now pending (case No 183) wherein said Ruth L Byers demands partition of the following real estate, to wit

FIRST TRACT—Situated in the Township of Waldo County of Marion in the State of Ohio bounded and described as follows to wit Beginning at a stone at the northwest corner of the southwest part of lot No and the southwest corner of Shaffer's land thence south west along the line between lots and Twenty three (23) rods and 15 links to a post thence south 89° east 17 rods to the center of the Olentangy River thence northerly along the center of said River with its meanderings to a stone in the center of said river thence north 89 west [illegible] poles to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres being the same land set off and assigned to Harriet Wyatt, widow of Samuel D Wyatt deceased for her dower estate in the suit of partition wherein D H Wyatt was plaintiff against I B Wyatt et al at the November term A D 1883 Marion County Court of Common Pleas

SECOND TRACT Also the following described tract or parcel of land situated in the same Township, County and State described as follows to wit Beginning at a post in the southwest corner of the parcel of land above described thence south 1° west along the lot line between lot No and lot 81 rods to a post thence south 89° east 120 rods to the center of the Olentangy River thence north [illegible] west along the center of said River to the southeast corner of the dower lot aforesaid thence north 89 west along the south line of said dower lot [illegible] rods to a post in the east line of said lot No thence north 1 east along said line 42 rods to a post thence north 89 west [illegible] rods to the place of beginning, containing forty six acres of land being the same land set off and assigned to Harvey Wyatt in severalty in the suit in partition of D H Wyatt vs I B Wyatt and others at the November term A D 1883

THIRD TRACT—Also situated in the County of Marion Township of Waldo in the State of Ohio bounded and described as follows Beginning at a stone on the line between lots No [illegible] in section No 3 one hundred and seventeen (117) rods and twenty three (23) links [illegible] from the northwest corner of said lot No [illegible] thence on said line aforesaid south [illegible] west seventeen (17) rods and eleven and one half (11½) links to a stone thence north [illegible] west fifty-eight (58) rods and nine (9) links to a stone on the west line of said lot No [illegible] thence on said line north [illegible] east sixteen and one-half (16½) rods to a stone [illegible] thence [illegible] fifty-eight (58) rods and eight [illegible] links to the place of beginning containing six and one seventh acres of land

And that at the next term of said Court the said Ruth L Byers will apply for an order that partition be made of said premises

Said defendants are required to answer said petition by the 3d day of November 1888 or the order will be taken as prayed for in said petition

Dated this 11th day of September A D 1888

RUTH L BYERS
By B F FRESHWATER Her Attorney

Legal Notice.

JOHN CARROLL whose place of residence is unknown is hereby notified that on the 7th day of September A D 1888 Minnie C Carroll filed her petition against him in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County charging the same John Carroll with extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty toward her and praying that she may be divorced from the said John Carroll and that the custody of their child be decreed to her and for all proper relief Said petition will be heard at the next term of said court

MINNIE C CARROLL
By W N PAYNE Her Attorney

Legal Notice.

THOMAS J SEARLES of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania is hereby notified that Hattie L Searles did on the 6th day of September A D 1888, file her petition for divorce in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Marion and State of Ohio charging the said Thomas J Searles with extreme cruelty towards her and adultery with one Mrs Emma Johnston which petition will stand for hearing at the next term of said court

Dated this 6th day of September A D 1888

HATTIE L SEARLES
By W N Payne Her Attorney

Legal Notice.

ALEXANDER SNIDER whose place of residence is Independence Kansas is hereby notified that on the 1st day of October A D 1888 Libbie Snider filed her petition against him in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County Ohio charging the same Alexander Snider with extreme cruelty gross neglect of duty and habitual drunkenness for three years last past and praying for a divorce from the said Alexander Snider and that the custody of their children be decreed to her Said petition will be heard at the next term of said court

LIBBIE SNIDER
By J N ABSTON Her Attorney

Attachment Notice.

Chase & Hunter Plaintiffs vs Anna Stevens Defendant, before J N Abston, Justice of the Peace Marion Township Marion County Ohio

ON the 18th day of August A D 1888 said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of forty six dollars debt and [illegible] dollars probable costs Case continued and set for trial October 22d 1888 at 10 o'clock a m

CHASE & HUNTER Plaintiffs
Marion Ohio September 22d 1888

ESTABLISHED 1839.
1839 1888.

MARION COUNTY BANK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000 00.

Hereby acknowledges unlimited liability on the part of its owners J S Reed R B Johnson and Harry True for all the debts of the Bank thus giving the public the most ample security over and besides the capital which is duly sworn in for taxation The safe conservative quiet methods we have followed while they show no great gain having proved safe and remunerative for 49 years will be rigidly continued Good, safe business men will be treated liberally and accommodated at legal rates to the extent of safe honest Banking Drafts on Europe sold direct Town paper bought The old Pioneer Bank has never suspended or failed to pay at call on all its [illegible] In soliciting business we do not claim to be able to make an insolvent solvent or [illegible] never to be paid or to wait beyond the limit of safety but we have the means of our own to be liberal to our customers as far as safe honest banking permits Call and see us

March 1 88 J S REED Prest

C[illegible] of good family has just [illegible] after one year of terrible fast life Drink and debauch did it in 12 months

Senator Sherman spoke briefly in [illegible] Said he was rather glad he wasn't the nominee Going to Cincinnati and Indiana

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

RESULTS GAINED BY MEN OF GENIUS AND OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Pasteur's Investigations of Ferments, Bacteria and Microbes That Have of Late Been Conceded by the Medical Profession to Be of Great Importance

The fame of M. Louis Pasteur, whose portrait is here presented, unlike that of many a skillful scientist, is not confined to the circle of his professional brethren, but extends among the people all over the world. This is perhaps, in some measure, due to his later researches and discoveries on the prevention by inoculation of hydrophobia. But these are yet not so universally accepted as to equal in practical importance his work in many other directions, though they have been strongly endorsed by eminent physiologists and physicians. Aside from his method of treating the terrible malady already referred to M. Pasteur's investigations have been of immense value. He is credited with having vanquished at the beginning of his career a disease of silkworms which at one time threatened to ruin the silk industry of Europe. By means of inoculation he has provided substantial protection against the dreaded disease of anthrax in cattle. The preservation of wine or beer, by destroying microbes with a gentle heat, is his invention, now extensively used and everywhere known under the name of Pasteurization.

LOUIS PASTEUR

It is hardly necessary to add that it is to the study of ferments, bacteria, microbes and the like that Pasteur has hitherto chiefly directed his efforts, and as these organisms are of late conceded to possess an importance before unsuspected in medical science, M. Pasteur's work is justly regarded by laymen and professionals alike as of great interest to humankind.

Experiment in Capillary Attraction

Capillary attraction, though a most subtile force, may be illustrated by exceedingly simple experiments. A modification of a striking one employed by Faraday for this purpose in popular lectures is described, in substance, by Scientific American as follows:

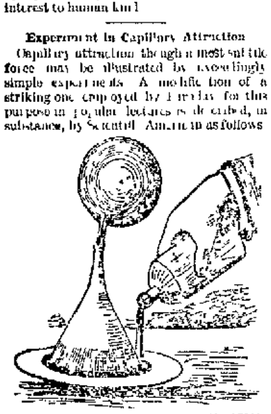


ILLUSTRATION OF CAPILLARY ATTRACTION

The apparatus includes a plate, funnel and India rubber balloon. The balloon should be inflated to its largest size and kept so for some time to stretch the rubber well. The glass funnel should be as large as possible. The funnel is filled completely and a little above the rim with perfectly dry salt, well pulverized and pressed in as hard as possible. The plate is then placed over its mouth so as to lean against the salt, and the whole is inverted. The mouth of the balloon, whence the air has been expelled, is now sprung over the open end of the funnel, as shown in the cut. A saturated solution of salt should be ready. This is made by shaking in a bottle an excess of salt with water of ordinary temperature. A little coloring matter, such as any ink soluble in water, is added.

The solution is now poured into the plate so as to rise above the edge of the funnel and keep it immersed. It at once rises through the salt, coloring it as it ascends. As fast as it rises it of course leaves the plate. Hence the experimenter must make repeated additions of solution. As the fluid rises it drives out the air before it. This would escape from the mouth of the funnel, but the balloon which has been placed there intercepts its escape. The air enters and rapidly inflates it. The pressure thus produced is slight. It cannot do more than just fill the balloon; it cannot distend it. But by having the balloon well stretched its inflation can be made quite conspicuous.

The Plastering of Wine

Since the great reductions in the amount of wines manufactured in the Bordeaux and Burgundy districts, the inferior wines of the central departments of France are being substituted for them, and recourse is had to chemical addition for the purpose of increasing their market value. So important is this matter considered that the question whether the plastering of wine is injurious to public health or not is now being discussed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris. The plastering of wine, explains a paper, consists in adding sulphate of lime after the first fermentation. The advantages said to be gained by the use of sulphate of lime are, that fermentation is greatly increased, is more rapid and complete, the color is brighter and more permanent, and the wine will keep for a much longer period. The objection is that the addition of sulphate of lime causes chemical changes that render the wine injurious to health.

A report of the progress thus far made in its inquiry by the academy makes it evident that plastered wines have occasioned functional troubles and organic injuries.

In regard to the abolition of plastering, the hygienic committee are not unanimous in their decision. It is the opinion that a moderate plastering is necessary for the maintenance of preservation, and the importation of a certain class of the poorer grades of wine, whose loss would be a disastrous thing for the wine growers. But producers and merchants are warned that if they should continue the practice, the proportion of acid sulphate should not exceed two grams per litre. This proportion is sufficient to obtain the commercial advantages for which the lime is used. M. Martz calls attention to the fact that natural wines never contain more than 65-100 of a gram of the sulphate of potash per litre. The hygienists on this side do not ignore the fact that this is the maximum dose, and if it is surpassed it will certainly injure public health. In conclusion, the academy gave it as its unanimous opinion that plastering wine was a custom detrimental to health.

Date of the Crucifixion

According to New Testament chronology Jesus Christ was crucified April 3, A. D. 33, according to Clinton, April 15, A. D. 20, and according to Hales, March 23, A. D. 31. It is better to adhere to the New Testament date.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE

New and Dainty Designs for Bonbon Bags, Cushion Covers and Other Fancy Work

A very delicate and pretty cushion cover consists of a small square of soft creamy pink silk, which is first embroidered and then mounted cornerwise upon a square of cream colored silk. It is traced with a design of primroses and grasses. The primroses are worked in one shade of their natural color, with outline stitch, and the grasses in one shade in brown silk in long and short stitch, with occasional touches of satin stitch where the design requires it. Feather stitch is carried around the square at the edges where it is laid on the cream foundation, and a number of small balls should be sewed on an inch apart around the extreme outer edge.

Among pretty designs for bonbon bags are Japanese figures of white leather on a red satin foundation which peeps out on either side. Satin sacks with gold cord and white lace at the top look well for sweetmeats, and baskets have lately been seen in the form of birds and animals filled with bonbons. The Italian straw baskets, with flowers in relief outside made of colored straw, look extremely pretty for the purpose, and squares of soft silk tie up into bag baskets and form bags when full.

An easily made wall splasher of cheese cloth with decoration, that furnishes a change from the etching patterns now so common, shows a design of groups of three overlapping discs outlined in dark color with the brush and filled in with several shades of any chosen color, as orange or blue.

New Fancy in Table Linen

Embroidered luncheon and tea table linen varies the fancy which for a number of years has found expression in table linen in colors or with bordering in colors. According to Decorator and Furnisher the latest embroideries of this kind are very elaborate. These are done on plain damask momie cloth and plain linen, the damask being perhaps preferred. The richest sets are in designs of domestic scenes incorporated with flowers, wrought in linen silk thread with crewel or knots, lead cotton for shading effects. A dainty border surrounds the table cloth, with a narrow border of corresponding design on the napkins. But the amount of work on a set of this description is sufficient to deter any woman save one with more time than the majority of housekeepers.

Very beautiful luncheon sets of table linen may be secured by purchasing a set of plain damask or momie cloth having in each corner of the table cloth a large stamped design of fruits and flowers, or sporting, perhaps wine bottles, bowls and other things, pieces of table ware, and embroidering with linen silk threads, using colors suited to the design, in outline and Kensington stitches.

To Clean Chamois Skin

Good authority supplies the following recipe for cleaning chamois skin. Make a weak solution of soda and warm water, rub plenty of soft soap into the leather and allow it to remain in soak for two hours, then rub it well until quite clean. Afterward rinse it well in a weak solution composed of warm water, soda and yellow soap. It must not be rinsed in water finally, for then it would be so hard when dry as to be unfit for use. It is the small quantity of soap left in the leather that allows the finer particles of the leather to separate and become soft like silk. After rinsing, wring well in a rough towel and dry quickly, then pull it about and brush well, and it will become softer and better than most new leather.

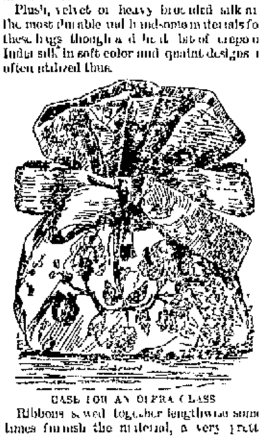
Glue for Mounting Ferns

The following recipe for a fine glue with which to mount ferns and seaweeds will be of interest to those who have made collections of beautiful specimens from woods and seaside during the summer. Five parts gum arabic, three parts white sugar and two parts starch, to these a little water is added and the whole is boiled until white and thick.

Bag for Carrying an Opera Glass

Opera glasses are often carried in dainty little bags, which are not only convenient and attractive in appearance but may be made a very effective accessory to a dark costume, by furnishing a bit of bright color in the toilet.

Plush, velvet or heavy brocaded silk are the most durable and handsome materials for these bags, though a dainty bit of crepe or India silk in soft color and quaint designs is often utilized thus.


CASE FOR AN OPERA GLASS

Ribbons sewed together lengthwise sometimes furnish the material, a very pretty combination for the purpose being a two inch wide brocaded ribbon with picot edge joined with velvet ribbon of rich dark color, the picot edges overlapping the velvet and forming a prettier joining than an ordinary seam.

In making this bag, set the opera glass upon a piece of stiff cardboard and trace the shape of the bottom, allowing a quarter of an inch all round when cutting out the cardboard. Cover this neatly on one side with the chosen material. For the bag cut the material about two and a half inches deeper than the height of the glass and two inches longer than the length of the outer edge of the cardboard bottom. Sew the side ends of this piece together in a seam line, and then join one edge to the outer edge of the cardboard, dividing the fullness equally in gathers at each end. A little distance from the top make a casing for drawing up the bag on ribbon, as shown in the cut.

Useful Suggestions

Gas fixtures can be rebronzed by mixing bronze powder with copal or any other transparent varnish and applying with a brush.

Fish is easily cooked by steaming, and is not so liable to be broken as when boiled. Oysters are also good when cooked in this way.

To clean mirrors and make them brilliant use soft warm water, containing just enough spirits of ammonia to feel slightly slippery. Wipe dry and polish with a piece of soft paper or chamois skin.

One generous pint of liquid or one pint of finely chopped meat, packed solidly, weighs one pound.

Sponge cake may be solid and "heavy" because too much flour has been used or because bread flour has been used instead of pastry flour.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

NEW YORK AND PARIS STYLES FOR AUTUMN WEAR

Imported Toilettes Described and Illustrated for the Incoming Amusement Season, That Cannot Fail to Please the Most Capricious of Society Women

In anticipation of the coming amusement season are given, for the convenience of ladies who may be planning betimes costumes for the same, two designs that claim attention as being at the same time striking, elegant and pleasing. In Fig 1 is represented an afternoon theatre toilette. The long coat is in Gobelin blue vicuna cloth braided or embroidered like the flat front of the gown, which is in kilted brown silk shot with gold. The stylish little bonnet is of Gobelin blue chip trimmed with fine, delicate flower and lined with brown to match the gown.

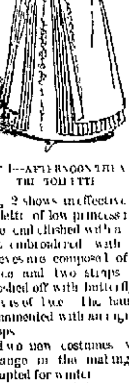


FIG 1—AFTERNOON THEATRE TOILETTE

Fig 2 shows an effective full dress or opera toilette of low princess robe in blue peau de soie and finished with a bertha of spangled net embroidered with silver. The short sleeves are composed of a wing like under piece and two strips of watered ribbon finished off with butterfly bows. The long gloves is of lace. The hair dressed very high is ornamented with an aigrette of tinsel ribbon loops.

Two new costumes, which with a little change in the making up, will be well adapted for winter, are: One is of white peau de soie with raton stripes (a new kind of reddish brown with a grayish shimmer) and is in the redingote style. The front consists of one piece like the Princess dress. The stripes run along below on the tablier like the Roman five and then appear again at the base of the coat. The back is also of one piece and deep frills run from the waist down where a seam is made. The whole is set off with passementerie. The dress opens on a coat of white peau de soie, with large double headed flounces. The same stuff is used for the plastron. The sleeves are smooth, but end in a passementerie edging.

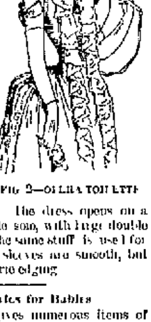


FIG 2—OPERA TOILETTE

Dainty Styles for Babies

Harper's Bazar gives numerous items of pretty fashions in an infant's layette, among them the following.

French robes imported for christening robes have a deep pointed yoke of block work and embroidery reaching to the waist, where drawing strings pass around the figure, or else only at the back, holding a full waist gathered there and also gathered next the yoke. Embroidery and block work sometimes extend down the front of such robes, but are more often set as a border above a deep hem.

Cambric without dressing is used for the long petticoat next the robe, and this is also tucked with feather stitching or embroidered insertion, or else it has a scalloped edge. The flannel petticoats have light and pretty patterns of vines or seeded dots or interlinked rings done in white embroidery silk above a plain hem or else above an edge of scallops or of small squares neatly buttonholed.

Barrow coats are merely bound with twilled silk ribbon, held by a row of the brier stitching along the edge. Instead of linen cambric shirts many mothers prefer ribbed silk or cashmere shirts, which are elastic and pleasant next the child's tender flesh; these are high in the neck, with long sleeves.

Smocking is done on the fronts of the pretty white flannel or cashmere wrappers worn by infants, the smocking forms a yoke in the front, and the simple trimming is then seed stitches taken in white, pink or blue floss in three or four rows down the fronts and around the foot above a buttonholed edge. A trimming of blue or pink satin ribbon three fourths of an inch wide, also pretty for wrappers, is held by feather stitching on each edge; it forms borders on the collar, sleeves, fronts and around the foot, and there are rows of feather stitching between tucks on the yoke, also tiny loops of ribbon.

The square of fine white flannel used as a shawl may have an inch wide binding of white satin ribbon held by feather stitching; daisies or other tiny flowers are wrought above in preference to the vine of embroidery and scallops formerly done. A second square of flannel for a head blanket has one corner gathered to form a hood.

A neckerchief or bib is made of a square of the finest linen cambric bordered with very fine linen lace, either torchon or Maltese, wrought in shape to fit, the cambric without being joined by seams in the corners. The fine caps are of French muslin with tucks, brier stitching and block work, or embroidery, or else they are of real Valenciennes insertion in rows from the crown to the front; they have a full lace ruche on the front, with usually a full top trimming of ribbon bows or a rosette. An Alsatian bow and strings of muslin are pretty on muslin caps.

Styles for Petticoats.

Some of the white petticoats had a flounce quite a yard in depth, others not more than half a yard, made in various designs of insertion and lace alternating, or tucks and the fancy stitching, edged with either Torchon or Valenciennes or old thread lace, and falling over two or three frills at the hem of the same. A pretty petticoat of shot silk had its many frills edged with narrow black lace. Another of black serge silk was lined throughout with flannel. The hand embroidery on the flannel petticoats was beautifully executed, each one being different in design.

How to Reckon Tonnage.

The method of reckoning a vessel's tonnage, carpenters' measurement, is as follows: For a single deck vessel, multiply the length of keel, the breadth of beam and depth of hold together and divide by 95. For a double deck vessel, multiply as before, taking half the breadth of beam for the depth of the hold, and divide by 95.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

Sunshine, Fresh Air and Warm Baths the Greatest Restorers of the Nerves

Shirley Dare, a writer well known on many topics that interest womankind, has recently considered the subject of "nerves" in a manner both interesting and helpful. In answer to the question, "How shall we control the nerves so as not to make bad worse in the end?" she says: By means simple and old as nature, the warm sedative bath, or the cool, not cold, one as preferred, by breathing purest air, by delicate nutritive food and, most of all, by the great, safe magnetizer and healer, the power of the sun. It may be necessary to renew every drop of blood and atom of the body, but the result is priceless. Rest in the open air and mild sunshine is the best hypnotics for nerves. A rattan lounge on a porch or by an open window, where the sun may fall on the lightly clad person, the head being shaded, is the best cure for spinal or neuralgic ailments.

The liquid foods sold so largely are valuable in the beginning, as they lighten the work of digestion, and one gets a very pretty complexion using them. Bromides and nerve compelling drugs should be gradually left off for hot salt water baths, which are the best nerve tonics after pure air and sun. Sleeping when sleepy is an excellent prescription, and nervous folk often feel sleepy by 5 or 6, and would insure good rest by going to bed then as quietly as possible. It is no more than the duty of the opera-goer on off nights, to keep their nerves and complexions. Eating little and often as one feels hungry is a good rule for nervous women, who often starve themselves into chronic disability to digest.

The best massage for nerves is gentle, firm rubbing with the light hand of a healthy, bright eyed, clear complexioned nurse, such as Sir Andrew Clark is careful to select for his patients. A sponge bath followed by skillful massage will relieve the worst attack of nerves. In short, being as comfortable as circumstances allow is the very best advice to be given in nerve diseases.

Intelligent nervous treatment is the best cosmetic course to be recommended, for the nerves write their condition in the face, and the cross patching of fine lines they leave when disordered is fatal to beauty. Yet wrinkles disappear with health like writing by invisible ink. The tenderest, wisest, finest of mankind have been intensely nervous men and women.

Treatment for Boils and Carbuncles

M. Verneuil of the French Academy of Medicine has proposed a new treatment for boils and carbuncles. He says: The topical applications (prominent among which stand the carbolated and borated solutions) employed in a certain way, and particularly in the form of powder used repeatedly and for a long time, are of remarkable efficacy, and at the same time are absolutely harmless and easy of application.

These applications of powder quickly abort, with very few exceptions, boils and carbuncles. They arrest the progress of the disease in the gravest cases, ordinarily cause the pain rapidly to cease, reduce the fever, disinfect the purulent and gangrenous center, hasten resolution, and promote the formation of healthy granulations.

This treatment is suitable for all regions and for all forms and periods of the disease. It is never harmful, and leads to a cure in a large number of cases. It assists surgical interference when that is necessary.

Pharmaceutical Sweetmeats

"It is just as well to bear in mind that chlorate of potash lozenges are not lollipops, properly so called," suggests The London Hospital Gazette. "The use of these pharmaceutical sweetmeats in anything approaching excess is apt to be attended by marked prostration and even severe toxic symptoms. A number of cases are now on record in which an excessive dose of the salt taken either by accident or from inattention has been followed by alarming and even fatal effects."

A New Remedy for Toothache

The latest remedy for an aching tooth or for neuralgia starting from a tooth is to apply a bit of cotton saturated with ammonia to the defective tooth. Those who have tried it say that it gives instantaneous and complete relief to the very worse case, and so delightful is the sudden cessation of pain that the sufferer hardly knows whether to laugh or cry.

Cure for Biliousness

A remedy highly recommended for biliousness or torpid liver is a glass of hot water with the juice of half a lemon squeezed in it, but no sugar, night and morning. This is so simple a remedy that any one thus afflicted may well give it a trial.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE

Offer Refreshments to Chance Guests if You Would Be a Popular Hostess

The hostess who would be popular will never make a mistake in offering her guests, or even a solitary caller, something in the way of refreshments. Do not adopt the forlorn custom of serving nothing at all. Anent this economical but inhospitable practice, not unknown to people of some social position, a writer in Good Housekeeping appeals to the members of those who eat, but do not prepare refreshments, to say if an evening call is not dry work without a sip of lemonade or a bit of fruit to take comfort over. About 9 o'clock conversation lags, and the most eloquent guest, riding his favorite hobby, grows conscious of a lack somewhere. Nor does this lack inhere to the stomach merely; it is felt by the brain and excited nerves, which after a long day's work are expected to sparkle brilliantly for the edification of friends and neighbors.

The lady already quoted relates that a young housekeeper in the frugal days of early married life, when the larder is not apt to be overstocked, was visited one summer evening by a trio of her husband's friends. A whispered interview with her maid of all work revealed the appalling fact that there was not a lemon in the house, not a piece of cake, a cookey, nor even a cracker. Apples had just given out, and there was in fact nothing except some muskmelons for the morrow's breakfast and lunch. At 9 o'clock the smiling "girl" appeared bearing a tray on which were the devoted fruit, closely halved and filled with ice, accompanied by plates and napkins, salt and sugar. A cry of delight went up from three hungry young fellows, who pounced upon the unconventional viands, and soon left nothing but rinds. They never dreamt that host and hostess went without fruit or dessert next day to pay for the nocturnal feast, but they did vote that wife "an awfully jolly girl" and felt an impulse toward some time setting up just such a little home for themselves. How different this from a stiff call in a company parlor, with a yearning which even gilt frames and body Brussels cannot satisfy, gradually growing stronger, and at last quite absorbing all one's brilliancy.

The Visiting Card

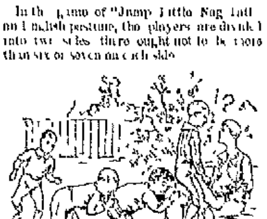
Don't omit from your visiting cards your title, Mr., Mrs. or Miss, whatever it may be. It is very common in the United States for gentlemen to omit Mr. from their visiting cards, and sometimes young ladies print their names without a title, but the custom has not the sanction of the best usage.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION FOR OUR YOUTHFUL READERS

All About the Exciting Game of "Jump, Little Nag Tail," Which Is Much Enjoyed by English Boys for Out Door Sport

In the game of "Jump Little Nag Tail," an English pastime, the players are divided into two sides; there ought not to be more than six or seven on each side.


JUMP, LITTLE NAG TAIL.

One party enacts the nags, and the other represents the riders. One boy stands against a wall or a post or a gate, with his face towards it, and the next to him bends his head against the first, the third against the second, and so on, until all the nags are in position. Or the first nag may sit down on a bench as shown in the engraving, the second laying his head in his fellow nag's lap. The first of the riders takes a short run and a spring, as at leap frog, and must manage to get as far forward as possible on the row of nags. The second then follows him, and the third, until all are mounted. Then, the first rider must say, "Jump little Nag Tail, one, two, three," and this he repeats three times, adding after the third repetition "Off, off, off!" when, suiting the action to the word, the riders dismount and become nags in their turn, to be backed by those who just now carried them. If, however, one of the riders should fall down or touch the earth with hands or knees before the "Jump little Nag Tail" has been repeated three times, the nags must submit to be their riders again. Or if one of the nags feels his strength giving way, he may cry "Weak horse," and the riders must instantly dismount and the game begins anew. If they do not get off immediately on the cry of "weak horse" being raised, the riders have to become nags.

Instructive Facts About Railways

There are 157,600 miles of railway in the United States, which cost $9,000,000,000 and give employment to more than 1,000,000 people.

The longest American railway tunnel is the Hoosac tunnel.

The highest railway bridge in the United States is the Kinzua viaduct, on the Erie road, 305 feet high.

A steel rail with average wear lasts about eighteen years.

The cost of a high class passenger locomotive is about $8,500, and of a palace sleeping car from $15,000 to $17,000.

Guinea Pigs

The guinea pig, which is regarded by some as a fancy pet, was so called, it is humorously stated, because, if held up by the tail, a guinea will drop out of its mouth—a joke arising from the fact that it has not a vestige of a tail by which it could be suspended. Like most animals that have long been domesticated, they have sported into numerous colors and varieties. One of the most recent is a long haired kind absurdly called Abyssinian; the guinea pig, being in a wild state, a native of South America.

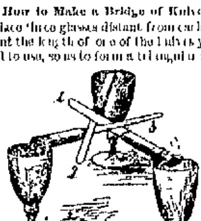
A Newly Invented Piccolo

A piccolo not yet registered at the patent office may be made by any one as follows:

Take a good sound cork, with as few holes or cracks in it as possible. By placing this against the teeth, holding it tightly between the lips, and playing upon it with the bowl ends of two teaspoons, a very singular imitation of a piccolo or small flute will be produced. The tune should be fancied by the player, and a quick air will be found most effective.

How to Make a Bridge of Knives

Place three glasses distant from each other about the length of one of the knives you intend to use, so as to form a triangular figure.



A BRIDGE OF KNIVES

Now arrange three knives upon them, in the manner shown in the illustration; that is, let the blade of No. 1 pass over that of No. 2, and the blade of the latter cross over that of No. 3, which in like manner must rest upon No. 1. They will thus support each other and the bridge will be complete.

Grandma's Advice

"Help yourself, help yourself, little boy—do
Don't wait for others to wait upon you."
Grandma was knitting, her afternoon chat
Knitting and rocking away, as she sat.
"Look at the birds how they build their own nest;
Watch the brown bees always toiling their best;
Put your own hands to the plow if you'd thrive;
Don't waste your moments in wishing, but strive."
Up in her face looked a mischievous elf.
"Don't forget, darling," said she, "help yourself."

Afternoon shadows grow drowsy and deep;
Grandma was tranquilly folded in sleep.
Nothing was heard but the old farm house clock
Plodding along, with its warning tick-tock.
Out from the pantry there came a loud crash;
Grandma jumped up from the hearth like a flash.
Back to her chair strode this practical boy,
Steeped to the ears in jam, custard and joy.
"Grandma," he cried, "I've not upset the shelf;
Grandma, I minded, I did help myself!"
—Harper's Young People.

The Mosquito a Blessing in Disguise

In a lecture recently delivered in India on that familiar pest, the mosquito, Mr. H. S. Thomas makes it appear by no means the unmitigated nuisance it is usually considered. Mr. Thomas asserts that only the female mosquito does the biting. In his opinion the mosquito is a most useful pest, seven-eighths of its existence being devoted to the service of man and only one-eighth to their annoyance. It exists in the larval state twenty one days, and during that period engages in sanitary work with ardor and thoroughness. Wherever there is dirty water, wherever there is a filthy drain, there the mosquito larvae are to be found in hundreds, voraciously devouring the contaminating matter.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP

Veritable Worms Who Eat Books—Intellectual Food for Small Animals

The bookworm is doubtless a fact. Great destruction has been wrought to valuable books by this animal. Volumes which are allowed to remain on the shelves of libraries unused for many years are liable to the ravages of the bookworm. The following from London Notes and Queries on the subject will give some of our readers some light:

"Various animals, popularly known as book worm, are found in paper, leather and parchment. The larva of Aglossa pinguinalis (so called from its feeding on butter and lard) will establish itself upon the binding of a book, and spinning a robe will do it no little injury; so does also a minute beetle of the family of scolytidae (Hypothenemus eruditus Westwood), which Mr. Westwood found burrowing in the same situation. A mite (Cheyletus eruditus) eats the paste that fastens the paper over the edges of the binding and so loosens it. The caterpillar of another moth, the species of which is not ascertained, takes its station in damp old books, between the leaves, and there commits great ravages. The little wood boring beetle (Anobium pertinax and striatum) also attacks books and will even bore through several volumes. M. Peignot mentions an instance where in a library but little frequented twenty-seven folio volumes were perforated in a straight line by the same insect in such a manner that on passing a string through the perfectly round hole made by it these twenty-seven volumes could be raised at once."

The Middle Ages

The "middle ages" is a term of no definite period, but varies somewhat with almost every nation. Generally, it may be regarded as including a period of about one thousand years, or from the fifth to the end of the fifteenth century; or if reckoned by events, as extending from the subversion of the Roman empire and the transfer of the imperial dignity from Rome to Constantinople (A. D. 476) to the outbreak of the Reformation (A. D. 1517). Hallam in his "History of the Middle Ages" says: "It is not possible to fix accurate limits to the middle ages, but, though the ten centuries from the fifth to the fifteenth seem in a general point of view to constitute that period, a less arbitrary division was necessary to render the commencement and conclusion of an historical narrative satisfactory," and he accordingly makes the period to extend "from the invasion of France by Clovis (A. D. 486) to that of Naples by Charles VIII (1495)." For his purpose this might be advisable, but for common use there is little advantage in any such arbitrary restriction. The term must be accepted for convenience rather than precision, and to understand it as comprising one thousand years, from the end of the fifth to the beginning of the sixteenth century, is, for all ordinary purposes, sufficient.

A Great Discoverer

Nicholas Copernicus was born in Thorn, Poland, Feb 19, 1473. He was brought up by his uncle, the Bishop of Ermeland. After studying medicine at the University of Cracow he went to Italy, studied astronomy at Bologna and then taught mathematics in Rome, where he became famous. When 30 years old he went to Frauenburg, in Prussia, where he prosecuted his astronomical studies with renewed vigor. He soon saw that the way of explaining the movements of the heavenly bodies then taught in the schools was all wrong; that the sun does not move around the earth, as other astronomers believed, but that the sun was the center around which the earth and the other planets revolved. He wrote a book about this, but he did not publish it for many years for fear of being persecuted. It is said that the first copy of his book was put into his hands the very day he died, May 24, 1543. Very few people then believed what he wrote, but now he is honored the world over as one of the greatest men who ever lived and the principle he taught is called the Copernican system.

Wales' Crest

The crest and motto of the Prince of Wales were obtained in the following way. The battle of Crecy was fought between the English under King Edward III and the French under King Philip VI. The French outnumbered the English three to one, and the Prince of Wales, who was leading the charge (he was then only 16 years old), sent to his father for re-enforcements. The king refused to send them, saying that his son "must win his spurs." Upon this the prince and his soldiers charged again and completely routed the French. The blind King John of Bohemia, who was fighting on the French side, was killed as he rode between two cavaliers, with his horse tied to theirs so that they could guide him. As the custom was, his crest of three ostrich feathers and his motto, "Ich dien" (I serve), was given to the young prince who had conquered him, and ever since this has been the motto and crest of the Prince of Wales. It is said that cannon were first used at the battle of Crecy by the English.

Canadian Boundary

The boundary line between Canada and the United States is, for many miles, imaginary, running as it does through the centers of the great lakes of Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario. The line of the river St. Lawrence is the boundary for some distance, then opposite the town of Cornwall it strikes direct east till it reaches the United States frontier on the state of Maine. This frontier was settled with the United States government in 1841 by Lord Ashburton. There is an idea indulged by some Canadians that the present state of Maine was meant to be included in Canada. The boundary line along this frontier is marked by iron posts, about three feet high, and placed about a mile apart. In the comparatively new country, Manitoba and British Columbia, the boundary line is more recently settled. In some parts marked with iron posts, in others with wooden ones (trees cut down, leaving stumps some five feet high) with "U. S." on the United States side, and "C." on the Canadian side.

Weight of Coins

The weights of the silver coins of the United States according to the latest report of the director of the United States mint are as follows: The dollar, 412½ grains, fineness, 900; trade dollar, 420 grains, fineness, 900; the half dollar, 192.9 grains, fineness, 900; the quarter dollar, 96.45 grains, fineness, 900. So it will be observed that one-tenth of all the coins is alloy.

Creole

Creole is a corruption of the Spanish word Criollo, signifying one born in the West Indies or America of European ancestors. It is limited to persons born within or near the tropics, and includes persons of all colors. Its application does not imply an admixture of African blood.

Bourbons.

The house of Bourbon, from which came the royal houses of France, Spain and Naples, derives its origin from the Archambauds, lords of Bourbon, in Berry.

Quill Pens.

Quills are said to have been first used for pens in 553, although some authorities give the year 635 as the date of their introduction.

An Exciting Time

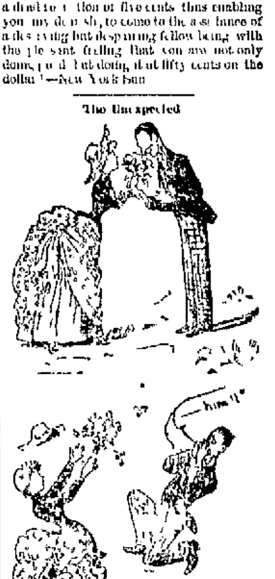
A straw colored bull pup, an organ grinder with a monkey, an Irish woman with a basket of bananas, a colored man with a bucket of lime on his head, an inebriated sailor, a white girl with a new pair of shoes under her arm and a countryman in a cheap blue suit with a sachel seemingly quite heavy, were all walking down Main street yesterday toward the Catharine ferry. The bull pup was ahead of the procession. His tail stuck out straight, his eyes gleamed and he walked as though full of business. Suddenly the Irish woman slipped on a piece of apple peel. Her feet flew out and she dropped the basket violently on the monkey. The monkey shrieked, the bull pup arose a short distance in the air, through astonishment and excitement, and then swept like a flash between the organ grinder's legs. The Italian let go the organ, the crank of which he had been turning as he walked, and the ancient Roman melody, "Blue Violets," was crushed to earth again. In trying to escape the dog the colored man dropped his bucket of lime, the contents of which were splattered over the sailor, who swore and flung up his arms, one of them striking the white girl across the nose. She naturally ejaculated. The countryman, likewise alarmed by the dog and the commotion about, dropped his sachel on the animal and began to run. The bull pup howled and the countryman fell over his sachel sprawling, and for the space of three minutes Main street was as animated as a circus.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Business Scheme

"Why do you ask for ten cents?" demanded a citizen of a tramp in City Hall park. "Most of you fellows only ask for a penny."

"Yes, sir," politely responded the tramp, "and if they are repulsed their case is hopeless. With me, I can offer bargains—slaughter prices. In this case I am willing to make a deduction of five cents, thus enabling you, my dear sir, to come to the assistance of a deserving but despairing fellow being with the pleasant feeling that you are not only doing good, but doing it at fifty cents on the dollar."—New York Sun.

The Unexpected


—Life

What Line He Was In

What appeared to be a particularly refreshing drummer rattled away to a neighbor in a Sixth avenue elevated car, yesterday, all about his business success. Then he was curious to learn something about his neighbor's affairs. They were very discouraging. His expenses were $16 a day, and he hadn't made a sale in four weeks, and didn't expect to make one in another month.

"My, my, don't they kick?" asked the effervescent one, referring to his neighbor's employers.

"Oh, no," replied the thin man. That so nonplused the other that he asked:

"What business are you in, my friend?"

"I sell suspension bridges," was the calm rejoinder.—New York Sun.

Brief

This is the age of brevity in business transactions. Placards humorous and semi serious distributed in mercantile houses, say so. The very latest indication of rush and a convenient means to save time are the signs in the stations along the New Haven road tacked up over some of the clocks. They say: "This is a clock. It is going. It is the correct time. Now shut up." The placards save the station men a heap of time.—New York Sun.

Criminally Careless.

Miss Maude (meeting her cousin, young Mr. Sissy)—Why, you are not looking well, Charley.

Mr. Sissy (feebly)—No, Maude. I'm suffering from shock. I was run down last week by a [illegible] in Central park.

Miss Maude (indignantly)—I think it is a perfect outrage, Charley. These nurses seem to think they own the entire walk.—New York Sun.

The Only Way to Get It

The head waiter at a certain summer hotel was named Topp, and the guests noticed that if they wished to have a tip top dinner they had to tip Topp.—New York Tribune.

Things Looking Brighter

Merchant—Well, my dear, I made an assignment this forenoon.

Wife—That's good, and now Clara can go to a boarding school, can't she?—Judge.

Jab Hard Enough

"Never use a crowbar to get a railroad cinder out of your eye." A lead pencil sharpened to a fine point will work it out if you jab hard enough.—Detroit Free Press.

Improving Slowly

Jeweler—Is your watch all right now, Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith—Well, no, not yet, but it seems to be gaining every day.—New York Sun.

Not the Accordion Either

A correspondent asks: "Would you or any of your many readers inform a constant reader how to learn to play the flute?" Not if we know ourselves.—New York News.

Our Little Lives

Compared with eternity our career extends over a time easily expressed by the word "scat!" uttered in an ordinary tone of voice.—Bill Nye.

Inside and Outside.

A salt codfish breakfast and a rubber overcoat will keep a man dry through a long storm.—Gloucester Advertiser.

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

PRICE, $1 50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

STAR PUBLISHING CO PROPRIETOR

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13

National Republican Ticket.

[Election, Tuesday, Nov 6th 1888]

For President,
BENJAMIN H HARRISON,
Of Indiana

For Vice President
LEVI P MORTON,
Of New York

ELECTORS AT LARGE,
Isaac P Lamson, of Cuyahoga
Absalom H Mattox, of Hamilton

DISTRICT ELECTORS
I —Simon Krugg of Hamilton
II —George B Cox, of Hamilton
III —Robert Williams, Jr, of Preble
IV —John Dover of Darke
V —Jacob Werner, of Putnam
VI —Lewis S Gordon, of Paulding
VII —Seth W Brown, of Warren
VIII —Roland Jones, of Madison
IX —John Stillings, of Hardin
X —Edward B King of Erie
XI —John K Pollard of Adams
XII —Leander A Edwards, of Brown
XIII —Frederick C Whiley of Fairfield
XIV —Robert P Wallace of Ashland
XV —Isaiah H Rose of Washington
XVI —Leroy K Anderson of Coshocton
XVII —John S Cochran of Belmont
XVIII —J Walter McClymonds of Stark
XIX —Henry B Perkins of Trumbull
XX —Albert Munson, of Medina
XXI —Sylvester T Everett of Cuyahoga

Republican State Ticket.

Secretary of State
DANIEL J RYAN, of Scioto

Supreme Judge
JOSEPH P BRADBURY, of Meigs

Member Board of Public Works
WELLS S JONES of Pike

Electors at Large
ABSOLOM MATTOX, of Hamilton
I P LAMPSON, of Cuyahoga

For Congress
WILLIAM C COOPER,
Of Knox

THE chairmen of the Republican and *Democratic* State Central Committees in Indiana have done a good thing in making an agreement that in all election precincts where the inspector is a Democrat he shall appoint a judge and clerk to be selected by the Republicans of such precincts, and where the inspector is a Republican he shall appoint a judge and clerk to be selected by the Democrats of the precinct Such an agreement ought not to be necessary, to be sure Each of the principal parties should have at least one representative at each precinct, in such an official position as enables him to see that everything is done fairly, and to protect the interests of his party, This is the case in the Northern States generally Of course in the Southern States it cannot be expected The Democrats there have absolute control of the election machinery, and can count the votes as they please In thousands of precincts there is hardly even the pretence of a fair election In the Northern States, however, we expect something different, and this particular agreement only expresses the general feeling in these States It may not, in fact, have been really necessary, but at any rate it will go very far toward assuring an absolutely fair vote and honest count in one of the pivotal States

MR BLAINE, in his speech at Adrian explained the difference between a duty on imports and a tax It goes to the roots of the reform false logic on this subject "An internal tax," says Mr Blaine, "is one that does not protect any American industry, but takes just that much out of the industries It is a tax which is levied in this country only in war times, except on a very few articles It is the same tax as the excise, which *has been for generations so odious a tax* in Great Britain It is the same tax against which the people of the United States came near rebelling in Washington's administration We are in better order now and we pay every tax that is levied, but the United States, in the judgement of the Republican party ought to raise all the money they need for the support of the government from the Tariff because the Tariff gives to the American laborer and gives to every industrial interest in the United States a great advantage over the same in foreign countries and aids in building up what the United States possesses today beyond any nation on the globe—a great home market "

IN the October *Forum* Mr Edward Atkinson gives some figures bearing upon a very interesting and practical question—the bearing of the invention of the twine wheat binder upon the amount of wheat produced From 1867 to 1876 the average wheat crop in the country was only 258,000 000 bushels The self binder first came into general use in 1877 and the crop jumped at once to 364,000,000 An increase of over a hundred million bushels It has increased every year since, until for 1887 it was 440,000,000 The total number of self binder reapers now made and sold amounts annually to about 100,000 Mr Atkinson doubts if it would be possible to harvest such a crop with the old style of reaper The improvement of the binder over the old style *reaper as a* saver of grain, is a factor in the increase in product that Mr Atkinson does not consider The old reaper was a wasteful implement The binder has probably increased the production with increasing the acreage in proportion

IN the city of Chicago there have been established twenty three night schools all of which are operated at the public expense and out of the Common School fund They are all taxed to their utmost capacity and are unquestionably doing a great deal of good The teachers state that they find their pupils most of whom are almost grown and many adults hungry for knowledge It might be expected to be so They give up rest and recreation, that they may improve their minds It would be sad to think that there existed in one of our great cities such a *thirst for knowledge, for satisfy*ing which no arrangements had been made Hard working girls and boys, and foreign born men and women, together with a by no means small number of adult native Americans who can not read or write, are gaining the much needed elementary education in those Chicago night schools, and probably no other money spent in education returns so much benefit to the community A night school in full operation is in open rebellion against ignorance

THE fellow who offers a contribution on the Congressional contest in the Mirror over the signature of "A working man" is probably such a "workingman" as Tom Bell is a "Union Labor man" *He says laboring men* are not sold and we quickly agree with him, but they were sold when two professional politicians worked the labor endorsement of Braddock We do not see the propriety of Braddock being a special friend of the workingman when he voted against him at the only opportunity he ever had We refer to his opposing vote to the eight hour law

IT is amusing to watch the rapid change of heart that some of the city dads experience *Had a casual observer* noted the early waterworks sentiments of some members—yes, sentiments not two weeks old when the test came—and then compared them with the actual voting on the proposition of submitting to a vote, he would have noticed a sudden conversion, due to finence After all partisanship is not the only potentate in municipal affairs, and we make no accusation of boodle either We merely observe in that regard that councilmen have counsel

STREETS cleaned with hoes by hand are probably a great luxury and we feel like being appreciative, but so long as the confounded old waterpipes lay about we can not be happy They have not *only prevented street cleaning*, lawn mowing and weed cutting, but they are a nuisance in a half dozen other ways and they ought to go If it were not for the hard labor connected with the removal, we should advocate a mob to carry them beyond the corporate limits but mobs are not a success at hard labor

Mr William A Courtenay, ex Mayor of Charlestown, and one of the trustees of the Peabody Fund is sure that the yellow fever was imported from Cuba and he says that the only way to keep it off is to maintain strict non intercourse with the tropics for more than half the year This would be a severe remedy and it is to be hoped something milder will do—the adoption of more stringent *quarantine* regulation at Southern ports for instance, and the more active prevention of smuggling

THE Auditor of State finds that 10 231 sheep were killed by dogs in this State last year The value of these as fixed by the appraisers and paid for by the County Commissioners, was $34,048 52 —about $3 33 per sheep The value of these same sheep as allowed by their owners to the assessor when they were alive, was considerably less than that *It appears*, therefore, that when a dog kills a sheep the operation adds value to the animal—in the eye of the owner

UP to October 21 there have been 2824 cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville Florida a city of 17,000 population—about Lima's size—and 264 deaths This shows the frightful quickness of the spread of the disease, though the relative proportion of deaths to the number of cases show that it is not so fatal a disease as small pox or typhoid fever

PROTECTION seems to work better than free trade in getting a nation out of debt Free trade Great Britain had a public debt in 1878 of $3 8?? 000,000 It is now $1 0?0 000 000, a decrease in ten years of $19?,000,000 The United States in 1878 had a debt of $2 2?6 000 000 It is now $1 102 000 000 a decrease of $1 102 000 000

MYSTERIOUS and past finding out are the ways of providence and no more forcible illustration of it is furnished than by the thought that so many good men are dying all around us while ex Kurette fiends seem to be increasing multiplying and replenishing the earth

WE have no Gath, no Masses, no Butterfield or Hurd to discuss the tariff and current politics but C,' the able veteran correspondent of LaRue comes to the rescue to fill the gap The STAR is bound to be metropolitan

SORROWFUL Rev W I Lewis Springfield baptist minister announced from the pulpit that his wife had deserted him Both used to be on the stage and she longed for its glare tinsel powder and paint again She left while Lewis was at prayer meeting Believed to have joined a Cincinnati opera troupe

CURIOSITIES OF COURTSHIP

Dr Johnson convinced his sweet heart of his appreciation of her by taking her finger to poke the tobacco in the bowl of his pipe

On the Island of Hinda opposite Rhodes a girl is not allowed to have a lover until she has brought up a certain quantity of sponges, and given proof of her ability to take them from a certain depth

Daniel Webster proposed to Miss Fletcher while aiding her to unravel a skein of thread Grace " said, " we have been untying knots Let us see if we cannot tie one which will not untie in a life time "

In some parts of Asia the question of a man's title to a bride must be settled by a fist fight between the friends of the contracting parties If his forces are victorious his sweetheart becomes his trophy

In ancient Greece the lover was seldom favored with an opportunity of telling his passion to his mistress and he used to publish it by inscribing his name on the walls on the bark of the trees in the public walks and upon the leaves of books

A Scotch laddie took his sweetheart to a graveyard and showing her a dark corner said Mary my folks lie there Would you like to lie there?" It was a grim way of proposing, but Mary was a sensible Scotch lassie, and she accepted him

According to Dr Hayes courtship among the Esquimaux has no much tenderness about it The match is made by the parents of the couple The lover must go out and capture a polar bear as an evidence of his courage and strength, and then *steal* his sweetheart.

In the Isthmus of Darien either sex can do the courting, while in the Ukraine the girl generally attends to it When she falls in love with a man she goes to his house and declares her passion If he declines to accept her she remains there and his case becomes rather discouraging

Among the ancient Assyrians all marriageable young girls were assembled at one place and the public crier put them up for sale one after the other The money which was received for those who were handsome and consequently sold well was bestowed as a wedding portion on those who were plain

According to curious old marriage custom still prevalent in Brittany, the bridegroom immediately after the priest has wedded the couple, strikes his wife in the face, saying This is how you will fare if you make me angry, and then kissing her he says And this is how you will fare if you treat me well

A curious custom prevails in Oud Beierland Holland October is the auspicious *month and on the first Sunday* (known as review day) the lads and lasses attired in their best, promenade the village separately stare each other out of countenance and then retire to make up their minds on the second Sunday which is called decision day

The Australian lover is lacking in tenderness if the statement made by Myers Daley is true The lover makes up his mind as to which woman shall be his bride and then hides in the bushes in the vicinity of her dwelling As soon as she comes near the spot where he is concealed he knocks her down with a club and carries her off before she comes to

The brothers Jacob and William Grimm, authors of the wonderful fairy stories concluded that one or the other should marry Officious friends found a suitable lady for Jacob but he declined to do the courting so William acted as his proxy In doing so he fell in love with the lady himself, which troubled him greatly as he did not want to betray Jacob The latter solved the dilemma by telling William that he could have her

CURIOUS THINGS OF LIFE

The kitchen and dining room of a Kansas City hotel are located on the eighth floor, and reached by six elevators.

A fair damsel at Elk Point, D T, ate twenty ears of corn for supper one day and went to camp meeting in the evening

A California man is hatching chickens by immersing pails of eggs in spring water the temperature of which is uniformly 103 degs

St. Louis claims the distinction of having produced the laziest man yet who is written down on her police docket as John Smith because he was too lazy to think up his real appellation

A Chicago man who gives his whole mind to advertising has devised a pair of boots whose wooden soles hold a small automatic press, with which the *user's name and occu*pation can be printed all over the sidewalks

There is a family in Georgia of fourteen members—father, mother and twelve children—the oldest child being 35 and the youngest 10 years of age There has never been a death in the family and all are now living within ten miles of each other

A quarrel with a funny cause took place recently in water submerged Augusta Ga. A gentleman paid a negro $1 to carry him on his shoulders to the hotel and a serious misunderstanding arose about the position the gentleman should occupy on his porter's shoulders

A traveling man in Maine writes that while he was journeying over a country road one hot day with the thermometer at 95 degs he came face to face with a sign bearing the following inscription Don't dump any snow on this lot Wishing to be entirely obliging though in a strange country he did not

A fakir in the west is advertising a recipe which will tell you how to make your horse an artist When you forward him $1 not necessary for publication but as an evidence of good faith you receive by return mail a neatly printed card bearing the words "Give your horse a drawing exercise and he will pull that to ta

MUSICAL NOTES

Mlle Decca the young American opera singer has obtained a triumphant success at Lille

The tour of the Metropolitan Opera company will include Chicago (two weeks) Boston (two weeks) Milwaukee (four nights) and Philadelphia (one week)

Mr E A McDowell, the young American composer whose works have been favorably received in Germany as well as in the United States has decided to relinquish living abroad and will in future be one of Boston's resident musicians

Miss Ella Russell is one of the numerous American sopranos who have gained a favorable verdict from European audiences She will this winter season with the Covent Garden Royal Italian Opera company at Glasgow There is a possibility of her appearing with the same company in America during the winter

Miss Augusta Fabris the American soprano who made her first appearance with the Carl Rosa Opera company at Dublin last month as Marguerite in Gounod's Faust was decidedly successful. The Dublin papers speak in high terms of her performance, and the young lady seems likely to prove a valuable addition to Mr Rosa's *forces*

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN AFRICA

The Ladies of the Akona Tribe Bring Their Husbands to Terms.

Mr Pauli who lived for some time in the Cameroon region West Africa tells of a highly successful woman's rights movement a while ago in the Akona tribe illustrating the fact that when women *unanimously assert them in savage lands* as well as elsewhere they are a great power in the community In that benighted region women are not supposed to have any rights When a girl is 13 or 14 years old she is sold to anybody who has property enough to pay the price her father asks for her and thereafter she works like a slave for her board and lodging and is subject to all the caprices of her lord and master Even the bondsmen in the community have more privileges than the free women and some of them in time are able to support rather extensive harems of their own

It happened that there were some strong minded women among the Akona people, and they lifted up their voices in public places in favor of some radical social reforms that would make the lot of woman kind rather more endurable They were jeered at as women reformers have been in some other lands and were advised by the superior sex to keep on digging in the fields and pounding manioc root and thank fortune that their lot was not less tolerable Reform was evidently not to be secured by any amount of feminine protest and so these strong minded women put their long heads together and decided upon radical and far reaching measures

The tribe is a small one Nearly all the adult *females in it enlisted under the ban*ner of women's rights One day there was an enormous commotion in that little community It was almost wholly confined to the male population the fact being that there was hardly a woman there to share the excitement The mothers and wives in a most unexpected and *heartless manner had suddenly dropped* their implements of drudgery and with their children in arms and marriageable daughters had fled them through the forests to the territory of another tribe where at a distance of eight or ten miles from their own garden patches they were prepared to open negotiations with the lordly chaps they had left behind them

They knew beforehand that they would meet with a hospitable reception in the tribe with which they took refuge It happened that this tribe was larger than the Akona and did not like them very well and it tickled them half to death to see the pickle in which the Akona men suddenly found themselves The women set themselves to work earning their daily bread and waited without a bit of impatience for an embassy from home It was not long before the embassy put in an appearance

The Akona tribe was of the opinion that they could not continue in business without the female members thereof and they wanted the women to come home The particularly strong minded spokesman of the refugees said she was glad to learn at last that the women of their tribe were regarded as a desirable element of the Akona people As the women had taken care of all the men it was evident they were able to take care of themselves and they hadn't the slightest intention of going home except on certain important conditions which she specified Then the embassy went home to consult the chief men who as their harems were the largest were the greatest sufferers by the flight of the fair sex

The women stipulated that they would come back if a considerable part of the agricultural duties of the community were in future turned over to the slaves If the mothers were permitted to have something to say about the disposal of their daughters and if several other conditions were complied with It did not take long for the gentlemen of Akona to decide what to do A day or *two* later the women went back in high feather having achieved a complete victory, and they have been treated very well ever since —New York Sun

A Little Barren Kingdom

The little kingdom of Greece embraces a territory of about 25 000 square miles and has a population of a little more than 2 000 000 Greeks and Albanians Scotland has about the same territory and almost twice as many people Switzerland has a third less territory and a third more people Belgium and Holland taken together have about the same territory as Greece and two times as many people As for wealth Greece is proverbially the poorest country in Europe Her rugged mountains and barren shores are hardly fit in many places for the scantiest vegetation she has no rivers with fertile basins her commerce is still undeveloped and she is cut off from Europe by the treacherous Adriatic and by the inhospitable strip of Turkish territory that promises to keep her for an indefinite future from opening her railway connection with the north

In Greece today it is the universal custom to speak of going to Europe just as Americans do with the stormy Atlantic between New York and Liverpool Add to all this the fact that this little barren kingdom of 2 000 000 souls has a public debt of $80 000 000 and supports an army as large as that of the United States The taxes are so high that the island of Crete now under Turkish rule would nearly double its ratio of taxation should it enter the kingdom of Greece But in spite of all this discouragement Athens today is a busy hive of educational institutions and in all the country villages there are thrifty schools a compulsory law being carried out with more vigor year after year Ten years ago the statistics for illiteracy in Greece were ahead of those of Italy today, and these ten years have revolutionized educational affairs in Greece — H W H in New York Post

The Very Useful Cent

Pennies so long despised in the south and west are now demanded by those sections so eagerly that the Philadelphia mint the only one manufacturing minor coins cannot keep up with the demand Three million pennies were made at the mint last month but if double that number had been produced it is probable they could at once have been placed in circulation With the influx of common vulgar copper pennies in the extravagant west and the aristocratic south there is a drop in the general prices particularly of small articles This while benefiting the buyers will also do good to merchants by increasing consumption to a very decided extent Pennies are very good things particularly if one has enough of them and their widespread introduction all over the United States though rather late in coming now seems assured —Trade Reporter

A pocket file is now a part of a tramp's outfit He finds it useful when there is a barbed wire fence between him and something desirable.

Amusements for English Schoolboys.

I believe that *Uppingham makes fuller* provision than any other existing school to meet the necessity for diverse employment of health and amusement outside of study hours Until within a few years the great schools contented themselves with providing facilities for cricket and foot ball For these ample provision is made at Uppingham in several large playing fields and the cricketers of the school particularly have won for themselves a record so distinguished as to prove conclusively that exclusive attention to this game is not essential to great success But Mr Thring was perhaps the first head master who fully realized and acted upon the fact that many a boy has not the stamina for these games of strength and skill nor can he by any amount of forced exercise be led to take pleasure in them The gymnasium opened in 1859 under the care of a competent gymnastic master was the first possessed by any public school in England *For many* years the school has had in operation a carpentry where any boy by the payment of a small fee can receive regular and competent instruction in the working of wood and the use of carpenters tools In 1887 the field of useful manual occupation was enlarged by the construction of a forge and metal workshop where skilled instruction is similarly given and a boy can go far towards making himself a competent mechanical engineer

In the same category may be included the school gardens These gardens opened in 1871 cover some acres and are laid out and planted with much taste Here a boy may have allotted to him a *small plot of ground for the cultivation* of plants and flowers In connection with the gardens is an aviary where the lad with a taste for natural history has an opportunity to observe the life and habits of a considerable collection of birds A pretty stone building looking out upon the gardens serves as a school sanitarium and *its beautiful surroundings conduce to* health Uppingham patients ought to recover rapidly For want of any stream of considerable size near at hand led to the construction a few years ago of large swimming baths where the boys can perfect their lives in an art which might does so much to protect life as it does great stores value —George R P ?im in The Century

Tea of a Special Picking

The dull life of the tea importer and his representatives would appear ill calculated to give them odd or lavish characteristics as they are obliged to spend *the greater part of their time in sipping* tea but on the contrary they are exceedingly lively and the jolliest of people When the winds are southerly they know a poor flush from a Young Hyson There are several of these dealers in the Chicago tea houses who endear themselves to a large circle of friends every year by sending with the regular order of the houses a number of personal orders for a few small packages of a special picking

At the tea plantations these personal orders are carefully filled with the choicest leaf and shipped here with the bulk orders As they usually pay the extra five pound boxes the salesman ordering it can allow his chosen friends to have it in convenient packages and he disposes of it at the importation price—sometimes less It is the nearest approach to the fabled nectar of the gods imaginable and the drinker can almost feel a pig tail growing out of the back of his head as he sips it It is too fine an article to be sold to the trade as it must be retailed at $1 50 per pound to secure the retailer a usual profit but the privileged few who get it at the cost price bless the friendly tea man for his favors —Chicago Herald

Phrenology with Modifications

Dr Clevenger while assailing phrenology in its technical forms has taken strong grounds in The American Naturalist in favor of a modified cerebrology He does not like phrenology but believes that the differences in heads mean something and a very definite something pertaining to character precisely as facial and other differences do ? ? now know that there are centers in the brain of man for the speech faculty above the temple and that thence backward and upward to the upper back part of the head are motor and leg centers that auditory mental impressions are received in the brain above the upper ear tip and a center for visual functions is located in the occipital area Charlatans do not ? ? this leads us to accept ? ? ? ? ? functional center ? ? phrenology Charlatans do not ? ? inherent falseness of a thing as a perversion —Globe Democrat

The Country Cook's Oddities

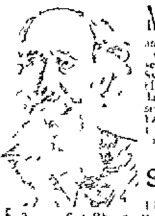
The various well known qualities of the average cook in the country are exemplified ? ? ? ? The other day there being English guests at dinner the cook was told to garnish the pudding with some fresh strawberries When the dish was served it presented the appearance of jelly and lumps of red ? decoration ? ? ? but as soon as the hostess took out a spoonful of the mass ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? looked in each ? as a ? ? The ? ? ? trust had found that to present the desired effect the berries needed some support and had hit upon the ingenious plan of wooded skewers In spite of the protest of the hostess the English guests have written home that country Americans serve toothpicks in their pudding —Good Housekeeping

The Science of Perfume

The subject of perfumery is a subject which is never exhausted for the votaries Now there is a ? ? for a ? The dresser in the latest style of ? ? ? appearance in his general make up ? ? his hand ? ? perfectly ? ? ? ? different perfume and ? ? ? ? ? ? smells from the ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? —James O'Connell in Chicago ?

West Indian Live Stock

? ? in the United States ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? Chicago Herald.



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My little boy has been troubled with a severe type of Skin Disease with much itching and burning which ? ? ? ? ? ? Hood's Rheumatic Syrup advertised to cure skin and blood diseases ? ? ? Mrs EDMOND FAUSET, Rochester N Y

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I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life —A H DOWELL Editor Enquirer Edenton N C April 23 1887

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LOCAL NEWS.

—Joe V and O[illegible] Sundayed in Upper Sandusky.

—D S Jones was in Delaware on a business trip.

—S F Barlow has returned home from St Louis.

—Miss Claffie Harding visited at Columbus a few days this week.

—Harry R Young was a visitor at Cincinnati Saturday and Sunday.

—W S Frish spent Sunday at his parents home in Huntington Ind.

—Mr Thomas Williams was visiting the Cincinnati Centennial this week.

—C L Warner of Medina O was the guest of his brother W L Warner.

—Fred Isaleb and G Weist were in Cincinnati taking in the Centennial sights.

—C S Anderson of Delaware, was the guest of Miss Kittie Thew over Sunday.

—Sheriff Kelly was at Prospect Tuesday serving subpoenas for next term of court.

—The Misses Gulbert were among the Marionites who visited Cincinnati this week.

—A son was born to Mr and Mrs Will VanOsten, on West South street Monday night.

—James Furbin, W E Scofield, David Kelly and Bright Dorf Sundayed in the Queen City.

—Patsy Burke has returned home from a trip to Kentucky in the interests of the Huber Company.

—Ollie Gull, son of Jacob Gull is nicely recovering after a four weeks siege with typhoid fever.

—Mrs Cloud, a colored lady residing on the Roy Fish place died Sunday and was buried Monday.

—Mrs Jock Ireland has returned from Iberia after a couple weeks visit at her parents home.

—Rev Luther Burns was in Cincinnati to spend a part of this week enjoying Queen City attractions.

—Geo B Christian and wife were among the Marionites who took in the Queen City excursion Tuesday.

—Frank Fise was over from Galion to spend Sunday with Mrs Fise who is visiting at her parents home.

—Miss Hattie Caldwell, of Delaware was the guest of Mesdames Beak and Adams over Saturday and Sunday.

—S S Fox & Co began the roofing and galvanized iron work on the new East Marion school building this week.

—The Marion Manufacturing Company has begun a new year's work after a very short closing down for invoice.

—Miss Emma Eraey came up from Richwood Monday to remain a few days at the home of her sister Mrs Will J Blair.

—Geo B Scofield Sundayed in Bucyrus and returned here Monday accompanied by Mrs Scofield who had been visiting there.

—John Niven will occupy one of the Center street Campbell block rooms with a grocery as soon as the place is properly repaired.

—C M Idleman after a short visit with his parents and friends in Marion and vicinity left Sunday evening for his home in Portland, Or.

—Mrs W Z Davis left Tuesday for Columbus, where she will spend the week as delegate to the W C T U convention now in session.

—Col W C Cooper was in the city Monday evening. The Colonel smiles confidently over the prospects of his reelection by a large majority.

—Mr and Mrs J H Richards and daughter, and James parents Mr and Mrs A G Richards of Kent visited the Columbus Centennial Tuesday.

—George H V[illegible] and Gus Kenlock were registered at the Empire House Delaware, Sunday having been spending the day in that classic city.

—Mrs John L Uhler Mrs C A McWilliams and Mrs Matilda Sneath were at Columbus Tuesday attending the State meeting of the Ohio W C T U.

—The lower floor of Uhler's corner block is being rearranged so that the rear part of the room occupied by Smiley will be made a part of Mezger's grocery store.

—Miss Rose Butler is now rapidly recovering from the attack of typhoid fever that came so near proving fatal to her. Dr Clark reports her to be sitting up.

—George Schwemfurth spent Tuesday in Columbus having accompanied Mrs Schwemfurth that far on her way to Lancaster where she will visit this week.

—The Republicans held a well attended rally at the City Hall on Monday night over which S A Partram presided. Mr Quinby spoke on the issues of the day.

—A few water pipes were pulled off the streets Monday by the city team. If these eyesores aren't removed pretty soon they might as well lay till a new contractor goes to work.

—Judge Norris was home from Upper Sandusky Saturday and Sunday returning there Monday to close up this term of court. The Hotchkiss murder case was in process of trial.

—Street Commissioner Weist was giving the streets a good scraping Monday. It is astonishing how much mud accumulates here when every street is macadamized and every road leading to the city piked.

—Miss Nora Brownmiller daughter of Emanuel Brownmiller, of Prospect died at her parents' home last Friday. Funeral occurred Sunday afternoon at 2 30 from the Reformed church. Her age was about 18 years.

—Some of our people here are laughing yet over the political joke of the Union Labor endorsement of Braddock being seconded by Sam Bell, of this city. The fact is Marionites were scarcely aware that Mr Bell belonged to the Union Labor party.

—Two little misses of Springdale were discussing various matters when one attempted to show more wisdom than the other by asking if she knew who made her. "Yes—some man but I've forgot his name" came the quick reply that paralyzed the mothers who were within hearing distance.

—Miss Stella Merchant has been down from school at Cleveland for a couple days on a very short vacation.

—Charles E Wiley clerk at Hotel Marion is taking a few days vacation. He left Tuesday for Cincinnati.

—Mr and Mrs B Tristram left for Cincinnati Tuesday to spend the week enjoying the Queen City sights.

—The Erie has put on an extra day yard engine at this place making three now working in the Marion yards.

—Twins, both boys were born to Mr and Mrs Will Linn on Monday night but one died a few hours after birth.

—J B Hands was in Marysville Tuesday, combining business with a tour of pleasure in seeing his many friends there.

—Mrs L L Studebaker returned to her home in Marseilles Saturday after spending two weeks very pleasantly with Mrs L L Rhoads.

—R L Allen was down from Paulding last week and was accompanied by Mr Allen on his return. They will go to housekeeping there and make that their home.

—Mr and Mrs Linus Culbertson left Monday for Union City where they were joined by a friend who will accompany them on a pleasure trip through the West.

—David Diller has been seriously ill with typhoid fever at his home on Mt Vernon avenue. He is now convalescing but Mrs Diller is bedfast threatened with a like fever.

—Geo B Scofield was admitted to practice at the bar Friday. George's accession to the legal fraternity at Marion is gratifying to his friends who are confident of his success.

—The Mansfield News says: Bob Allen says he will never attempt to play ball again. Bob had bright prospects as a base ball player, but his decision not to play any more is a wise one. Any strain on his broken leg in playing would undoubtedly result badly.

—John E Waddel is preparing to sell off his farming utensils and stock at public sale on Thursday November 1st, doing so with the view of moving to town thereafter and making this city his home. Mr Waddel will assist in conducting the business of the Ohio Farmers Insurance company agency.

—The police raided a tough joint in the north end Saturday night and captured an one armed woman named Johnson mistress of the place and a colored couple. The colored pair were fined and the Johnson woman allowed to go for she has to care for three little children aged from two months to four years.

—Miss Libbie Ackerman of New York a first class and fashionable dressmaker expects to remain in Marion this winter and solicits a liberal share of the patronage of the families of Marion. She will cut fit and make up work in the best styles at the houses of families either by the day or job and warrants entire satisfaction.

—The joke is on Dr Adams and the story goes as quietly wafted to us that he played it on himself. Some time ago the Doctor loaded a half dozen cigars for that major [illegible] colored personage "Shiney Eye," and forgetting this fact the Doctor lighted one himself Sunday. The explosion did no great damage but the Doctor's friends heard it and are still laughing at him.

—An exchange contains the following: In an old magazine we find it stated that until the year 1770 this law was in force in England: "Whosoever shall entice into bonds of matrimony any male subject of Her Majesty's by means of rouge, white paint, Spanish cotton steel corsets, crinoline, high heeled shoes or false hips shall be prosecuted for witchcraft and the marriage declared null and void."

—The postoffice department is soon to have a new style of postal cards. It is very much like a double card of the present pattern. The back fold is split diagonally and opens out like a four pointed star. The four corners are folded and join in the center when the card is ready for mailing with a piece of gummed paper. The card weighs less than half an ounce and will contain no more writing than the present card, the only advantage being greater privacy.

—Atty C C Fisher has returned home from a professional visit into West Virginia, and he tells a remarkable political story. At every point he stopped he took particular pains to interview different men on how they would vote and astonishing as it seems he never met a single Democrat in the Pan Handle State. He says the Republicans down there will not admit a shadow of a doubt about that State going for Harrison and we take it as rather unlooked for political news.

—C L Morrow & Co left for Fostoria this week to enter into business there. There are scores of Marionites who regret to see Mr Morrow depart. A stay of more than six months won for him a large circle of personal and business friends, who admire his business like way in the mercantile line and who enjoy the affability of his pleasing personal acquaintance. Fostoria should give him a cordial greeting and may in turn be more fortunate than Marion in securing him as a permanent citizen.

—The corn crop which is now past all danger is by far the largest ever harvested in the United States. It will certainly exceed 2 000 000 000 bushels an increase of not less than [illegible] 000 000 or 600 000 000 bushels over last year's crop. This means more to the farmers of the whole country than any other single fact could in the line of their business. With such a yield of corn they are sure to receive $400 000 000 more for their crops than in 1887 and that goes a long way toward insuring the prosperity of all classes and industries.

—Diphtheria is reported from McConnelsville, Louisville, Whitehouse, Centerburg, Columbus, Cleveland, Hamden, Lima, Russell, Perrysburg, Cambridge, Westerville, Defiance, Toledo and Cincinnati. Scarlet fever is reported from Whitehouse, Clyde, McConnelsville, Miltonsburg, Perkins, Defiance, Milnersville, Westerville, Perrysburg, and Cambridge. Typhoid fever is reported from Russel, Maysville, New Waterford, Anna, Milford Center, Clyde, Waynesfield, Madisonville, Plymouth, Sherodsville, McConnelsville, Lotkins, Summerfield, Conneaut and Perrysburg.

WATERWORKS DISCUSSION

The City Council Has Another Round with the Waterworks Question and Decides That the City Shall Not Build Her Own Works

The Council met in an adjourned session at the Mayor's office Friday night of last to discuss the subject of waterworks. All the members were present at an early hour and Mayor Galey presided. Mr Fairbanks Chairman of the Committee on Waterworks presented the report of John W Hill civil engineer of Cincinnati giving a detailed statement of the cost of waterworks should the city desire to own and operate the works showing that a direct pressure system with a capacity of two million gallons daily and located at or near the place selected by Mr Bullock for his work could be built at a cost of a little less than $140 000 complete. Together with the statement of Mr Hill the Waterworks Committee unanimously reported their recommendation that the question of issuing bonds in an amount not to exceed $150 000 for the purpose of building waterworks be submitted to the people at the election on November 6th. Discussion on the subject was participated in by all the members or Council part of the City Fathers claiming that the people ought to know what was for their interests and should have the right to express their desires by their votes at the polls and the remainder claiming that the building of the works by the town authorities would be ruinous and extravagant and place the city under such a load of debt that it would be avoided by all capitalists manufacturers etc. A vote was finally taken on the matter and resulted in a tie—Fairbanks Fahey McMurray and Feller voting in the affirmative and Johnston McNeal Moore and Ackerman in the negative—so the Mayor declared the motion lost and the city will not own waterworks.

Immediately after taking the vote a motion was made to again receive offers from private parties who might desire the franchise. Messrs Fairbanks and McMurray made the statement that believing it to be to the best interest of the people to own their own works and having satisfied themselves that in case the city desired to purchase a system already constructed it could only be done at an exhorbitant price they could not vote for the proposition to grant a franchise. All the other members voted in the affirmative, and the Council are now waiting offers from waterworks projectors.

After the discussion of other matters of minor importance the Council adjourned at an early hour.

In Memoriam

On September 14th, 1888 our well beloved brother W S Cunningham Past Chancellor of Canlis Lodge, No 51, K of P passed quietly away to his eternal rest.

If purest love could have kept him here if sincerest mourning could bring him back our brother would be with us today and his voice of wisdom heard at our meetings.

It seems hard to realize that he is no longer with us. Perhaps unseen by us his spirit hovers near and joins in our gladness and mourns with us in our sorrow.

We, his co laborers and devoted brethren sincerely express high admiration of his exalted virtues and our profound sorrow that a life so peculiarly adapted to promote the ends and aims of our institution should be so prematurely called away from the activities of a career of benevolence.

We herewith tender to the bereaved family our commingled sorrows in the severe loss they have sustained.

Surely if ever mortal deserved immortality and reward for a well spent life in deeds of love and charity, our brother need not fear when his book of life is opened for it will there be found that every impulse of his heart and every thought of his mind was full of friendship for the good and true charity for the sins and errors of the world in Faith benevolence to all and of bravery in the pursuit of all evil and unrighteousness.

Let this short tribute to his memory go to swell the chorus which shall chant his praise, greatly deserved.

RESOLVED That this expression of sentiment be entered as a memorial page of our records, and a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased.

H J SNYDER
S OLLENSHIRE } Com
J H RAFFENSPERGER

Railroad Earnings

A comparative statement of the net earnings of the Bee Line for August shows that there is a decrease of $41,255. For the eight months of this year there was a decrease of $157 803 in gross, a decrease of $3 091 in net earnings and a decrease of $177 19 in expenses.

The month of September just closed was the greatest in the history of the Columbus Hocking Valley and Toledo in the way of earnings showing over the corresponding month last year an increase of $46 231 64 with one less working day in the month than last year. A comparative statement is as follows: 1888 $307,820 18; 1887 $261 588 54, increase $46 231 64.

—Charles Waldo alias J H Thomas who has been in jail awaiting indictment and trial for forgery ever since he skipped upon working the Waldo township treasurer and clerk, was released from jail on bond last Friday the bond being fixed at $600 and signed by G H Waldo and J Fahey. This move doubtless settles the case, and instead of a trial and considerable expense, Marion county will be $500 ahead. The application for bond was made by Attorney S H Bartram who has had Waldo's case from the start and before making the endeavor here all the many other cases against the prisoner were settled and the warrants withdrawn. The bond will be forfeited. Mr Fahey as surety is safe—with cash probably—and the case ended. And Mr Waldo or Thomas or whatever other name he holds is saved a trip to the Ohio penitentiary but the saving cost him lots of money.

—Times Gazette: A lady in Delaware county this State left by her will $1 00 to the Central Ohio Conference and some distant relatives are now contesting the will. The conference, at its session just held at Kenton appointed Rev A J Fish, of this city and duly empowered him to defend the will. He goes to Delaware this morning to look after the matter.

OBITUARIES

YOAKUM—Near Morral O on Monday evening, Oct 1st 1888 John C L Yoakum came to his death by accident, aged 30 years 11 months and 16 days.

He was a man of sterling integrity honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow men. He enjoyed a liberal education and for years was engaged in teaching, school in which profession he was [illegible] successful. He was remarkably industrious economical and frugal. He gave his heart to God and during the year 1876 joined the M E Church, which membership we understand he worthily held until death. He was married to Miss Sallie Wynn, daughter of John Wynn near Prospect on March 24th 1880 and this was a happy union. To them was born one child, which preceded the father to the grave some months since.

Brother Yoakum's death was so sudden and entirely unexpected as to fall a very sad blow upon his loved companion and relatives. [A full account of his death appeared in the Star Clifton correspondence, October 6th 1888.] The remains were taken to Scott Town where the funeral services were held in the M E Church on October 3d. Rev J A Sutton officiating after which they were taken to Prospect and deposited in the vault and on October 6th were interred in the Otterbein cemetery.

LANDON—Near Prospect O Oct 7 '88 George Arthur son of H A and Cordelia A Landon died aged 14 years 10 months, and 10 days.

A beautiful intelligent industrious, obedient child. His last illness was of typhoid fever and continued some six weeks during which time he gradually but surely passed downward to the grave. He retained his mind until the last moment bade his parents and only brother an affectionate farewell, and went to live with the angels. Funeral services in the Shiloh M E Church Oct 8th by Rev Sutton assisted by Rev S S Kurtz after which the remains were taken to the Tyler graveyard and buried in a vault grave.

APPOINTMENTS

Of the Central Ohio M E Conference for Delaware District

Following are the appointments of the Central Ohio M E Conference for Delaware district read at the session held at Kenton last week. David Rutledge, Presiding Elder.

Agosta M D Scott, Delaware (Asbury) Lewis M Albright Delaware (William street) Duston Kemble, Delaware Circuit, L G Ashley Fowler George W Earley, Kenton Wilbur J Hodges, Kenton Circuit Jason Young, LaRue John Pettit, Marion, Richard Wallace Marseilles, L G Herbert, Maysville, Dwight L Cook, Maysville Circuit Jacob Baumgarner, Mt Victory Charles F Cowdy North Lewisburg Daniel Carter Prospect Caleb Hill Richwood, Thomas N Barkdull Richwood Circuit, L N Smith Ridgeway Joseph G Bolton, West Mansfield H B Powell York Center Albert L Smith.

William G Williams, Hiram Perkins, Professors Ohio Wesleyan University members of William street Quarterly Conference. Cyrus B Austin Professor member of Asbury Quarterly Conference. Leroy A Belt agent of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Joseph Ayres, agent of the Preachers Aid Society, member William street Quarterly Conference.

Probate Court

William G Shroner and Sarah J Fogston licensed to marry.

Oliver Heldman and Anna Bender licensed to marry.

A D Hill and Leah Cunningham licensed to marry.

William Prettyman and Ida M Severns licensed to marry.

Lewis O Johnson and Alice Rouse licensed to marry.

Frank H Miller and Minnie B Adams licensed to marry.

Perry B Williams and Laura J Underwood licensed to marry.

Charles S Dix and Caroline Keller licensed to marry.

J G Feller executor of the estate of Jacob Hettier filed inventory and appraisement.

Will of Christian Steinhelfer presented for hearing, November 12th. Notice issued.

A D Bretz executor of the estate of Catharine Bretz filed inventory and appraisement.

Clark Dix appointed administrator of the estate of Maria Butcher, deceased. Bond $3000.

A Commendable Improvement

For real enterprise and enthusiasm that works wonders in the right direction commend us to the Sabbath school class of Prof Crouse. During the past week white coated workmen armed with mysterious rolls and bundles have been seen going to and from the lecture room of the M E church, and as a result room No 6 has been transformed from a dingy, dull, unattractive classroom to a bright, cheerfully lighted apartment, fresh and elegant paper covers wall and ceiling, while a soft and warm tinted carpet covers the floor, the rich colors harmonizing perfectly with the wall decorations. The effect is very pleasing and much credit is due the devoted members of this class and their excellent teacher for this most praiseworthy result of their efforts. ⁂

Claimed He Was Robbed

A German named Joseph Mayer on his way from St Paul to New York got off C and A train Sunday night at this place claiming he had been robbed of $62. He told his story and gave a description of his supposed robber that pointed out [illegible] C A Davis. Mayer claimed that Davis had requested him to expose his pocketbook and afterwards had him lie down to sleep in a way that the money was accessible.

Davis was arrested and taken before Mayor Galey for a preliminary hearing but the German weakened on the prosecution before the hearing came off and the case was dismissed. The affair created some considerable excitement.

—Findlay Star: Lou Houck, the notorious criminal sentenced for sixteen years for the killing of a traveling man on the Hocking Valley railroad, near Delaware some six years ago has been released on parole. It is stated that Houck recently fell heir to the sum of $2 000 and will hereafter lead an upright life.

A POLITICAL CHAPTER

Written by "K" of LaRue—Facts of Interest Touching the Waging Contest

MR EDITOR —Unable to attend to much business for some time past, however now improving and hope to reach my ordinary health soon.

Idleness is no part of my nature so I will furnish for the Star a few ideas in regard to the duty of the people in the Presidential contest now going on and call attention of the laboring masses to this matter.

A majority portion of the laboring masses pay very little attention to the discussion of great political questions in political campaigns, they do not think their result will be likely to do them any harm. They are mistaken and I hope they will give more attention to the study of government. It is a duty that should not be neglected. The great issue now before the country in this Presidential contest is the tariff question. The Democratic leaders claim that all the other great questions of national policy have been settled by the people in national contests such as is now going on. I admit that most of them have been, and they have been settled by an overwhelming endorsement of the Republican policy and the Republican party. But how long will they continue settled if the Democratic party is in control of our national affairs? The tariff question has been settled too in the same way. General Jackson in his last administration set his foot on the tariff question inaugurated tariff for revenue only. He had set his foot upon the banking policy—then in existence—and the result was little petty banks sprung up all over the country and if you were going into another state you had to take with you money made there, money was not good away from home. He willed Martin Van Buren should be his successor and he was elected—but Jackson's policy had not sprouted much then—but soon was felt. Money was plenty but it was not safe to keep over night for fear the bank would break, they soon began to go up and such a money panic I have never witnessed—hope I never may again. I had $16 beautiful new bills on the Canton bank all I had of any kind. In a few days this bank went up. I was then about 19 years old lived near Columbiana Ohio. This broke me up. The revenue tariff policy began to have its effect in the course of the first two years of VanBuren's administration, a general panic was passing over the country and the cry of hard times could be heard everywhere. The Whig party foreshadowed these results and warned the country that they would follow the policy inaugurated by Jackson. By 1840 the country was in an uproar and the cry of hard times filled the air. General Wm H Harrison was nominated by the Whig party and little Marty Van by the Democratic party. I witnessed that campaign. I enjoyed it. I never have witnessed such a campaign since and the result was little Marty Van was rolled out almost by acclamation. He only carried 60 electoral votes. I felt good and voted for Harrison. I remembered my $16 calamity. This settled the tariff policy. Many of the Southern states were strong for the low tariff policy. Three or four times since then the Democrats in Congress have attempted to meddle with the tariff. The result was, more or less panic followed and hard times. Cleveland happened to be elected in 1884. He was unknown out of his own State, sprung up there as an advocate of government reform. The Democrats had run things in the ground in New York and reform was necessary. He was elected Governor, New York being a pivotal State. He was nominated for President in '84 and barely elected. He had to have a policy and sprung tariff—really free trade. This is southern policy, and he had to suit a solid south to be nominated. He is a tool for them. He is willing to be their tool if they will elect him again. He has served them thus far, if he can carry New York and Indiana in the North this will elect him. Is the North ready to endorse free trade after the bitter experience the country has had, and hand over the government to the party that has never failed to bring about a panic if in power long? If we do, the experience of 1840 will come to us again. Now is the time to prevent this great calamity.

Oct 8 K

Communicated

MR EDITOR —Permit us through the columns of your paper to tell the people who were so unfortunate as not to hear the two gospel temperance sermons delivered by Mrs Trego Sunday, that they were deep, spiritual and grand. This was shown by the audience being moved to tears and the solemn stillness that pervaded the room.

At the close she asked all who wished the prayers of christian people and wanted to be saved by the gospel of Christ to arise. Over twenty five arose and that shows that the people are anxious to be saved and what a responsibility rests on some of you called of God. Where will you stand in the Judgment at the great resurrection day? ⁂

The Model Taxpayer

The Forum gives this astonishing and almost incredible item: "A Bucyrus taxpayer astonished the Auditor this morning by stepping into his office and asking him to add several thousand dollars to the return of his property that was made by the Assessor last spring. He explained that the return was made in his absence from the city and that it was too small by considerable. The affable and accommodating Auditor didn't resist the appeal and the treasury was nearly a hundred dollars ahead on the deal. The case is unprecedented and the conscientious citizen's picture ought to be framed and hung up in the Treasurer's office and labeled, 'The Model Taxpayer.'"

Married

LOWE—GARWOOD—At the residence of the bride's mother near Mt Olive Church October 7th 1888 by Rev J A Sutton Mr George W Lowe, of [illegible] Union county, to Miss Emma Garwood of Marion county.

Some thirty guests were present and a bountiful dinner was spread to which all did ample justice. The happy couple will soon make their home in Union county.

May they be prosperous.

—J J McMurray was in Columbus on Tuesday attending the State meeting of the Carriage Makers Association of Ohio.

THE "MASCOTTE."

Rubber - Goods
SEASON
—AT—
TRISTRAM & YOUNG'S.

Everybody

Wants a pair of the "Mascotte" Heel Plates to keep the rubber from wearing out, and from slipping. They make no noise when walking. You can get them

—AT—

Tristram & Young.

SANFORD'S!

Everybody profits by a visit to our store. Ours is the only exclusively

CHINA & CROCKERY STORE!

In Marion, and the natural consequence is that we are headquarters in all branches and

LEADERS IN LOW PRICES.

Your attention is called to our elegant line of Dinner Sets of all kinds and prices, our large assortment of Chamber Sets and our stock of Lamps. We have everything in our line and want you to see the stock.

L. C. SANFORD,
Fies-King Block, S Main St

For an Excellent Line of

ART MATERIAL!

Sable and Bristle Brushes, Winsor and Newton Oil Colors, Oils, Varnishes, Palettes, Etching and Kensington Pens, French Tissue and all Supplies for Paper Flowers, with a Choice Line of Art Novelties for Decorating. Call at

WIANT'S.

"OLD - HUTCH"

Has forced a raise in the price of flour, but his deal has not changed the relation of

GREGORY & SEARS

To the people, but they are still the very LOWEST dealers in

FLOUR!

Selling at retail at wholesale prices.

NEW CORN MEAL

Now on hand. Order at

CITY MILLS.

S.S.FOX&CO.

MARION, OHIO.

NO TIME!

To write a new end for the Star. Our new stock of

Heating Stoves!

Has arrived, and is ready for inspection by all the good people of Marion and vicinity. When in the city, do not forget

S. S. FOX & CO.,
Fite Block, East Center St, Marion, O

P S.—Roofing and Spouting a Specialty.

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

PRICE, $1 50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

STAR PUBLISHING CO PROPRIETORS

SATURDAY, - - OCTOBER 13

National Republican Ticket.

[Election, Tuesday, Nov 6th 1888]

For President,
BENJAMIN H HARRISON,
Of Indiana

For Vice President
LEVI P MORTON
Of New York

ELECTORS AT LARGE,
Isaac P Lamson, of Cuyahoga
Absalom H Mattox, of Hamilton

DISTRICT ELECTORS
I —Simon Krugg of Hamilton
II —George B Cox, of Hamilton
III —Robert Williams, Jr, of Preble
IV —John Dover, of Dark
V —Jacob Werner, of Putnam
VI —Lewis S Gordon, of Paulding
VII —Seth W Brown, of Warren
VIII —Roland Jones, of Madison
IX —John Stillings, of Hardin
X —Edward B King, of Erie
XI —John K Pollard, of Adams
XII —Leander A Edwards, of Brown
XIII —Frederick C Whitley, of Fairfield
XIV —Robert P Wallace of Ashland
XV —Isaiah H Ross of Washington
XVI —Leroy K Anderson, of Coshocton
XVII —John S Cochran, of Belmont
XVIII —J Walter McClymonds of Stark
XIX —Henry B Perkins of Trumbull
XX —Albert Munson, of Medina
XXI —Sylvester T Everett of Cuyahoga

Republican State Ticket.

Secretary of State
DANIEL J RYAN, of Scioto

Supreme Judge
JOSEPH P BRADBURY, of Meigs

Member Board of Public Works
WELLS S JONES, of Pike

Electors-at-Large
ABSOLOM MATTOX, of Hamilton
I P LAMPSON, of Cuyahoga

For Congress
WILLIAM C COOPER,
Of Knox

The chairman of the Republican and Democratic State Central Committees in Indiana have done a good thing in making an agreement that in all election precincts where the inspector is a Democrat he shall appoint a judge and clerk to be selected by the Republicans of such precincts, and where the inspector is a Republican he shall appoint a judge and clerk to be selected by the Democrats of the precinct Such an agreement ought not to be necessary, to be sure Each of the principal parties should have at least one representative at each precinct, in such an official position as enables him to see that everything is done fairly, and to protect the interests of his party. This is the case in the Northern States generally Of course in the Southern States it cannot be expected The Democrats there have absolute control of the election machinery, and can count the votes as they please In thousands of precincts there is hardly even the pretence of a fair election In the Northern States, however, we expect something different, and this particular agreement only expresses the general feeling in these States It may not, in fact, have been really necessary, but at any rate it will go very far toward assuring an absolutely fair vote and honest count in one of the pivotal States

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Mr Blaine in his speech at Adrian explained the difference between a duty on imports and a tax It goes to the roots of the reform false logic on this subject "An internal tax," says Mr Blaine, "is one that does not protect any American industry, but takes just that much out of the industries It is a tax which is levied in this country only in war times, except on a very few articles It is the same tax as the excise, which has been for generations so odious a tax in Great Britain It is the same tax against which the people of the United States came near rebelling in Washington's administration We are in better order now and we pay every tax that is levied, but the United States, in the judgement of the Republican party ought to raise all the money they need for the support of the government from the Tariff because the tariff gives to the American laborer and gives to every industrial interest in the United States a great advantage over the same in foreign countries and aids in building up what the United States possesses today beyond any nation on the globe—a great home market"

In the October Forum Mr Edward Atkinson gives some figures bearing upon a very interesting and practical question—the bearing of the invention of the twine wheat binder upon the amount of wheat produced From 1867 to 1876 the average wheat crop in the country was only 258,000,000 bushels The self binder first came into general use in 1877 and the crop jumped at once to 364,000,000 An increase of over a hundred million bushels It has increased every year since, until for 1887 it was 440,000,000 The total number of self binder reapers now made and sold amounts annually to about 100,000 Mr Atkinson doubts if it would be possible to harvest such a crop with the old style of reaper The improvement of the binder over the old style reaper as a saver of grain, is a factor in the increase in product that Mr Atkinson does not consider The old reaper was a wasteful implement The binder has probably increased the production with increasing the acreage in proportion

In the city of Chicago there have been established twenty three night schools all of which are operated at the public expense and out of the Common School fund They are all taxed to their utmost capacity and are unquestionably doing a great deal of good The teachers state that they find their pupils most of whom are almost grown and many adults hungry for knowledge It might be expected to be so They give up rest and recreation, that they may improve their minds It would be sad to think that there existed in one of our great cities such a thirst for knowledge for satisfying which no arrangements had been made Hard working girls and boys, and foreign born men and women, together with a by no means small number of adult native Americans who can not read or write, are gaining the much needed elementary education in those Chicago night schools, and probably no other money spent in education returns so much benefit to the community A night school in full operation is an open rebellion against ignorance

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The fellow who offers a contribution on the Congressional contest in the Mirror over the signature of "A working man" is probably such a "workingman" as Sam Bell is a "Union Labor man" He says laboring men are not sold and we quickly agree with him but they were sold when two professional politicians worked the labor endorsement of Braddock We do not see the propriety of Braddock being a special friend of the workingman when he voted against him at the only opportunity he ever had We refer to his opposing vote to the eight hour law

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It is amusing to watch the rapid change of heart that some of the city dads experience Had a casual observer noted the early waterworks sentiments of some members—yes, sentiments not two weeks old when the test came—and then compared them with the actual voting on the proposition of submitting to a vote, he would have noticed a sudden conversion, due to 'fluence After all partisanship is not the only potentate in municipal affairs, and we make no accusation of boodle either We merely observe in that regard that councilmen have counsel

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Streets cleaned with hose by hand are probably a great luxury and we feel like being appreciative, but so long as the confounded old waterpipes lay about we can not be happy They have not only prevented street cleaning, lawn mowing and weed cutting, but they are a nuisance in a half dozen other ways and they ought to go If it were not for the hard labor connected with the removal we should advocate a mob to carry them beyond the corporate limits but mobs are not a success at hard labor

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Mr William A Courtenay, ex Mayor of Charleston, and one of the trustees of the Peabody Fund, is sure that the yellow fever was imported from Cuba, and he says that the only way to keep it off is to maintain strict non intercourse with the tropics for more than half the year This would be a severe remedy, and it is to be hoped something milder will do—the adoption of more stringent quarantine regulations at Southern ports for instance, and the more active prevention of smuggling

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The Auditor of State finds that 10,211 sheep were killed by dogs in this State last year The value of these as fixed by the appraisers, and paid for by the County Commissioners, was $40,018 52—about $3 92 per sheep The value of these same sheep as estimated by their owners to the assessor when they were alive, was considerably less than that It appears, therefore that when a dog kills a sheep the operation adds value to the animal—in the eye of the owner

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Up to October 2d there have been 257 cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville, Florida, a city of 17,000 population—about Lima's size—and 261 deaths This shows the frightful quickness of the spread of the disease, though the relative proportion of deaths to the number of cases show that it is not so fatal a disease as small pox or typhoid fever

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Protection seems to work better than free trade in getting a nation out of debt Free trade Great Britain had a public debt in 1878 of $3,875,000,000 It is now $3,680,000,000, a decrease in ten years of $195,000,000 The United States in 1878 had a debt of $2,256,000,000 It is now $1,103,000,000 a decrease of $1,153,000,000

Mysterious and past finding out are the ways of providence and no more forcible illustration of it is furnished than by the thought that so many good men are dying all around us while cigarette fiends seem to be increasing, multiplying and replenishing the earth

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We have no Galli, no Massey, no Butterfield or Hurd to discuss the tariff and current politics, but 'C,' the able veteran correspondent of Lakme comes to the rescue to fill the gap The Star is bound to be metropolitan

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Sorrowful Rev W T Lewis Springfield baptist minister announced from the pulpit that his wife had deserted him Both used to be on the stage and she longed for its glare, tinsel, powder and paint again She left while Lewis was at prayer meeting Believed to have joined a Cincinnati opera troupe

CURIOSITIES OF COURTSHIP

Dr Johnson convinced his sweetheart of his appreciation of her by taking her finger to poke the tobacco in the bowl of his pipe

On the Island of Himia, opposite Rhodes a girl is not allowed to have a lover until she has brought up a certain quantity of sponges and given proof of her ability to take them from a certain depth

Daniel Webster proposed to Miss Fletcher while aiding her to unravel a skein of thread "Grace," he said, "we have been untying knots Let us see if we cannot tie one which will not untie in a life time"

In some parts of Asia the question of a man's title to a bride must be settled by a fierce fight between the friends of the contracting parties If his forces are victorious his sweetheart becomes his trophy

In ancient Greece the lover was seldom favored with an opportunity of telling his passion to his mistress and he used to publish it by inscribing his name on the walls on the bark of the trees in the public walks and upon the leaves of books

A Scotch beadle took his sweetheart to a graveyard and showing her a dark corner said "Mary my folks lie there Would you like to lie there?" It was a grim way of proposing, but Mary was a sensible Scotch lassie and she accepted him

According to Dr Hayes, courtship among the Esquimaux has not much tenderness about it The match is made by the parents of the couple The lover must go out and capture a polar bear as an evidence of his courage and strength and then steal his sweetheart

In the Isthmus of Darien either sex can do the courting, while in the Ukraine the girl generally attends to it When she falls in love with a man she goes to his house and declares her passion If he declines to accept her she remains there and his case becomes rather distressing

Among the ancient Assyrians all marriageable young girls were assembled at one place and the public crier put them up for sale one after the other The money which was received for those who were handsome, and consequently sold well was bestowed as a wedding portion on those who were plain

According to curious old marriage custom still prevalent in Brittany the bridegroom immediately after the priest has wedded the couple strikes his wife in the face saying, "This is how you will fare if you make me angry," and then kissing her he says "And this is how you will fare if you treat me well"

A curious custom prevails in Oud Beierland Holland October is the auspicious month and on the first Sunday (known as review day) the lads and lasses, attired in their best promenade the village separately, stare each other out of countenance and then retire to make up their minds on the second Sunday which is called decision day

The Australian lover is lacking in tenderness if the statement made by Myers Daley is true The lover makes up his mind as to which woman shall be his bride and then hides in the bushes in the vicinity of her dwelling As soon as she comes near the spot where he is concealed he knocks her down with a club and carries her off before she comes to

The brothers Jacob and William Grimm, authors of the wonderful fairy stories concluded that one or the other should marry Officious friends found a suitable lady for Jacob but he declined to do the courting so William acted as his proxy In doing so he fell in love with the lady himself which troubled him greatly as he did not want to betray Jacob This latter solved the dilemma by telling William that he could have her

CURIOUS THINGS OF LIFE

The kitchen and dining room of a Kansas City hotel are located on the eighth floor and reached by six elevators

A fair damsel at Elk Point, D T, ate twenty ears of corn for supper one day and went to camp meeting in the evening

A California man is hatching chickens by immersing pails of eggs in spring water the temperature of which is uniformly 103 degs

St. Louis claims the distinction of having produced the laziest man yet who is written down on her pay rolls and checks as John Smith because he was too lazy to think up his real appellation

A Chicago man, who gives his whole mind to advertising, has devised a pair of boots whose wooden soles hold a small automatic press with which the user's name and occupation can be printed all over the sidewalks

There is a family in Georgia of fourteen members—father, mother and twelve children—the oldest child being 25 and the youngest 10 years of age There has never been a death in the family and all are now living within ten miles of each other

A quarrel with a funny cause took place recently in water submerged Augusta Ga. A gentleman paid a negro $1 to carry him on his shoulders to the hotel and a serious misunderstanding arose about the position the gentleman should occupy on his porter's shoulders

A traveler up in Maine writes that while he was journeying over a country road one hot day with the thermometer at 95 degs he came face to face with a sign bearing the following inscription "Don't dump any snow on this hill" Wishing to be entirely obliging, though in a strange country he did not

A fakir in the west is advertising a recipe which will tell you how to make your horse an artist When you forward him $1 not necessary for publication but as an evidence of good faith you receive by return mail a printed card bearing the words "Give your horse drawing exercises and he will get there" [illegible]

MUSICAL NOTES

Mlle Decca the young American opera singer has obtained a triumphant success at Lille

The tour of the Metropolitan Opera company will include Chicago (two weeks), Boston (two weeks), Milwaukee (four nights) and Philadelphia (one week)

Mr E A McDowell the young American composer whose works have been favorably received in Germany as well as in the United States, has decided to relinquish living abroad and will in future be one of Boston's resident musicians

Miss Ella Russell is one of the numerous American prima donnas who have gained a favorable verdict from European audiences She will open her season with the Covent Garden Royal Italian Opera company at Glasgow There is a possibility of her appearing with the same company in America during the winter

Mrs Amanda Fabris the American soprano who made her first appearance with the Carl Rosa Opera company at Dublin last month as Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," was decidedly successful The Dublin papers speak in high terms of her performance, and the young lady seems likely to prove a valuable addition to Mr Rosa's forces.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN AFRICA

The Ladies of the Akona Tribe Bring Their Husbands to Terms.

Mr Pauli who lived for some time in the Cameroon region West Africa tells of a highly successful woman's rights movement a while ago in the Akona tribe illustrating the fact that when women unanimously assert them in savage lands as well as elsewhere they are a great power in the community In that benighted region women are not supposed to have any rights When a girl is 13 or 14 years old she is sold to anybody who has property enough to pay the price her father asks for her and thereafter she works like a slave for her board and lodging and is subject to all the caprices of her lord and master Even the bondsmen in the community have more privileges than the free women and some of them in time are able to support rather extensive harems of their own

It happened that there were some strong minded women among the Akona people and they lifted up their voices in public places in favor of some radical social reforms that would make the lot of womankind rather more endurable They were jeered at as women reformers have been in some other lands and were advised by the superior sex to keep on digging in the fields and pounding manioc root and thank fortune that their lot was not less tolerable Reform was evidently not to be secured by any amount of feminine protest and so these strong minded women put their long heads together and decided upon radical and far reaching measures

The tribe is a small one Nearly all the adult females in it enlisted under the banner of woman's rights One day there was an enormous commotion in that little community It was almost wholly confined to the male population the fact being that there was hardly a woman there to share the excitement The mothers and wives in a most unexpected and fearless manner had suddenly dropped their implements of drudgery and with their children in arms and marriageable daughters had fled them through the forests to the territory of another tribe where at a distance of eight or ten miles from their own garden patches they were prepared to open negotiations with the lordly chaps they had left behind them

They knew beforehand that they would meet with a hospitable reception in the tribe with which they took refuge It happened that this tribe was larger than the Akona and did not like them very well and it tickled them half to death to see the pickle in which the Akona men suddenly found themselves The women set themselves to work earning their daily bread and waited without a bit of impatience for an embassy from home It was not long before the embassy put in an appearance

The Akona tribe was of the opinion that they could not continue in business without the female members thereof and they wanted the women to come home The particularly strong minded spokesman of the refugees said she was glad to learn at last that the women of their tribe were regarded as a desirable element of the Akona people As the women had taken care of all the men it was evident they were able to take care of themselves, and they hadn't the slightest intention of going home except on certain important conditions which she specified Then the embassy went home to consult the chief men who as their harems were the largest were the greatest sufferers by the flight of the fair sex

The women stipulated that they would come back if a considerable part of the agricultural duties of the community were in future turned over to the slaves If the mothers were permitted to have something to say about the disposal of their daughters and if several other conditions were complied with It did not take long for the gentlemen of Akona to decide what to do A day or two later the women went back in high feather having achieved a complete victory, and they have been treated very well ever since —New York Sun

A Little Barren Kingdom

The little kingdom of Greece claims a territory of about 25,000 square miles and has a population of a little more than 2,000,000 Greeks and Albanians Scotland has about the same territory and almost twice as many people Switzerland has a third less territory and a third more people Belgium and Holland taken together have about the same territory as Greece and five times as many people As for wealth Greece is proverbially the poorest country in Europe Her rocky mountains and barren shores are hardly fit in many places for the scantiest vegetation She has no rivers with fertile banks her commerce is still undeveloped and she is cut off from Europe by the treacherous Adriatic and by the inhospitable strip of Turkish territory that promises to keep her for an indefinite future from opening her railway connection with the north

In Greece today it is the universal custom to speak of "going to Europe" just as Americans do with the stormy Atlantic between New York and Liverpool Add to all this the fact that this little barren kingdom of 2,000,000 souls has a public debt of $80,000,000 and supports an army as large as that of the United States The taxes are so high that the island of Crete now under Turkish rule would nearly double its ratio of taxation should it enter the kingdom of Greece But in spite of all this discouragement Athens to day is a busy hive of educational institutions and in all the country villages there are thrifty schools a compulsory law being carried out with more vigor year after year Ten years ago the statistics for illiteracy in Greece were ahead of those of Italy today and these ten years have revolutionized educational affairs in Greece —H W H in New York Post

The Very Useful Cent

Pennies so long despised in the south and west are now demanded by those sections so eagerly that the Philadelphia mint the only one manufacturing minor coins cannot keep up with the demand Three million pennies were made at the mint last month but if double that number had been produced it is probable they could at once have been placed in circulation With the influx of common vulgar copper pennies in the extravagant west and the aristocratic south there is a drop in the general prices, particularly of small articles This while benefiting the buyers will also do good to merchants by increasing consumption to a very decided extent Pennies are very good things particularly if one has enough of them and their widespread introduction all over the United States though rather late in coming now seems assured —Trade Reporter

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A good file is now a part of a tramp's outfit He finds it useful when there is a barbed wire fence between him and something desirable.

Amusement for English Schoolboys.

I believe that Uppingham makes fuller provision than any other existing school to meet the needs of a diverse employment of healthy amusement outside of study hours Until within a few years the great schools have contented themselves with providing facilities for cricket and foot ball For this ample provision is made at Uppingham in several large playing fields and the cricketers of the school particularly have won for themselves a record so distinguished as to prove conclusively that exclusive attention to this game is not essential to great success But Mr Thring was perhaps the first head master who fully realized and acted upon the fact that many a boy has not the stamina for these games of strength and skill nor can he by any amount of forced exercise be led to take pleasure in them The gymnasium opened in 1859 under the care of a competent gymnastic master was the first possessed by any public school in England For many years the school has had in operation a carpentry where any boy by the payment of a small fee can secure regular and competent instruction in the working of wood and the use of carpenters tools In 1862 this field of useful manual occupation was enlarged by the construction of a forge and metal workshop where skilled instruction is similarly given and a boy can go far towards making himself a competent mechanical engineer

In the same category may be included the school gardens These gardens opened in 1871 cover some acres and are laid out and planted with much taste Here a boy may have allotted to him a small plot of ground for the cultivation of plants and flowers In connection with the gardens is an aviary where the lad with a taste for natural history has an opportunity to observe the life and habits of a considerable collection of birds A pretty stone building looking out upon the gardens serves as the school's infirmary and its beautiful surroundings conduce to health Uppingham patients ought to recover rapidly The want of any stream of considerable size in the neighborhood led to the construction a few years ago of large swimming baths where the boys can perfect themselves in an art which while it does so much to protect life is also of great sanitary value —George R Parkin in The Century

Tea of a Special Picking

The daily life of the tea importer and his representatives would appear well calculated to give them old maids' chances as they are obliged to spend the greater part of their time in sipping tea but on the contrary they are exceedingly lively and a fine lot of people. When the wind is southerly they know a poor finish from a Young Hyson There are several of the leading experts in the Chicago tea houses who endear themselves to a large circle of friends every year by sending, with the regular orders of their houses a number of personal orders for a few small packages of a special picking

At the tea plantations these personal orders are carefully filled with the choicest leaf and shipped here with the bulk orders As they usually pay the retail five pound boxes the sales man offering it can allow his chosen friend to have it in convenient packages and he disposes of it at the importation price—sometimes less It is the nearest approach to the fabled nectar of the gods imaginable and the drinker can almost feel a pigtail growing out of the back of his head as he sips it It is too fine an article to be sold to the trade as it must be retailed at $1 50 per pound to secure the retailer's usual profit but the privileged few who get it at the cost price bless the friendly tea man for his favors —Chicago Herald

Phrenology with Modifications

Dr Clevenger while assailing phrenology in its technical forms has taken strong grounds in The American Naturalist in favor of a modified craniology He does not like bumpology but believes that the differences in heads mean something and a very definite something pertaining to character precisely as facial [illegible] do We now know that there are centers in the brain of man for the speech faculty above the temple and that thence backward and upward to the upper back part of the head are arm and leg centers that auditory mental impressions are registered in the brain above the [illegible] [illegible] Charlatans did not [illegible] indicate the falseness of a theory as [illegible] —Globe Democrat

The Country Cook's Originality

The various well known qualities of the average cook in this country are at times equalled by her originality The other day there being English guests at dinner the cook was told to ornament the pudding with some fresh strawberries When the dish was served it presented a delicious appearance of piled whipped cream decorated with bright red [illegible] but as soon as the hostess [illegible] [illegible] It seemed the cook [illegible] The culinary artist had found it to preserve the desired effect the berries needed some support and had hit upon the [illegible] plan of wooden sticks In spite of the protests of the hostess the English guests have written home that the Americans eat tooth picks in their pudding —Good Housekeeping

The Art of Perfume

The subject of perfumery [illegible] Now there is a demand for an eastern [illegible] manufacturer of all kinds of perfumes [illegible] [illegible] smells from the spicy [illegible] down to the real [illegible] musk that is so popular with the colored people —James O Connell in Globe Democrat

What Indiana [illegible]

[illegible] in the United States [illegible] acres of land and [illegible] bushels of wheat [illegible] bushels [illegible] 333,384 horses [illegible] head of cattle [illegible] sheep —Chicago Herald

A POSITIVE CURE [illegible] SKIN DISEASES

My little boy has been troubled with a severe type of [illegible] Disease [illegible] Seeing Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup advertised to cure [illegible] Blood Diseases we tried it [illegible] our child's skin is as clean and smooth as ever. We believe Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup [illegible] cure for Skin and Blood Diseases Mrs. [illegible] 85 Summit St Rochester

SALT RHEU

I have been troubled with Salt Rheum for years [illegible] Have taken ten bottles [illegible]
Nelson [illegible]
Wolcott

A Whole Family Cur

My wife and babe for ten months [illegible] have suffered with Scrofula [illegible] We have used [illegible] bottles [illegible]

No remedy known so highly endorsed by the people [illegible]

RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO JACKSON MI

[illegible] Rheumatic Syru

[illegible] FOR RHEUMATI

Toledo Business College

AND SHORT HAND SCHOOL.

[illegible] prepared for County and City [illegible] writing [illegible] 300 different [illegible] Circulars free [illegible]
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Brilliant
Durable
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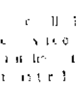

Are Diamond Dyes [illegible] in Strength [illegible] are just as good [illegible] are made of cheap and inferior [illegible] give poor weak, crocky colors

36 colors 10 cents each

Send postal for Dye Book [illegible]
WELLS RICHARDSON & CO Burlington Vt

For Gilding or Bronzing [illegible] USE
DIAMOND PAINT
Gold Silver Bronze Copper Only 10 Cents

Paine's CELERY COMPOUND

CURES Neuralgia

PROOFS

Paine's Celery Compound cured my [illegible] headaches [illegible] Jacinto Cal

After using six bottles of Paine's Celery Compound [illegible] Samuel Hutchinson South Cornish N

It has done me more good for kidney disease than any other medicine Geo Abbott Sioux City Iowa

Paine's Celery Compound has been of great benefit for torpid liver [illegible] Elizabeth [illegible] Quechee, Vt

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FAILS TO CURE.

Every bottle is guaranteed or money refunded when our rules and instructions [illegible] carried out in full The only catarrh medicine of merit and the only Company th[illegible] gives you this chance This is to show the public that we do not come before the peo[illegible] with a worthless nostrum but one of merit Do not let your druggist sell you a bot[illegible] unless it has our guarantee on same For sale by all drug trade **Price, $1.00 P[illegible] Bottle.** If your druggist does not have it send $1 and we will pay express charg[illegible]

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I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life—A H DOWELL Editor Enquirer Edenton N C April 23 1887

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The BEST Cough Medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption Children take it without objection By all druggists 25c

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CATARR

COLD IN HEAD.

Try the Cure

Ely's Cream Bal

Cleanses the Nasal Passages [illegible] lays Inflammation. Heals the Sor[illegible] Restores the Senses of Taste, Sm[illegible] and Hearing.

A particle is applied into each nostril a[illegible] agreeable Price 50c at Druggists or [illegible] ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New Yo

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

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The great remedy for Consumption and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

CURE FITS!

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNES

[illegible] study I WARRANT my remedy to cure the worst cases Because others ha[illegible] failed is no reason for not now receiving a cu[illegible] [illegible] for a treatise and a FREE BOTT[illegible] of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY Give Expre[illegible] [illegible] It costs you nothing fo[illegible] [illegible] cure you Address

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LOCAL NEWS.

—Joe VanOsten Sundayed in Upper Sandusky

—D S Fries was in Delaware on a business trip

—S F Ludlow has returned home from St Louis

—Miss Chattie Harding visited Columbus a few days this week

—Harry R Young was a visitor at Cincinnati Saturday and Sunday

—W S Frish spent Sunday at his parents home in Huntington, Ind

—Mrs Thomas Williams was visiting the Cincinnati Centennial this week

—C I Warner, of Medina O was the guest of his brother, W E Warner

—Fred Fisher and G Weist were in Cincinnati taking in the Centennial sights

—G S Anderson of Delaware was the guest of Miss Kittie Thew over Sunday

—Sheriff Kelly was at Prospect Tuesday serving subpoenas for next term of court

—The Misses Gailey were among the Marionites who visited Cincinnati this week

—A son was born to Mr and Mrs Will VanOsten, on west South street Monday night

James Fairbanks W E Scofield David Kelly and Bright Dumble Sundayed in the Queen City

—Pitsy Burke has returned home from a trip to Kentucky in the interests of the Huber Company

—Otto Gall a son of Jacob Gall is nicely recovering after a four weeks siege with typhoid fever

—Mrs Cloud, a colored lady residing on the Royal Fish place died Sunday and was buried Monday

—Mrs Lock Ireland has returned from Iberia after a couple weeks visit at her parents home

—Rev Father Burns was in Cincinnati to spend a part of this week enjoying Queen City attractions

—Geo B Christian and wife were among the Marionites who took in the Queen City excursion Tuesday

—Frank Fisk was over from Galion to spend Sunday with Mrs Fisk who is visiting at her parents home

—Miss Hattie Caldwell of Urbana was the guest of Mesdames Beatle and Adams over Saturday and Sunday

—S S Fox & Co began the roofing and galvanized iron work on the new East Marion school building this week

—The Marion Manufacturing Company has begun a new year's work after a very short closing down for invoice

—Miss Fannie Tracy came up from Richwood Monday, to remain a few days at the home of her sister, Mrs Will J Blair

—Geo B Scofield Sundayed in Pueyras and returned here Monday accompanied by Mrs Scofield who had been visiting there

—John Nevin will occupy one of the Center street Campbell block rooms with a grocery as soon as the place is properly repaired

—C M Idleman after a short visit with his parents and friends in Marion and vicinity left Sunday evening for his home in Portland Or

—Mrs W Z Davis left Tuesday for Columbus where she will spend the week as delegate to the W C T U convention now in session

—Col W C Cooper was in the city Monday evening The Colonel smiles confidently over the prospects of his re-election by a large majority

—Mr and Mrs I H Richard and daughter, and James parents Mr and Mrs A G Richards of Kent, visited the Columbus Centennial Tuesday

—George H Vanfleet and Guy Kendrick were registered at the Empire House Delaware Sunday having been spending the day in that classic city

—Mrs John F Uhler Mrs G A McWilliams and Mrs Matilda Search were at Columbus Tuesday attending the State meeting of the Ohio W C T U

—The lower floor of Fite's corner block is being re-arranged so that the rear part of the room occupied by Smiley will be made a part of Mezger's grocery store

—Miss Rose Butler is now rapidly recovering from the attack of typhoid fever that came so near proving fatal to her Dr Clark reports her to be sitting up

—George Schwemnforth spent Tuesday in Columbus having accompanied Mrs Schwemnforth that far on her way to Lancaster, where she will visit this week

—The Republicans held a well attended rally at the City Hall on Monday night over which S A Bartram presided Mr Quinby spoke on the issues of the day

—A few water pipes were pulled off the streets Monday by the city team If these eyesores aren't removed pretty soon they might as well lay till a new contractor goes to work

—Judge Norris was home from Upper Sandusky Saturday and Sunday returning there Monday to close up this term of court The Hotelling murder case was in process of trial

Street Commissioner Weist was giving the streets a good scraping Monday It is astonishing how much mud accumulates here when every street is macadamized and every road leading to the city piked

—Miss Nora Brownmiller, daughter of Emanuel Brownmiller, of Prospect, died at her parents home last Friday Funeral occurred Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 from the Reformed church Her age was about 14 years

—Some of our people here are laughing yet over the political joke of the Union Labor endorsement of Braddock being seconded by Sam Bell of this city The fact is Marionites were scarcely aware that Mr Bell belonged to the Union Labor party

—Two little misses of Springdale were discussing various matters when one attempted to show more wisdom than the other by asking if she knew who made her "Yes—some man but I've forgot his name" came the quick reply that paralyzed the mothers who were within hearing distance

—Miss Stella Merchant has been down from school at Cleveland for a couple days on a very short vacation

—Charles E Wiley clerk at Hotel Marion is taking a few days vacation He left Tuesday for Cincinnati

—Mr and Mrs B Frashour left for Cincinnati Tuesday to spend the week enjoying the Queen City sights

—The Erie has put on an extra day yard engine at this place making three now working in the Marion yard

—Twins, both boys were born to Mr and Mrs Will Eaton on Monday night but one died a few hours after birth

—E W Hinds was in Marysville Tuesday combining business with a day of pleasure in seeing his many friends there.

—Mrs E E Studebaker returned to her home in Marseilles Saturday after spending two weeks very pleasantly with Mrs J F Rhoads

—H E Allen was down from Findlay last week and was accompanied by Mrs Allen on his return They will go to housekeeping there and make that their home

—Mr and Mrs James Culbertson left Monday for Union City where they were joined by a friend who will accompany them on a pleasure trip through the West

—David Diller has been seriously ill with typhoid fever at his home on Mt Vernon avenue He is now convalescing but Mrs Diller is bedfast threatened with a like fever

—Geo B Scofield was admitted to practice at the bar Friday George's accession to the legal fraternity of Marion is gratifying to his friends who are confident of his success

—The Mansfield News says Bob Allen says he will never attempt to play ball again Bob had bright prospects as a base ball player, but his decision not to play any more is a wise one Any strain on his broken leg in playing would undoubtedly result badly

—John E Waddell is preparing to sell off his farming utensils and stock at public sale on Thursday November 1st Doing so with the view of moving to town thereafter and making this city his home Mr Waddell will assist in conducting the business of the Ohio Farmers Insurance company agency

—The police raided a tough joint in the north end Saturday night and captured an one-armed woman named Johnston mistress of the place and a colored couple The colored pair were fined and the Johnson woman allowed to go for she has to care for three little children, aged from two months to four years

—Miss Tibbie Ackerman of New York a first class and fashionable dressmaker expects to remain in Marion this winter and solicits a liberal share of the patronage of the families of Marion She will cut, fit and make up work in the best styles at the houses of families either by the day or job and warrants entire satisfaction

—The joke is on Dr Adams and the story goes, is quietly wafted to us that he played it on himself Some time ago the Doctor loaded a half dozen cigars for that important colored personage Shiny Eye and forgetting this fact the Doctor lighted one himself Sunday The explosion did no great damage but the Doctor's friends heard it and are still laughing at him

—An exchange contains the following "In an old magazine we find it stated that until the year 1770 this law was in force in England Whosoever shall entice into bonds of matrimony any male subject of Her Majesty's by means of rouge, white paint, Spanish cotton steel corsets crinoline, high heeled shoes or false hips, shall be prosecuted for witchcraft and the marriage declared null and void

—The postoffice department is soon to have a new style of postal cards It is very much like a double card of the present pattern The back fold is split diagonally and opens out like a four pointed star The four corners are folded and join in the center when the card is ready for mailing with a piece of gummed paper The card weighs less than half an ounce and will contain no more writing than the present card, the only advantage being greater privacy

—Atty C C Fisher has returned home from a professional visit into West Virginia and he tells a remarkable political story At every point he stopped he took particular pains to interview different men on how they would vote and astonishing as it seems, he never met a single Democrat in the Pan Handle State He says the Republicans down there will not admit a shadow of a doubt about that State going for Harrison, and we take it as rather unlooked for political news

—G T Morrow & Co left for Fostoria this week to enter into business there There are scores of Marionites who regret to see Mr Morrow depart A stay of more than six months won for him a large circle of personal and business friends who admire his business like way in the mercantile line and who enjoy the affability of his pleasing personal acquaintance Fostoria should give him a cordial greeting and may in turn be more fortunate than Marion in securing him as a permanent citizen

—The corn crop which is now past all danger is by far the largest ever harvested in the United States It will certainly exceed 2 000 000,000 bushels an increase of not less than 500 000 000 or 600 000 000 bushels over last year's crop This means more to the farmers of the whole country than any other single fact could in the line of their business With such a yield of corn they are sure to receive $200 000 000 more for their crops than in 1887 and that goes a long way toward insuring the prosperity of all classes and industries

—Diphtheria is reported from McConnelsville, Louisville, Whitehouse Canterbury, Columbus Cleveland Hamden Junction Russell, Perrysburg, Cambridge, Westerville, Defiance Toledo and Cincinnati Scarlet fever is reported from Whitehouse Clyde McConnelsville Millersburg Lorain Defiance Millersville Westerville, Perrysburg and Cambridge Typhoid fever is reported from Rossel Marysville New Waterford Amity Milford Center Clyde, Wauseon, held Madisonville Plymouth Sherrods, McConnelsville Hopkins Summerfield, Conneaut and Perrysburg

WATERWORKS DISCUSSION

The City Council Has Another Round with the Waterworks Question and Decides that the City shall Not Build Her Own Works

The Council in an adjourned session at the Mayor's office Friday night of last to discuss the subject of waterworks All the members were present at an early hour and Mayor Gailey presided Mr Fairbanks Chairman of the Committee on Waterworks presented the report of John W Hill civil engineer of Cincinnati giving a detailed statement of the cost of waterworks should the city desire to own and operate the works showing that a direct pressure system with a capacity of two million gallons daily and located at or near the place selected by Mr Pallant for his works could be built at a cost of a little less than $120 000 complete Together with the statement of Mr Hill the Waterworks Committee unanimously reported their recommendation that the question of issuing bonds in an amount not to exceed $130 000 for the purpose of building waterworks be submitted to the people at the election on November 6th Discussion on the subject was participated in by all the members of Council part of the City Fathers claiming that the people ought to know what was for their interests and should have the right to express their desires by their votes at the polls, and the remainder claiming that the building of the works by the town authorities would be ruinous and extravagant and place the city under such a load of debt that it would be avoided by all capitalist manufacturers etc A vote was finally taken on the matter and resulted in a tie—Fairbanks, Fahey McMurray and Fedder voting in the affirmative and Johnston McNeal Moore and Ackerman in the negative—so the Mayor declared the motion lost and the city will not own waterworks

Immediately after taking the vote a motion was made to again receive offers from private parties who might desire the franchise Messrs Fairbanks and McMurray made the statement that believing it to be to the best interest of the people to own their own works and having satisfied themselves that in case the city desired to purchase a system already constructed it could only be done at an exhorbitant price they could not vote for the proposition to grant a franchise All the other members voted in the affirmative, and the Council are now waiting offers from waterworks projectors

After the discussion of other matters of minor importance the Council adjourned at an early hour

In Memoriam

On September 19th 1888 our well beloved brother W S Cunningham Past Chancellor of Canby Lodge No 51 K of P passed quietly away to his eternal rest

If purest love could have kept him here, if sincerest mourning could bring him back our brother would be with us today and his voice of wisdom heard at our meetings

It seems hard to realize that he is no longer with us Perhaps unseen by us his spirit hovers near and joins in our gladness and mourns with us in our sorrow

We his co-laborers and devoted brethren sincerely express high admiration of his exalted virtues and our profound sorrow that a life so peculiarly adapted to promote the ends and aims of our institution should be so prematurely called away from the activities of a career of benevolence

We here with tender to the bereaved family our co-mingled sorrows in the severe loss they have sustained

Surely if ever mortal deserved immortality and reward for a well spent life in deeds of love and charity our brother need not fear when his book of life is opened for it will there be found that every impulse of his heart and every thought of his mind was full of friendship for the good and true charity for the sins and errors of the weak in faith benevolence to all and of bravery in the pursuit of all evil and unrighteousness

Let this short tribute to his memory go to swell the chorus will shall chant his praise greatly deserved

Resolved That this expression of sentiment be entered as a memorial page of our records, and a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased

H T Snyder
S Oppenheimer
L H Ballenstiegel } Com

Railroad Earnings

A comparative statement of the net earnings of the Bee Line for August shows that there is a decrease of $41 258 For the eight months of this year there was a decrease of $157 808 in gross, a decrease of $83 001 in net earnings and a decrease of $74 193 in expenses

The month of September just closed, was the greatest in the history of the Columbus Hocking Valley and Toledo in the way of earnings showing over the corresponding month last year an increase of $46 231 64 with one less working day in the month than last year A comparative statement is as follows 1888, $307 820 18 1887 $261, 288 01, increase $46 131 61

—Charles Waldo, alias T H Thomas, who has been in jail awaiting indictment and trial for forgery ever since he slipped up on working the Waldo township treasurer and clerk, was released from jail on bond last Friday the bond being fixed at $500 and signed by G H Waldo and J Fahey This move doubtless settles the case, and instead of a trial and considerable expense Marion county will be $500 ahead The application for bond was made by Attorney S H Bartram, who has had Waldo's case from the start and before making the endeavor here all the many other cases against the prisoner were settled and the warrants withdrawn The bond will be forfeited Mr Fahey is surety is safe—with cash probably, and the case ended And Mr Waldo or Thomas or whatever other name he holds is saved a trip to the Ohio penitentiary, but the saving cost him lots of money

—Lima Gazette A lady in Delaware county this State, left by her will $1800 to the Central Ohio Conference and some distant relatives are now contesting the will The conference at its session just held at Kenton, appointed Rev A J Fish, of this city and duly empowered him to defend the will He goes to Delaware this morning to look after the matter

OBITUARIES

YOAKUM—Near Morral O on Monday evening, Oct 1st 1888, John C F York um came to his death by accident aged 80 years 11 months and 16 days

He was a man of sterling integrity honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow men He enjoyed a liberal education and for years was engaged in teaching school in which profession he ever rendered satisfaction He was remarkably industrious economical and frugal He gave his heart to God, and during the year 1868 joined the M E Church which membership we understand he worthily held until death He was married to Miss Sallie Wynn daughter of John Wynn, near Prospect on March 24th 1886 and this was a happy union To them was born one child, which preceded the father to the grave some months since

Brother Yoakum's death was so sudden and entirely unexpected as to fall a very sad blow upon his loved companion and relatives [A full account of his death appeared in the STAR Clifton correspondence, October 4th 1888] The remains were taken to Scott Town where the funeral services were held in the M E Church on October 3d Rev J A Sutton officiating after which they were taken to Prospect and deposited in the vault and on October 6th were interred in the Otterbein cemetery

LANDON—Near Prospect O Oct 7 '88 George Arthur son of H A and Cordelia A Landon died aged 14 years 10 months and 10 days

A beautiful intelligent industrious obedient child His last illness was of typhoid fever and continued some six weeks, during which time he gradually but surely passed downward to the grave He retained his mind until the last moment bade his parents and only brother an affectionate farewell and went to live with the angels Funeral services in the Shiloh M E Church Oct 8th by Rev Sutton, assisted by Rev S S Kurtz, after which the remains were taken to the Evergreen yard and buried in a vault grave

APPOINTMENTS

Of the Central Ohio M E Conference For Delaware District

Following are the appointments of the Central Ohio M E Conference for Delaware district made at the session held at Kenton last week David Rutledge, Presiding Elder

Ashley M D Scott Delaware (Asbury) Lewis M Albright Delaware (William street), Daston Kemble Delaware Circuit, L C Ashley, Fowler George W Earley, Kenton Wilbur J Hodges Kenton Circuit, Tyson Young LaRue John Prickett Marion, Richard Wallace Marseilles, L G Herbert Marysville, Dwight R Cook Marysville Circuit Jacob Baumgartner Mt Victory Charles E Gowdy North Lewisburg Daniel Carter Prospect Gatch Hill Richwood, Thomas N Barkdull Richwood Circuit, I N Smith Ridgeway, Joseph C Bolton West Mansfield R B Powell York Center, Albert J Smith

William G Williams, Hiram Perkins, professors Ohio Wesleyan University members of William street Quarterly Conference Cyrus B Austin Professor member of Asbury Quarterly Conference Leroy A Belt, agent of the Ohio Wesleyan University, Joseph Ayres agent of the Preachers Aid Society, member William street Quarterly Conference

Probate Court

William G Shriner and Sarah J Logston licensed to marry

Oliver Heldman and Anna Bender licensed to marry

A D Hill and Edith Cunningham licensed to marry

William Prettyman and Ida M Severns licensed to marry

Lewis O Johnson and Allie Rouse licensed to marry

Frank H Miller and Minnie B Adams licensed to marry

Perry B Williams and Laura E Underwood licensed to marry

Charles S Dix and Caroline Keller licensed to marry

J G Fedder executor of the estate of Jacob Hetler filed inventory and appraisement

Will of Christian Steinhelfer presented for hearing November 12th Notice issued

A D Bretz executor of the estate of Catharine Bretz, filed inventory and appraisement

Clark Dix appointed administrator of the estate of Maria Butcher deceased Bond $3000

A Commendable Improvement

For real enterprise and enthusiasm that works wonders in the right direction commend us to the Sabbath school class of Prof Crouse During the past week white coated workmen armed with mysterious rolls and bundles have been seen going to and from the lecture room of the M E church, and as a result room No 6 has been transformed from a dingy, dark unattractive classroom to a light, cheerfully lighted apartment fresh and elegant paper covers wall and ceiling while a soft and warm tinted carpet covers the floor the rich colors harmonizing perfectly with the wall decorations The effect is very pleasing and much credit is due the devoted members of this class and their excellent teacher for this most praiseworthy result of their efforts

***

Claimed He Was Robbed

A German named Joseph Mayer on his way from St Paul to New York, got off C and A train 8 Sunday night at this place claiming he had been robbed of $62 He told his story and gave a description of his supposed robber and pointed out brakeman G A Davis Mayor claimed that Davis had required him to expose his pocketbook and afterwards had him lie down to sleep in a way that the money was accessible

Davis was arrested and taken before Mayor Gailey for a preliminary hearing but the German weakened on the prosecution before the hearing came off and the case was dismissed The affair created some considerable excitement

—Findlay Star Dan Houck, the notorious criminal sentenced for sixteen years to the killing a traveling man on the Hocking Valley railroad near Delaware some six years ago, has been released on parole It is stated that Houck recently fell heir to the sum of $22 000 and will hereafter lead an upright life

A POLITICAL CHAPTER

Written by C, of LaRue—Facts of Interest Touching the Waging Contest

MR EDITOR —Unable to attend to much business for some time past however now improving and hope to reach my ordinary health soon

Idleness is no part of my nature so I will furnish for the STAR a few ideas in regard to the duty of the the people in the Presidential contest now going on and call attention of the laboring masses to this matter

A majority perhaps of the laboring masses pay very little attention to the discussion of great political questions in political campaigns, they do not think that result will be likely to do them any harm They are mistaken and I hope they will give more attention to the study of government it is a duty that should not be neglected The great issue now before the country in this Presidential contest is the tariff question The Democratic leaders claim that all the other great questions of national policy have been settled by the people in national contests such as is now going on I admit that most of them have been and they have been settled by an overwhelming endorsement of the Republican policy and the Republican party But how long will they continue settled if the Democratic party is in control of our national affairs? The tariff question has been settled too in the same way General Jackson in his last administration set his foot on the tariff question inaugurated tariff for revenue only He had set his foot upon the banking policy—then in existence—and the result was little petty banks sprung up all over the country and if you were going into another state you had to take with you money made there, money was not good away from home He willed Martin Van Buren should be his successor and he was elected but Jackson's policy had not sprouted much then—but soon was felt Money was plenty, but it was not safe to keep over night for fear the bank would break They soon began to go up, and such a money panic I have never witnessed—hope I never may again I had $10 handsome new bills on the Canton bank all I had of any kind In a few days this bank went up I was then about 19 years old lived near Columbiana Ohio This broke me up The revenue tariff policy began to have its effect in the course of the first two years of VanBuren's administration, a general panic was passing over the country, and the cry of hard times could be heard everywhere The Whig party foreshadowed these results and warned the country that they would follow the policy inaugurated by Jackson By 1840, the country was in an uproar and the cry of hard times filled the air General Wm H Harrison was nominated by the Whig party and little Marty Van by the Democratic party I witnessed that campaign I enjoyed it I never have witnessed such a campaign since, and the result was little Marty Van was rolled out almost by acclamation He only carried 60 electoral votes I felt good and voted for Harrison, I remembered my $10 calamity This settled the tariff policy Many of the Southern states were strong for the low tariff policy Three or four times since then the Democrats in Congress have attempted to meddle with the tariff The result was, more or less panic followed and hard times Cleveland happened to be elected in 1881 He was unknown out of his own State, sprung up there as an advocate of government reform The Democrats had run things in the ground in New York and reform was necessary He was elected Governor, New York being a pivotal State He was nominated for President in '84 and barely elected He had to have a policy and sprung a tariff—really free trade This is southern policy, and he had to suit a solid south to be nominated He is a tool for them He is willing to be their tool if they will elect him again He has served them thus far, if he can carry New York and Indiana in the North this will elect him Is the North ready to endorse free trade after the bitter experience the country has had, and hand over the government to the party that has never failed to bring about a panic if in power long? If we do the experience of 1840 will come to us again Now is the time to prevent this great calamity

Oct 8 C

Communicated

MR EDITOR —Permit us through the columns of your paper to tell the people who were so unfortunate as not to hear the two gospel temperance sermons delivered by Mrs Trego Sunday, that they were deep spiritual and grand This was shown by the audience being moved to tears and the solemn stillness that pervaded the room

At the close she asked all who wished the prayers of christian people and wanted to be saved by the gospel of Christ to arise Over twenty five arose, and that shows that the people are anxious to be saved and what a responsibility rests on some of you called of God Where will you stand in the judgment at the great resurrection day

***

The Model Tax-payer

The Forum gives this astonishing and almost incredible item "A Bucyrus tax payer astonished the Auditor this morning by stepping into his office and asking him to add several thousand dollars to the return of his property that was made by the Assessor last spring He explained that the return was made in his absence from the city and that it was too small by considerable The affable and accommodating Auditor didn't resist the appeal and the treasury was nearly a hundred dollars ahead on the deal The case is unprecedented and the conscientious citizen's picture ought to be framed and hung up in the Treasurer's office and labeled The Model Tax payer"

Married

LOWE—GARWOOD—At the residence of the bride's mother near Mt Olive Church, October 7th, 1888 by Rev J A Sutton Mr George W Lowe, of Richwood Union county, to Miss Emma Garwood, of Marion county

Some thirty guests were present and a bountiful dinner was spread, to which all did ample justice The happy couple will soon make their home in Union county

May they be prosperous

—J J McMurray was in Columbus on Tuesday attending the State meeting of the Carriage Makers Association of Ohio

THE "MASCOTTE."

Rubber • Goods SEASON

—AT—

TRISTRAM & YOUNG'S.

Everybody

Wants a pair of the "Mascotte" Heel Plates to keep the rubber from wearing out, and from slipping. They make no noise when walking You can get them

—AT—

Tristram & Young.

SANFORD'S!

Everybody profits by a visit to our store Ours is the only exclusively

CHINA & CROCKERY STORE!

In Marion, and the natural consequence is that we are headquarters in all branches and

LEADERS IN LOW PRICES.

Your attention is called to our elegant line of Dinner Sets of all kinds and prices, our large assortment of Chamber Sets and our stock of Lamps. We have everything in our line and want you to see the stock

L. C. SANFORD,

Fies-King Block, S Main St

For an Excellent Line of

ART MATERIAL!

Sable and Bristle Brushes, Winsor and Newton Oil Colors, Oils, Varnishes, Palettes, Etching and Kensington Pens, French Tissue and all Supplies for Paper Flowers, with a Choice Line of Art Novelties for Decorating Call at

WIANT'S.

"OLD - HUTCH"

Has forced a raise in the price of flour, but his deal has not changed the relation of

GREGORY & SEARS

To the people, but they are still the very LOWEST dealers in

FLOUR!

Selling at retail at wholesale prices.

NEW CORN MEAL

Now on hand Order at

CITY MILLS.

S.S.FOX&CO.

MARION, OHIO.

NO TIME!

To write a new card for the Star Our new stock of

Heating Stoves!

Has arrived, and is ready for inspection by all the good people of Marion and vicinity. When in the city, do not forget

S. S. FOX & CO.,

Fite Block, East Center St, Marion, O

P S.—Roofing and Spouting a Specialty

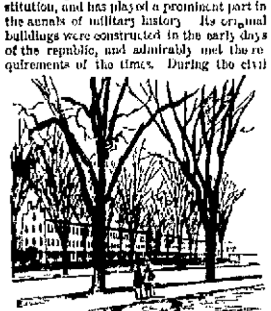
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY

WHERE THE RIFLES USED BY UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS ARE MADE

A Group of New Buildings in Process of Construction—Valuable Improvements in Methods of Manufacture Which Have Lately Been Introduced

[Special Correspondence.]

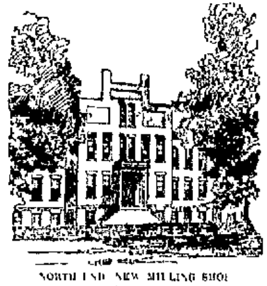
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 1.—Many years have passed since the erection of the old government buildings here—years that have witnessed a complete revolution in the implements of modern warfare, and necessitated a change in the methods of construction. The Springfield armory is a world famed institution, and has played a prominent part in the annals of military history. Its original buildings were constructed in the early days of the republic, and admirably met the requirements of the times. During the civil war, they were kept busy night and day in turning out small arms, and the capacity was 1,000 complete weapons per day. Since the war, the manufacture has been largely reduced, until today 140 arms per day represents the output. But the arms of today are vastly different from the simply constructed army musket of 1863-4. The improvements that have been made in the past twenty years are so great as to excite wonder. From guns capable of two shots per minute, with a range of 200 yards, have sprung those with a capacity of twenty five shots per minute, with a range of 2,000 yards. And the general appearance of the arm is as different as the variation in range and rapidity of discharge.



WAR MUSEUM, MILLING SHOP AND MACHINE SHOP

The breech loader has succeeded the muzzle loader, and beauty of finish and symmetry of proportion gives the new rifle an added superiority over the product of twenty years ago.

The government possessions in this city comprise 297 acres of the best and most sightly land. Seventy three are located on what is known as Armory hill, in the very heart of the city. Here is built the arsenal where Longfellow found material for his poem comparing the display of guns to the pipes of an organ. But it would take a long stretch of imagination today, to recognize the interior of the arsenal as described by the poet, in the prosaic arrangement of the arms of today. The old method of standing them upright in long tiers on cases and standards, has been done away with, and in its place may be seen long tiers of cases resembling coffin boxes stacked one upon another in a way which is anything but poetic in arrangement. But experience has taught that this method of storage is vastly superior to the former and arms stored after the manner of today may be opened forty years hence in perfect condition. Each of these unpainted wooden boxes or gun cases, with long rope loops at either end which serve as handles for transportation, contains twenty perfect, latest improved Springfield rifles arrayed in two tiers of ten each. After being colored all the iron parts, as well as the stock, are thoroughly rubbed with linseed oil and are then arranged in the boxes, the muzzles passing each other in the center and the butts held secure at either end by mortised blocks that fit over them, and are held in place by the box lid which is securely fastened down with screws. This gives no chance for the guns to work loose, rattle or become injured. The boxes are built of solid timber and lined with a compound that renders them impervious to dampness, and here they may rest for generations.



NORTH END NEW MILLING SHOP

On Armory hill are located the machine, milling, carpenter and other work shops where the lighter work is performed. Here also are the officers and commandant's quarters and the barracks of the soldiery, for the property is under military rule and blue coated sentinels day and night pace their monotonous rounds.

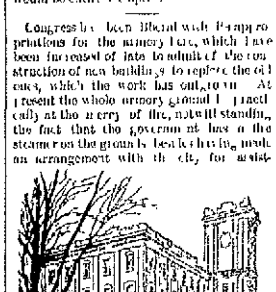
Through the courtesy of and under the personal guidance of Col. A. N. Buffington, the writer was shown all over the grounds, and introduced into some of the departments from which, as a rule visitors are rigidly excluded. Col. Buffington took command here in October, 1881, and has shown himself to be a skillful and able officer. Under his administration there has been a noticeable stride in the way of progress.

Col. Buffington was the first to introduce naphtha into the government workshops as a heating agency. At these shops, where the government owns 220 acres of land covered with handsome, modern brick buildings, where the heavy work of the ordnance department is done, the small forge furnaces, costing $300 each, were frequently burned out by the old method of heating, and every few weeks had to be relined or repaired at great expense. Since the introduction of the naphtha method, the cost of maintaining them has greatly decreased, and the furnaces last much longer, and coal and ashes are done away with. The heat is regulated by mixing air with the gas as it enters the furnace; there is no free oxygen to enter and form scales upon the work as under the old method. Not only does the new way of heating save time but it improves the character of the work accomplished and saves the dies, which were destroyed in large quantities before. The gas is made automatically, and increases the facilities for the production of arms at no great cost and the practical success of the experiment thus demonstrated has had a tendency to cause the same methods to be introduced in various industries at large with the same success.

Another great improvement Col. Buffington has introduced here is the coloring of all the steel parts of the Springfield rifle by the use of niter and manganese, which gives a beautiful dark blue color and handsome finish to all the parts thus treated. By this method all the steel parts of the Springfield gun are finished when put into place and no tool of any kind has to be used. The [illegible] as the niter doesn't waste and is used over and over in the vats. This improved method of finishing has attracted wide attention and has lately been adopted by most of the small arm manufacturers of this country, who have flocked to the government workshops to see the work tested, [illegible] for putting the method into use at their own establishments. The new process was first introduced here five years ago, and is given to the public without charge. It is in fact a coloring of black oxide of iron that is imparted to each weapon. The apparatus consists of a simple furnace with an open vessel containing niter heated to six or seven hundred degrees, mixed with a certain proportion of manganese. Into this bath the steel is plunged carefully, and after five or six minutes it is removed, washed and bathed in oil. It is then ready for use. Through these improvements and the most rigid inspection of everything used in their composition the Springfield rifle has become one of the most perfect weapons made. Private concerns gladly utilize the refuse discarded by the government as unsuited for its use, and yet with all these improvements a government rifle can be bought for $14, where one of the old muzzle loaders used to cost anywhere from $17 to $20.

Here may be seen a force of men trained and fitted for the work by years of service for the government, a force which once scattered never could be replaced. In recognition of this fact the government has done wisely in keeping it employed. The armory here supplies arms for the state militia and certain colleges entitled to them under the law, besides what it supplies for the government. Notwithstanding the large supply of arms here stored, in the event of war it would not be a week before the arsenal would be entirely emptied.

Congress has been liberal with its appropriations for the armory here, which have been increased of late to admit of the construction of new buildings to replace the old ones, which the work has outgrown. At present the whole armory ground is practically at the mercy of fire, notwithstanding the fact that the government has a fire steamer on the grounds besides having made an arrangement with the city for assistance for the buildings have become dried and seasoned with the lapse of years and thoroughly saturated with oil in the various work rooms, so that fire, once started, could be controlled only by a miracle. Recognizing this fact it has been decided to isolate the work shops from the main grounds by the building of new fire proof buildings on the twenty acre inclosure north of Federal street. One of these buildings 277x50 feet, composed entirely of brick and iron, has already been completed ready for the machinery.

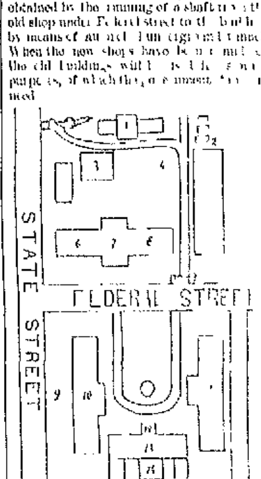


NEW UNITED STATES ARSENAL

This building is two and a half stories high and not a particle of wood is used in its construction except for the flooring, which is laid on a solid cement surface over heavy iron girders. The ceiling is formed of brick and the basement floor is also of brick. The roof is of iron. This building will be used as the milling department where the light machine work will be done, and is in every way suited for the work. In the front a large elevator is placed communicating with all the floors, and in the rear will be the inspector's rooms and foreman's office.

Ground has been broken for a similar building, east of and directly facing this one which will soon be ready for machinery. The one now ready cost $70,000 and was built from an appropriation made some years ago. The second one will be used for the carpentry mill and [illegible] department. The appropriation for this is $7,000. Later a building of similar design [illegible] will be erected just north of these, thus forming an open square. In front of the new building, where in the future will be an engine house of ornamental architecture, and a driveway in form of a [illegible] will extend around the inclosure, giving access to the several building entrances by teams. A handsome fountain will be built in [illegible] cannon will be planted in commanding positions, and the wooden fence now there will be removed and a beautiful [illegible] will slope down to Federal street.

Power for the new milling shops will be obtained by the running of a shaft from the old shop under Federal street to the building by means of an [illegible] tunnel. When the new shops have been [illegible] the old buildings will [illegible] purposes, of which the [illegible] need.



PLAN OF OLD AND NEW ARMORY GROUNDS [illegible]

The large building on the [illegible] Federal street [illegible] by the present milling shops and [illegible] war museum. In the latter are stored a bewildering assortment of war relics as interesting as rare. Here may be seen a complete collection of all arms ever known in civilized warfare, from the old matchlock, wall pieces and blunderbusses to the improved rifle of the day. In artillery pieces may be seen all improvements in ordnance down to the Hotchkiss and Gatling gun of the very latest patent. Revolvers and pistols of the most remote antiquity, are in perfect preservation. There are all kinds of swords, sabers and cutlasses, and in this exhibit can be traced the progress through which the blade passes from the rude steel to the polished weapon. Ancient armor and war implements from every country on the globe are gathered here in a museum of curios for the [illegible] the excellent [illegible] completed its improvements it will have a plant of inestimable value.

W. H. SMITH.

MAJ. ANSELM TUPPER

The Youngest Soldier of the Revolutionary War

[Special Correspondence.]

COLUMBUS, O[illegible].—Ohio, who is celebrating her pioneers and all the veterans who have been disputing as to who was the youngest soldier in the war for the Union, will doubtless be interested in a sketch and portrait of Maj. Anselm Tupper, who was undoubtedly the youngest soldier in the patriot army of the Revolution and perhaps the youngest commissioned American officer who won high rank in actual service. He was, indeed, a real soldier, not a drummer boy or aid de camp, and his fame has been somewhat unjustly obscured by that of his father, Gen. Benjamin Tupper.

ANSELM TUPPER.

Anselm, oldest child of Gen. and Huldah White Tupper, was born in [illegible] Mass., Oct. 11, 176[illegible], and was therefore but 11 years and [illegible] months old when the Revolution began. On his mother's side he inherited the blood of the [illegible] who have contributed many good fighters to America, and were the family from which sprung Commodore Perry. When his father departed for the war immediately after the battle of Lexington, he left Anselm at home, but when he was made major of Col. Fellows' regiment of Massachusetts troops, he was astonished to find in the ranks of the West Chesterfield company his own son, then not quite 12 years old. For over three years Anselm served as a private soldier, doing all the hard duty of the New England campaigns and was in one severe battle and several skirmishes.

In 1779 he was made ensign, and in 1780 lieutenant by brevet—at the age of 15. Sept. 20, 1780 he was commissioned lieutenant on the indorsement of George Washington, and from Jan. 1, 1781, to the same date 1783 he served as adjutant in his father's regiment. A little later he became captain. He crossed the Alleghenies in the pioneer band which landed at Marietta April 7, 1788, and engaged in surveying. He was the first school teacher at Marietta, and served as major in the troops raised to guard against Indians, and went with the celebrated ocean vessel which was built at Marietta, ran down the Ohio and Mississippi to the sea and sailed to the Mediterranean and Black seas. He died unmarried Dec. [illegible], 1808, and his grave is in Mound cemetery at Marietta.

VERY HIGH MOUNTAINS

Information Regarding Lofty Peaks in North and South America

DENVER, Oct. 2.—It is scarcely known that there are glaciers wholly within the United States, that is exclusive of Alaska. In Wyoming are the only instance south of British Columbia. Here are the Grand Teton mountains, several peaks of singular grandeur and nobility rising to a height of 13,000 feet. On the crest of Mount Hayden are the [illegible] of our national glaciers and Moraine. The glaciers [illegible] of enormous size beside which the Matterhorn is a babe in comparison. There are a number of peaks which are higher but have only perpetual snows.

There are in the United States 192 peaks above 10,000 feet in height, 110 above 11,000 feet, [illegible] above 12,000 feet, [illegible] above 13,000 feet, [illegible] above 14,000 feet, 2 above 15,000 and 1 above 19,000. Some of the [illegible] are as follows:

In Colorado—Horseshoe mountains 13,988 feet; Gray's peak 14,341; Sprague peak [illegible]; Long's peak 14,271; Pike's peak 14,146; Uncompahgre 14,[illegible]; Blanca peak 14,464; Mt. Howard 14,[illegible]; Mt. [illegible] 14,[illegible]; Mt. Wilson 14,280.

In Wyoming—Wind River mountains 13,[illegible]00 feet; Fremont's peak 13,790; Grand Tetons 13,691; Atlantic peak 12,700; Washakie needle 12,000.

The highest mountain east of the Mississippi river is Mt. Balsam Cone in the Black Mountains, North Carolina, which is 6,[illegible] feet.

Mt. [illegible] in Washington territory is 15,000 feet high.

Mt. St. Elias of Alaska has had its measurements by ambitious explorers whose heights established ranged from 13,000 to 19,500 the latest height being by W. H. Dall of the United States coast survey and is doubtless the correct as well as the official measurement.

Of course there are no heights in North America to compare with the highest of Central and South America. Mt. Everest of the Himalayas, India, is 29,002 feet and, with possibly [illegible] exception, is the highest mountain on the globe.

Mt. Aconcagua, Argentine Republic, is [illegible] feet high.

The Dangers of Idleness.

The necessity of labor for human happiness in its present state, is shown in the state prisons of New York. Owing to a meaningless legislative [illegible] convicts are [illegible] without employment. They [illegible] is going mad in [illegible] One of the physicians [illegible] that [illegible] would produce a [illegible] of misery that he would be powerless to alleviate. Besides, as men are constantly going insane, the danger to keepers, physicians and attendants greatly increases. Whiles [illegible] were comparatively few became sick and [illegible] one became insane. [illegible] filled the hospitals, and an [illegible] every week become unmanageable [illegible] to the insane asylums. [illegible] when a convict is [illegible] years at hard labor he is [illegible] if the conditions are [illegible] complied with. Confinement [illegible] indeed be so much [illegible] work [illegible] United States court [illegible].

Whiskey [illegible] of an Apache Indian [illegible]. Of course he has [illegible] observed.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE DARK SIDE OF THE METROPOLIS FOUND BY STRANGERS

The Once Terrible Vile Five Points Visited and Described at Some Length. Other Localities Found to Be Interesting by Our Correspondent

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—If there is a peculiarly dark and [illegible] corner of this great city, any district to which the streams of poverty, vice and crime continually flow, you may trust the visitor from the west to find it. Nine tenths of the men from Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, etc., who remain a fortnight in the city see more of its dark side than the average native sees in a lifetime.

I confess to a weakness in that direction myself. Having spent my early life in the village, the woods and the fields, there is a strange fascination in those districts of the metropolis where six or eight story houses shut out the brightness of the summer's day, where restaurants and saloons are located in dark cellars, where men, women and children eat, drink and rest on the sidewalk, and where there is a babel of tongues and a swarming, sweating mixture of Poles, Italians and Hungarian sailors, peddlers and scavengers, rag pickers and cheap laborers with many [illegible] people and occasionally a free fight.

Once the Five Points was the type of all that is vile. It was to New York what St. Giles was to London. From ocean to ocean there was not a reading person who did not know something of the Five Points, and very few who did not want to see it. But its glory in misery has departed. It is almost respectable, and the area of extreme poverty now begins a little beyond it, with its central district in Mulberry Bend. Nevertheless the Five Points is still a place of great interest.

The first surprising fact about the old sink hole is, that it is so very near the heart of business New York. From the roof of the old white block known as "Stewart's" [illegible]—the center of fashionable trade before the war—a Benjaminite could have thrown a stone into the window of the vilest [illegible] on this continent. The postoffice and City Hall park are still the heart of down town New York. From the park go six short blocks up the east side of Broadway and you are at Worth street, which turns east at a right angle. At the corner you are in the throng of business, fashion and healthful life. Go one hundred steps eastward and you are in another world.

The contrast even now is startling. What must it have been in 1855-60! First east of Broadway is Elm street and next to Elm is Centre; go five rods beyond Centre, turn round the corner to the right and you are in Paradise park, within the points (really there are six of them, but one is not conspicuous) all converging on the little breathing space. Worth street and Park street here cross at acute angles like those of a [illegible] X. Baxter street comes in from the north, and the result is four sharp points, and one on the south that is an obtuse angle, though beyond it the continuation of Baxter street makes another point not quite in the group. Here was the focus of New York's misery, squalor and crime, and here is still the western entrance to one of the poorest districts.

Here I took my seat on the hard bench of Paradise park on the afternoon of Sept. 20—an Italian holiday—to note the changes since I first saw the place nearly thirty years ago. The change has been great and the names clearly indicate it. On Worth street, north, is the immense six story red brick, its long front labeled "Five Points House of Industry." Beside it a somewhat smaller brick bears the words, "Infirmary of the Five Points House of Industry." On that spot once stood a mass of tall and rickety wooden buildings, crowded with people of every age, race and color, in every stage of moral and physical decay—an atrocious nest of the [illegible] thieves and beggars, drunkards and disreputables in the world.

It was a place of innumerable murders. No policeman ventured into it alone. In its back rooms and dark corners many an outcast was choked or beaten to death, many a worn out and penniless debauchee died alone, and in more than one instance corpses lay unknown in little dark rooms till decay revealed their presence to the wretched neighbors. A single room sheltered two or three families, their respective territories defined by marks on the floor. It was called in a general way "Cow Bay," but minor division, and the narrow alleys opening into the lower stories were called "Jacob's Ladder," "Rogues Run," "Dead Fall," "Murderer's Alley," and the like. To look into these intricate and the dusty stairways was like a glimpse into the mouth of hell.

On Park street south, is another solid brick structure, labeled on the front "Five Points Mission." On that spot once stood the noted "Old Brewery," a tottering stone structure with great seams in its darkened walls, with indescribable filth in its hallways and poverty glaring night and day with hungry hideous faces out of its dismal old windows. Its history is a long detail of miseries diversified by some of the most appalling crimes ever perpetrated. Among the crimes, infanticide was, of course, very frequent. The ward was then known as the "Bloody Sixth." It is now comparatively peaceful and the bad preeminence for "bloodiness" is now claimed for the "Fighting Seventeenth." Business has encroached on this district and rowdyism has moved up town.

Charles Dickens is credited with the honor of having been the first writer to explore the dark corners of the Five Points. He did it very thoroughly, too, in 1842 and wrote it up in his inimitable style. When his work was republished in America the Five Points at once became famous. He set the fashion of "slumming," and soon had so many imitators that the contributions of visitors became an important source of revenue to the Five Pointers, and the man who wanted to see misery got the worth of his money. One method was to leave all valuables at one's hotel, dress in rags and stroll into the dens as a beggar, but soft hands and a clean healthy skin could not be left at the hotel, and so the explorer was liable to be detected and "hustled." Even now a ruddy and farmerlike man is as quickly noted there as a Chinaman would be in an Ohio village.

A better method was to go with a policeman in citizen's clothes and with enough small change to "pay one's footing." But all this was done in the daytime; at night the quarter was given up to its own citizens exclusively. Even now I should not select the Sixth ward for an evening stroll, nor is it quite safe to drink anything in some of the cellar saloons. They are "loaded for bear" in many such localities, and though you take only lemonade or water, or your beer be drawn from the same faucet as that for the regular habitues, there is liable to be something in the glass in which it is served that will conjure thousands. As soon as it became "the thing" to visit the Five Points the glory of the place was doomed. Philanthropy and religion invaded it with overwhelming forces—as told in a curious old book called "Hot Corn"—and there was a mighty reformation.

Paradise park is now a triangle cut off from the point made by Worth and Park streets, down to a sort of [illegible] paved with broad flagging, in the center a fountain stand and along one side a very cool and somewhat greasy bench, where on warm afternoons, one may see the most abject beggars and abandoned [illegible] in the city. On Sunday afternoon religious services are held here [illegible] other days ragged children play [illegible] flipping and the victims of poverty at [illegible] lounge on the bench.

Sitting there for an hour on this Italian holiday, I saw specimens of all the lower classes from Southern Europe. First, a swarthy and shriveled old Italian woman, barefooted, bearing on her head an immense bundle of old paper gathered from the streets. Then a group of organ grinders, man and wife apparently, who chattered in a peculiar dialect which seems to me much like that of the Digger Indians of Nevada, but is said to be a gibberish peculiar to the black districts of Naples. Like all the poorer Italians they have an aversion to soap. Next I am appealed to by a wretched remnant of a man in the last stage of alcoholism and then comes a [illegible] relief. A clean and intelligent young man with fair complexion and tolerably well dressed, takes a seat by me and after the commonplace greetings of strangers, I find that he is a Piedmonter—an Italian from the northern border of the kingdom. He holds in high regard those dirt and unsightly Neapolitans as his countrymen about as I regard the South Carolina "crackers" as mine. "We are all Americans," so are they all Italians—with a difference. He is a [illegible] clerk, as there are several Italian banks in the city.

In company with this man I walk down to the next street, Mulberry, which is simply a [illegible] of [illegible] reproduced in New York. [illegible] describe the peculiar life of this quarter, the street crowded with dark people, [illegible] and gesticulating, the saloons full of laughing, singing [illegible] men whose hats bear the badges of the various societies which have [illegible] honor of the day, all the [illegible] and everywhere [illegible] among them the scantily clad children, who tumble about in the dirt without thought of modesty's requirements. But there is no fighting and only the mildest of intoxication. Beer and sour wine are the common drinks. [illegible] to hear an Italian call for aid at saloons and when one does I observe that he takes a very small glass of liquor and about as much water [illegible] at 5 cents a drink. The Italians rarely fight with their fists. Their women are notably virtuous. How it is in their own country I cannot say, but the police report that they find no [illegible] women of that race in this city.

One block further east brings us to Mott street, the great Chinese center in America [illegible] of California. Indeed I know of no street in San Francisco where the race is more exclusively [illegible] than in this. Here are the Chinese [illegible] rooms and opium dens which [illegible] to be patronized by not a few [illegible] theory of law they are watched over by the police but in fact the Chinese [illegible] very rarely interfere with [illegible] matter. Nor is it, from the police point of view, necessary to interfere with them. Their intoxication is of the kind which [illegible] lie down and feel good, not go out and fight, and as long as men only kill themselves the law can seldom interfere. One strong point in California's indictment against the Chinese is that they do not bring their respectable women with them. Well, in Mott street they have none of any kind. Perhaps there are [illegible] dark recesses of their carefully protected residence, but no American visitor to the street sees any. It is emphatically a masculine colony.

At the junctions of Worth with Mott and Mulberry and along in between the two streets the two races have mixed, and in all that neighborhood is an occasional Asiatic of some other race. Here and there too a negro has located and more rarely a European from some of those [illegible] of trade east of Germany. And these mixtures have already produced results! Among the children one observes a type which cannot be assigned to any race with which we are familiar. If the hair is straight—it is always of a coal black—we know that there is no African blood. If there is but the slightest trace of an almond eye, we suspect a Chinese infusion; but if the nose is very prominent no possible Christian in the eye can militate a doubt that the mother is Italian, Polish, Servian or Bohemian. And as most of these people appear to be here to stay, the question naturally arises in the mind: how long before all this foreign races will fuse into a common American mind? What sort of American will it be? We may be reasonably sure that the attrition of a free society will fast wear out these minor distinctions, and the grandchildren of these brown children will be [illegible] American citizens [illegible] years from now.

Five Points but little over a mile square [illegible] people, too thick to thrive, our forefathers would say. And they do not thrive. In hot weather the rate of mortality mounts up rapidly, especially among children. Here, as it is among the colored people in the West Indies and the Gulf states—[illegible] per cent. of mortality is so much greater than among white Americans that the superintendent observed that the race is dying out. That the census takers discover that the birth rate is much larger in all these districts in the south where the [illegible] of colored people is but twenty two in [illegible] while that of the whites is forty, [illegible] very old colored [illegible] increase among [illegible] fast. And so it is here. That high death rate in New York which shocks our [illegible] and makes them think this an unhealthful city, is due to the immigrant [illegible] Among the well to do [illegible] one of the healthiest cities of the world. [illegible] or later [illegible] with us.

J. H. BEADLE.

[illegible] of the Piano

The [illegible] came into existence about 200 years after Queen Elizabeth's virginal, in London, [illegible] Covent Garden, the invention of [illegible]. The piano have [illegible] the forerunners of stringed instruments throughout the continent. Such pianists as Kalkbrenner, Hertz, Hummel, Thalberg, Rubinstein, Dehler and scores of other virtuosi have shown to us the varying compass and power of the [illegible] instrument possesses [illegible] organ has no equal succession of harmonies. In the [illegible] of the strings are [illegible] horizontal [illegible] to the keys, [illegible] oblique [illegible] and piano simply has its strings horizontal, [illegible] parallel to the keys and in the upright, of course, the strings are vertical, running up and down. Cristofori [illegible] pro[illegible] [illegible] inventor of [illegible] but as the [illegible] to Koster by the Dutch [illegible] the Germans [illegible] as most to Schroeter. Wood and others [illegible] and composed for the harpsichord before [illegible] wrote his pieces for the pianoforte, [illegible] his grand organ pieces. For a long time the thumb was not used in fingering the keyboard, but was introduced subsequently by Emmanuel Bach.—Globe-Democrat.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

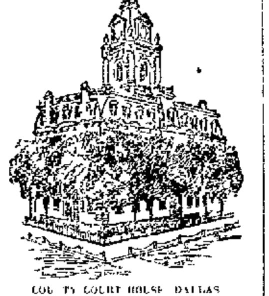
SOMETHING ABOUT THE LARGEST CITY IN THE LARGEST STATE

A "Way Down South" Metropolis of 50,000 Population with a "Down East" Walk and Business Activity—New Cotton and Woolen Mill—The State Fair

[Special Correspondence.]

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 2.—The man from the east or middle states who has visited southern cities and has not visited Dallas, would be surprised to see the vim which our people [illegible] in every business pursuit.

In 1875 Dallas' population was scarcely 10,000 and her largest business house was a two story 40x100 brick establishment. Now her population is 50,000 and her fine brick business houses of three to six stories high and from 50x100 feet to 100x250 feet area are too numerous to mention. Fine buildings of dressed stone, marble fronts, pressed brick and iron are to be seen in every direction. People who came to Texas ten and fifteen years ago were afraid to build two story frame houses, fearing that in this great level country high winds would upset and blow them away. They are no longer afraid of such a wind now, and our city boasts of over one thousand fine two and three story residences. The churches of all denominations are numerous, elegantly built and furnished. We have six fine public school buildings that any city would be proud of, their cost being in the neighborhood of $150,000. We have about forty miles of street railways, many miles of paved streets and sidewalks, a first class fire department and alarm system, an elegant opera house, six large hotels and railroads extending in ten different directions. Coal and iron are to be had from mines but a few miles from us.



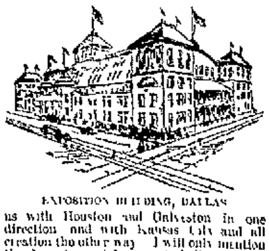
COUNTY COURT HOUSE, DALLAS

The state fair and exposition which opens here Oct. 11 and continues twenty days, will be the greatest exhibition of farm and ranch products, live stock and minerals ever shown in the state. Over eighty counties will each be represented by a county exhibit. The association's exposition building, floral hall, two large machinery halls, buildings for private exhibits, privilege booths, poultry buildings, farm and mill product hall, two grand stands, 134 race stables, 100 exhibition horse stables, 500 stalls for cattle, accommodation for 500 head of sheep and swine, and a mile race track, altogether cover 170 acres of land, beautifully set in grass, studded with shade trees, evergreens and various semi-tropical flowers. The entire grounds are supplied with an abundance of clear sparkling water through 15,000 feet of pipe owned by the association.

NEW POSTOFFICE, DALLAS

Well you may say that is all very fine, and we should like to see it, perhaps will, but what about your people lionizing the robber chief Frank James? There was a notice in a sketch of Quantrell's raids that Frank James was in mercantile business in Dallas and lionized by the people there, but don't you believe a word of it. Frank James is here, and that is all the truth there is in that statement. So far as the people lionizing him is concerned there is not more than one man out of every fifty or 100 that knows him on sight, and his advent here created the smallest possible stir. The only time I ever saw any one hunting him up was when three cowboys rode up in front of the dry goods establishment where Frank James holds a position as clerk, and asked that he be brought to the front where they could see him. Mr. James is a very quiet and ordinary looking man and does not seek notoriety, hence the waves of business roll on every day, one great tide, and Frank James is but a small chip on its broad bosom.

Texas may be divided longitudinally into four great strips. First, down the east side are the "red lands," next a broad strip of dark and chocolate colored lands extends from Red river to the Gulf—largely in the Trinity valleys. Westward is the higher strip, alternating valley and grazing ridge, and west of that is the cowboy's country. Dallas is in the north center of the second strip. The great Texas Pacific railway is our main artery; the north and south road connects us with Houston and Galveston in one direction and with Kansas City and all creation the other way. I will only mention the elegant court house, city hall and postoffice, as indications of what we have done and of the much greater things we will do.



EXPOSITION BUILDING, DALLAS

The latitude is 32 degs. 45 mins., but that does not give the full idea of our climate, which is tolerably dry in winter, reasonably warm in summer, and bracing at all seasons. Old residents say they have but two features to complain of—sometimes there is a dead calm for a day or two in summer, when the heat becomes oppressive, and at other times a "norther" comes down like the wolf on the fold and doubles up the delicate men. But when the norther is over everybody is glad it came for it is generally followed by many days of most delightful weather. Indeed the norther seems [illegible] of necessity in this country [illegible] the air healthful and bracing.

H.

George Was an Old Resident.

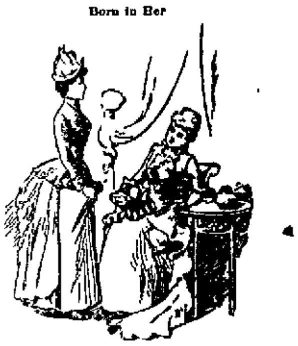
"I was sitting in the Philadelphia depot waiting for the train that brought me here," said a Philadelphian to a party of New York friends the other day, "when a particularly old and decrepit negro came and sat down by my side. When he had gathered in sufficient breath to insure his ability to answer, I asked him what his name was.

"'George Washington, sah,' he replied.

"'George Washington!' I said, in a playful way, 'the name sounds strangely familiar. I believe I have heard it before.'

"'I spees yo' has, boss,' said the old man, proudly, 'I has been 'round these parts er good many yeahs, I has.'"—New York Sun.

Born in Her



Miss Clara—Yes, I enjoyed the opera last evening very much, Ethel, and afterwards, the supper at Delmonico's. Mr. Featherly is a delightful escort.

Miss Ethel (a bosom friend)—Do you know, Clara, I think you would make a very skillful violin player.

Miss Clara—Why?

Miss Ethel—You have such a natural aptitude for working a beau.—Scribner's Magazine.

It Was Dull.

He got off at the D. and M. depot the other day, looked around with some anxiety, and then asked the policeman:

"Anybody going to be hung in town today?"

"Nobody, sir."

"Any big fires raging?"

"No."

"Any riots around?"

"Haven't heard of any."

"Any prize fights or horse races?"

"No."

"No runaways, boiler explosions or falling from fourth story windows?"

"There's none on the programme."

"Might be some stabbing affrays or saloon fights?"

"Yes, but I don't think so."

"Humph! Detroit must be a nice place to live in! If that's all it amounts to I'll sit down here and go back by the next train."

And as the policeman solemnly affirms, he sat down in the waiting room for four straight hours and took a train home without having left the building.—Detroit Free Press.

A Premature Adjournment.

It was on an outward bound ocean vessel. A goodly number of ministers of the Gospel were on board, and it was decided to hold an experience meeting in the saloon.

An elderly minister presided, and he called upon a young preacher, who had been one of the promoters of the meeting, for his experience. The latter began.

"Brethren, as I was lying in my berth last night, thinking of the great ocean on whose bosom we are floating, a beautiful thought came to me"——

Then he stopped. His face began to assume a pallor often noticed on shipboard, and placing his hand on his watch pocket, he left in great haste to commune with the bounding deep.

"My friends," remarked the presiding minister, "I think we had better let our beautiful thoughts digest."

Then the meeting adjourned.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Figures Won't Lie.

Gentleman—What will you whitewash my barn for, Uncle Rastus?

Uncle Rastus (figuring)—Lemmee see, two an three are six, and fo' and fo' are sebben. Dat job, Mistah Smiff, will cost yo' fo'ty dollars.

Gentleman—That's too much.

Uncle Rastus—Dat's wat it figgers, sah, yo kan't go back on figgers. I lost money on er job wunce kase I didn't figger on de ces.—New York Sun.

All That Interfered.

Agent—Now, sir, I would like to call your attention to the best fountain pen ever made. No man who does a great deal of writing can afford to be without a fountain pen. I wouldn't be without one for a hundred dollars.

"Well, write your name and let's see how it works."

"I can't write, sir. Try it yourself."—Lincoln Journal.

The Autumnal Square Up.

Paterfamilias—Will you be in the neighborhood of the gas office this morning?

Son—Yes, sir.

"Then I need not go around there. Just drop in, tell them we have returned from the country, would like to have the gas turned on and get a bill of the amount consumed while it was turned off."—Philadelphia Record.

A Matter of Regret.

"George," she softly murmured three nights before the wedding, "this paper says that the New York aqueduct is the longest tunnel in the world, and if a railroad train goes through it I think we had better go by that route when we start on our wedding trip." George deeply regretted that it was not that kind of a tunnel.—Norristown Herald.

Cost of Keeping a Horse.

New Yorker—I suppose a horse can be kept very cheaply in Texas? Texan—That all depends on circumstances, stranger. A neighbor of mine had to pay pretty high for keepin' a hoss. "How so?" "It cost him his life, and he didn't keep the hoss long either. It was my hoss he was tryin' to keep."—Texas Siftings.

Mark of Honor.

Street Gamin—Please, mum, won't yer buy this pup of me, only fifty cents?

Lady—Horrors! Such a stump of a tail! I can't bear a dog with his tail cut off.

"Oh that's all right, mum, it wasn't cut off, it was bit off."—Philadelphia Record.

Anxious to Sell More.

Old Lady (to grocer boy)—Sence I bought that fly paper of you, young man, the flies in the house are thicker nor ever.

Boy—P'raps you didn't buy enough of it, ma'am.—The Epoch.

Both in Stock.

Old Lady (to druggist's boy)—I want to git a little paint, boy.

Boy—Yes'um, face or fence?—Life.

LOCAL NEWS

—Dr Mater was at the Centennial Wednesday

—B. G. Young returned from Nevada Wednesday

—Rev J. A. Bell of Delaware was in the city Wednesday

—Chris Drew left for Columbus on a business trip Wednesday morning

—Mrs P. M. Hammer and daughter left for Columbus Wednesday morning

—Chas Inskeep left for Zanesville on a business trip Wednesday morning

—Mrs Hobbs was in attendance at the Columbus Centennial Wednesday

—A. H. Kling left for Fremont Wednesday on a short business trip

—Jeff Osborne and wife returned from Columbus Wednesday, taking in the sights at the Centennial

—Mrs J. J. Thoma left Wednesday for Kenton to visit relatives and friends there for a week or two

—Mrs Jacob Fribley is making a visit with her daughters at Delaware and Columbus

—About fifty passengers boarded the C. and A. south bound train at this point this morning

—Miss Clara Fauder and Mrs W. H. Moore were in Columbus Wednesday visiting the Centennial

—Mrs Koons, of Chicago, who has been visiting Mrs John Munsell and family for about two weeks, returned home Wednesday

Burr Reichley's many friends are delighted to see him out on the streets again after his long and serious spell of sickness

—J. Keller and family are now occupying a part of their new residence on Center street. The dwelling is not entirely completed, however

—Mrs C. W. Leffler is spending a few days in Columbus. Charley joined her there Thursday and spent a couple days at the Centennial

—A select social hop was given at the City Hall Tuesday night in which about twenty couples participated. A pleasant time was enjoyed

—The County Commissioners gave a hearing to the Fisher and Lee ditch cleaning matter on Tuesday and adopted the Engineer's report

—Mrs Jennings Johnson left Wednesday for Boston where she expects to remain the greater part of the winter with her daughter, Mrs Osborne

—A tired crowd can be seen most every night at the C. and A. junction on their return home to different parts in the west from the Centennial at Columbus

—A delegation from Wood and Paulding counties passed over the C. and I. Wednesday for Columbus to attend the Centennial on Prohibition day tomorrow

—S. Wilson & Son are building still another addition to their green house, this time building a higher wing to the front for the storage and cultivation of large plants

—The Marion County Poultry Association announces that its first annual exhibition will be given Dec 18, 19, 20 and 21. The premium lists are to be issued about Nov 1

—Mr and Mrs C. I. Kelly of Upper Sandusky and Mr and Mrs J. P. Kelly, of Dunkirk, are visiting in the city the guests of V. W. Kelly and wife on Mt Vernon avenue

—George B. Christian and W. L. Scofield are billed to address the citizens of Green Camp. The last time George made a speech he was laudingly introduced as "our great editor"

—Rev J. R. Griffith of Duquoin, O., has accepted the pastorate of the Claridon Free Baptist church and expects to make his home in this city. He was in the city to-day looking for a dwelling

—Delaware is all happiness in contemplation of waterworks being in just the same promising state that Marion was in February, 1887—everything while again. We trust Delaware will fare better in the outcome than we have

—Mrs A. G. Grouse and mother left for Columbus Wednesday and as they boarded the train they were very happily surprised to meet Mr Grouse's father of North Baltimore, O., who accompanied them to the Centennial

—Commissioners Rauh, Fever and Merchant were attending a joint session of Marion, Union and Hardin county Commissioners at Marysville Thursday. They were there to approve the ditch bonds for that improvement

—Ex-Governor Foster is billed to address the Republicans of this city on next Wednesday, Oct 17, speaking in the afternoon at the court house or Music Hall as the weather suggests. Mr Foster will speak at Green Camp in the evening

—There seems to be a great deal of feeling among the colored voters since the joint debate, and there is every indication of the colored gentlemen meeting in joint debate again as the real sentiments of the colored folks was not shown in the votes that evening

—A first class repertoire company opens at Music Hall next Monday night and we are promised a good week of amusement. But Marion is in a circuit that has better shows than we are getting and it doesn't seem that Rogers is working as well for Marion as he is for Lima and Findlay

—By a great deal of hustling a quorum was secured for the adjourned meeting of the Council Tuesday night and then a further adjournment was made to next Monday night. The subject for consideration is that of letting a contract for street lighting by electricity and it is believed the contract will be made without opposition in the Council

M. B. CHASE, ATTORNEY

J. A. HUNTER, NOTARY PUBLIC

CHASE & HUNTER,
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE and LOANS

—J. J. Hane and wife took in the Centennial at Columbus Thursday

—Rev Wonder and son were at the Columbus Centennial Thursday

—Mr and Mrs Dr Harding, [illegible] at the Centennial at Columbus Thursday

—Mrs Will Cope and mother in law are visiting at Owen for a few days

—Mrs S. Stengel has arrived from Defiance and joined her husband here

—George Gilmore of Nevada, O., was the guest of Mr C. Campbell this week

—W. J. Owen and wife went to Columbus Thursday to attend the Centennial

—Fred Guthery, son of Hon. J. D. Guthery, of LaRue, is reading law with McNeal & Wolford

—J. J. McNeal and wife, Dr McVarris and wife and Mrs S. Dunible were at Columbus Thursday

—John D. Guthery of LaRue was in the city a short time Thursday while on his way to Columbus

—Mrs Ray Wallace and son and Mrs Judge Griswell were at Columbus Thursday taking in the Centennial

—W. H. Moore, Jacob Fribley, J. C. Robison and Pen Kent were among the many who went to Columbus Thursday

—There were about fifty or sixty Prohibitionists among those in attendance at the Columbus Centennial from this point Thursday

—J. G. Johnston and G. Garberson addressed a Republican meeting at Waldo Wednesday night and reported a very interesting time

—On October 18th the N. Y. L. E. and W. will sell excursion tickets to Cincinnati, O., on all regular trains tickets good for return until October 22d. Fare for the round trip $2.60

—The Episcopal social and supper at the residence of W. A. Turney, on east Center street, was a pleasant affair socially and a very satisfactory affair financially Wednesday night

—The city is besieged with a crowd of life insurance agents who are plenty enough to provide the entire population with policies. There must be a boom on in the way of some big risks

—Rev Tullis, of Radnor, was in the city Thursday on his way home from Mansfield where he had performed a marriage ceremony for Bro Mix, formerly of the Mansfield News but now of the Pittsburgh Post

Visitors tell us we are having but very little political disturbance about here as compared to localities in doubtful states. Our people ought to be glad of it. Excessive agitation has a ruinous effect on business

—Rev J. B. Crouse will remain in Marion long enough to cast his ballot for Harrison and Morton and then remove to Columbus where he will be conveniently located to perform his duties as presiding elder of the U. B. church

—The Ladies of the Relief Association are meeting with encouraging success in collecting funds, provisions and clothes with which to relieve distress during the winter. They have abandoned the idea of an election dinner this year

—J. J. McNeal and Mr Quinby addressed a large Republican meeting at Agosta on Tuesday night. Mr Quinby was to have joined G. T. Garberson in addressing the people at Waldo tonight but he was ordered to Mansfield today by the State Committee

—About 100 excursion tickets were sold at this point Thursday for Columbus via the C. H. V. and T., and there were many among the number whose names we could not get. There were twenty or twenty five passengers who could not get on the special train and had to wait for the regular

—Marshal Kline of Prospect has been doing some clever detective work again. Last Sunday night a tramp burglarized the residence of a farmer named Davis in Radnor township, near Prospect. Kline was given what pointers there were and on Wednesday arrested his man. He is a good one

—Lute Bigelow, the ticket agent at the C. and A. depot, had considerable trouble last night with some bums that had gathered around the C. and A. passenger depot. They even had cheek enough to ask the passengers who were waiting the arrival of their trains and asked them for money. They had quite a cool reception when Mr Bigelow interviewed them

—An attempt was made to hold up and rob S. Stengel, the new salesman at Strelitz's, by a gang of bums at the C. H. V. and T. Tuesday night. They surrounded Stengel and took hold of him and mentioned their want of money but he broke loose and made himself scarce before the transaction was completed. The police were called and three of the gang arrested

—We no longer pose as a "slushy sensational" paper. If we did we might set several tongues going at a lively rate over a north end sensation or over the manner in which a prominent professional man was slapped in the face for asking a lady to call at an unseasonable hour. But these themes are already largely discussed and greatly magnified, and the talk makes matters worse always

—It has been learned, says a Pittsburgh dispatch, that engineers are laying out a route for the Pittsburgh and Marion (O.) railway. It will connect at the latter place for Chicago. It is said that Mr Carnegie is interested in the project, and also the South Pennsylvania and Ohio road. The Cleveland, Canton and Southern railway is anxious to gobble up the latter road in order to secure a direct line to Pittsburgh. The surveying corps reports that it will be comparatively easy to build a line over this route

—There is no excuse for dark streets in Marion and the absence of light Thursday night when dark as pitch is severely condemned. We are aware that both the gas and vapor lamps are contracted on a moonlight schedule but there is no reason for not lighting them when the streets are darker during clouded moonshine than during scheduled nights. About once each month these dark nights are experienced and citizens have to go stumbling home in the dark just as though there were no street lighting facilities

—F. J. Smith changed his residence today from the Fink Block and to west Center street

—James Moore of Tucson, Ariz., is back to Marion to visit his parents and friends after an absence of over twenty years

—Mrs Chris Berdinger and daughter, Eva, are making a two weeks visit in Holmes county among friends and relatives there

—Mrs Dr Kendall has recovered from her late illness and can be engaged as nurse. Residence on West street opposite Silver street

—Noel Ben and Ned Burke are back from Olney, Ill., where they were doing the song and dance in a minstrel act with a traveling medicine company

—L. P. Hord's pacing mare Susie to Carl won the 2:40 pacing race at Lancaster on Thursday, taking third, fourth and fifth heats, pacing the fourth heat in 2:29¾

—H. M. Barnhart, George L. Turner and J. H. Criswell, of the Electric Light Company, were at Mt Vernon on Thursday night viewing the new plant there. The Mt Vernon Company uses the same system that has been contracted here

—The German Family is announced to give one of its delightful evenings of song at the Normal School Chapel on Thursday evening Oct 18. They are talented musicians and render a rare program. Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents

—Col Cooper and W. Z. Davis addressed *a large Republican gathering at Big Island* Thursday night despite the threatening weather. The drum corps was along and enlivened matters. In this connection we might say that the night was very stormy and the carriage containing the speakers and musicians returned with curtains fastened. When dawn came this morning, the carriage was viewed by a number of citizens, and those who saw the side curtains wrong side out and the rear one bottom side up wondered whether a Democratic meeting had been attended

Items from the North End

The following is a report of the school taught in sub-district No 1 for the month ending September 28th, 1888. Average enrollment—boys 8, girls 11, total 19. Average daily attendance—boys 6, girls 13, total 19. Per cent of daily attendance—boys 15, girls 90, total 95. Average grade in deportment, 93. Average grade in studies pursued, 95. Our school is in very nice working order but we can't say the same of our school house, as there are some seven or eight panes of glass broken out. This, however, is no fault of the teacher, the pupils or the directors for they were broken by some unprincipled person or persons between the time of dismissal on Friday evening and the time of beginning school on Monday morning

Last Friday afternoon three of Marion's most estimable and highly accomplished young ladies started out duly armed and equipped for the sole purpose of gathering all the hickorynuts and hazlenuts to be found in in the vast territory included in the world renowned "North End" and after wandering all the afternoon through the numerous thickets of sprout wood, witch hazel briers, etc., they found themselves late in the evening seated on the end of the stone culvert a short distance below the white school house alternately rejoicing over the half dozen little wormy pignuts they had found in the course of their wanderings and lamenting the loss of the many pieces of clothing left hanging on the brush through which they had so recently passed. When will you go hazelnutting again girls?

Miss Hattie Walters of Bremen, Ind., is visiting her cousins the Misses Walters this week

Mr and Mrs J. Reber attended the fair at Upper Sandusky on Thursday and Friday and report a good time

The infant son of Ezekiel Showers died Tuesday and was placed in the vault at Marion on Wednesday

Emily Shoots and sister Emma went to the Centennial last Wednesday and spent the remainder of the week in the Capital City

October 9 — H.

Real Estate Transfers

Elmore Osborne to S. J. Fauthouse, lot 8 acres in Grand township $2,20

George F. Rippus to G. C. Mattix lot 8 in Clifton $37 50

Same to John Yerkum, lot 7 in Clifton, 0

C. N. Myers to W. H. Oberlin, lots 15 and 16 in Topliff's addition to LaRue $160

J. A. Mouser, assignee, to Margaret Knapp lot 9 in LaRue, $525

C., C., C. and I. Ry Co to D. J. Cockley 160 acres in Big Island township $9,865

A. H. Kling to P. J. Harding 158 acres in Marion township $[illegible]

Elizabeth Sweeney to John Grissinger 22½ acres in Marion township $750 50

Fannie A. Love to Joseph Kreuschamp lot 1181 in Marion $395

Same to Isaac Fichman lot 1266 in Marion, $20

M. G. Harding to Henry and Kate Truss ½ acre in Marion corporation $800

C. Halm to George W. King lot 814 in Marion $1000

E. P. Hazard to Wm S. Larbie lot 3 in three Locusts $100

J. and D. Girard, Jr., to John C. Luth 49½ acres in Green Camp township $1900

Charlotte Bristley to Minnie Manley 15 acres in Green Camp township $1100

E. Davis to N. O. Bremzer lots 206, 207 and 208 in Prospect $5100

Marion Gun Club

As the season draws to a close the interest in gun club matters begins to wane and only seven members participated in the regular weekly contest Thursday. Spaulding captured the silver badge with a score of 21. Below is the score

Frash—
0111100010110000111010000—11
Spaulding—
1111110110111111111110011—21
Payne—
1111100110101111111011111 20
Berry—
0110000100010101111110100—12
Harmon—
0011111111111000111110100—14
Fess—
0101111110010110111100001—15
Grant—
1000101111110111111111110 19

When you want something to tend strictly to business and cure a cough or cold, get Dr Fenner's Cough Honey

STREET POINTERS

Things One Hears Upon the Streets from Men Who Talk

"There seems to be a wonderful scarcity of money at present"

"Do you know the reason?"

"Not altogether"

"Well sir it has been spent in excursions to Columbus, Cincinnati and other places. You see it has all been going out of town and none coming in. The two Centennial Expositions have almost drained the State. Money seems to be plenty in either of them cities but painfully scarce everywhere else"

"There is a boom on now." "What?" "Why the sale of marriage licenses, and Judge Criswell smiles as much as he did when it looked as though he would probate Bobby Kerr's will. These cold nights make the marriage market boom for October is always a good month and the licenses will now average more than one a day"

"Why don't you kick to have shade trees trimmed up?" inquired a STAR reader

"Would any good come of it?"

"Well, try it, it won't do any harm. There are sections of the town where the branches hang so low that pedestrians have to stoop to pass under and it is a nuisance that ought to be abated. Trimmed trees look much better, and if each property owner would attend to his share the work would be slight and easily done. Mention it"

And we mention

"I wonder if a certain class of young ladies in this city know they make themselves the subject of many irreverent remarks by their conduct"

"In what way?"

"Well, I don't mind telling you confidentially. You will see them snub young men on the streets who are worthy in every respect of being called perfect gentlemen, but some street fakir who wears a plug hat and has an unlimited amount of cheek and gab will not be in town twenty four hours until he becomes very familiarly acquainted with many of them. Respectable young men soon take notice of such things and instead of allowing themselves to be snubbed by the fickle flirts they never seek their society so that eventually the 'dear girls' of the flirt flirts must bask in the sunshine of only these same brazen faced fakirs. When it is too late they may discover their mistake but they have only themselves to blame. That is one of the reasons you hear of so many women being insulted on the streets. Some of them only learn the truth spoken in their presence"

Waldo

Since our last letter to the STAR a new band has been formed and disbanded. Lack of cash was the cause of disbandment

Miss Minnie Justice of North Baltimore, Ohio is visiting at Del Shoots' this week

P. W. Ward moved in with Mrs Dickhaut Wednesday and will run the farm the coming season

Mr Jno Langer has been confined to his home for some time from a sprain caused by falling from an apple tree last Thursday

Cider and apple butter making is now the order of the day with enough apple gathering and corn husking thrown in to make it interesting

Ed Walters preached in the M. E. Church Sunday evening in place of Rev Ashley who has been appointed pastor of that church

Mr H. G. Anderson, of Marion, was looking after his school interests in the Draft district last Sunday

Messrs Johnson and Culbertson talked Republicanism to the people of Waldo township at the hall Wednesday evening. Johnson gave a very interesting talk while that little [illegible] Republican [illegible] there as usual

Hon M. V. Bennett of Kansas and other noted temperance men will talk on Prohibition at the township hall next Thursday evening

Oct 11, 1888 — C. C. H.

Wedding Chimes

The home of Samuel Adams and wife at Claridon was the scene of great joy and festivity Wednesday evening, it being the occasion of the marriage of their only daughter, Minnie, to Frank Miller, of that place. Over one hundred guests were present from Caledonia and other places. The bride was as lovely as brides always are and the congratulations were hearty and sincere.

The wedding supper was prepared by experienced cooks and good cheer abounded. *Presents were numerous and elegant* in the extreme. The ceremony was performed by Rev J. Wallace of this city

Republican Appointments

Gov Foster—At Marion Wednesday afternoon, Oct 17, at Green Camp Wednesday evening, Oct 17

Col Cooper and S. H. Battram—At Waldo Tuesday evening, Oct 16

S. H. Battram—At Clifton Saturday evening, Oct 20

Hon Justus Meyer of Columbus—At Hitchcock School House Monday evening, Oct 22, also at Grady School House in Big Island tp., Tuesday evening Oct 23

Hon Thomas M. Sheehy of Fremont and Hon M. J. Murray of Mass.—At Marion Thursday Oct 2[illegible]

An Elegant Substitute

For oils, salts, pills, and all kinds of *bitter, nauseous medicines* is the very agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. Recommended by leading Physicians. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco Cal.

Sold by H. G. Hoberman & Co and J. H. Flocken & Co, druggists

Van Baker having his second trial at Wellsburg, W. Va., for murder of his wife and mother in law, April, 1887. Convicted once

Parents Criminally Liable

More than half of all deaths occur before six years of age. An army of innocent lovely children are swept needlessly away each year. Parents are criminally responsible for this. The death rate of children in England is less than half this. Acker's English Baby Soother has done more to bring this about than all other causes combined. You cannot afford to be without it

J. Denison & Co

PROHIBITION COLUMN.

[This column belongs to the Marion County Prohibitionists who are responsible for its contents]

The following correspondence will explain itself

"Marion, O., Sept 30th, 1888
Rev L. A. Bell, Delaware, O.

DEAR SIR:—It is reported throughout Marion county, that you have left the Prohibition party and will vote for the Republican candidates for President and Vice President this fall. Your many friends would be pleased to know from your own pen if this be true or false. An early answer will greatly favor all lovers and workers for God, home and native land and humanity the world over

Fraternally,
M. B. Chase"

"I shall vote for Fisk and Brooks, no matter what is reported. Am not responsible for what is reported, but am for how I vote

L. A. Bell"

Our Republican and Democratic friends(?) will miss a treat if they fail to hear Hon M. V. Bennett, of Kansas, speak at the following places:

Caledonia, Thursday, Oct 18, 2 p. m.
Waldo, Thursday Oct 18, 7:30 p. m.
Marion City Hall, Friday Oct 19, 2 p. m.
Agosta, Friday, Oct 19, 7:30 p. m.

Every county Executive and Central Committeeman is urged to meet at Marion, Wednesday Oct 17, at 2 p. m., and be prepared to make financial report and settlement

The Clergy Almost Solid for Fisk and Brooks

The clergy of America are covering themselves with glory. In spite of the tremendous pressure that is being brought to bear upon them, in spite of the flood of Tribunes and of Mr Shepard's paper, The Mail and Express, which is being poured in upon them, without money and without price, to counteract the dreadful influence of The Voice, the change of front toward the Prohibition party goes right on with an unanimity that is bewildering to the old party leaders. These preachers endure without flinching the obloquy of "minding other people's business." They give a new illustration of Turgot's admiration for Columbus, that a grander thing than the discovery of a new world was his having gone in search for it on the faith of an opinion; they declare it the rule of their lives that there is something better to labor for than to seek to make for themselves beds of roses, to make money, or to make fame, that to stand for the right, for conscience, is the truest, grandest thing a clergyman can do. Says President Seelye, in the August number of The North American Review: "The presence of the Prohibition party in our national politics is as if a moral educator." The recognition of the truth that and then these words of President Seelye by almost the whole of the clergy will be a new baptism for the church, and will in the end gain great admiration for it even from the enemies of Prohibition

Letters like the following show how complete is the political revolution that has been wrought in the minds of preachers

A pastor writes us from Aurora, Ill:

"There are thirty three in this M. E. [Rockford] district. Four years ago thirty were Republicans and three Prohibitionists. Now thirty are Prohibitionists and three Republicans"

John B. Wilson, a presiding elder, writes from Dover, Del:

"There are forty two ministers in the Dover District, forty of them are straight out Prohibitionists and I believe the other two will vote the ticket"

Dr Gregory, of Baltimore, writes to Dr Deems that of the twenty four Baptist clergymen in Baltimore he does not know one who will not vote for Fisk

Rev G. I. Mandeville, pastor of the Western avenue M. E. Church, Chicago, writes:

"I am happy to say that in the [Chicago] district out of sixty or more pastors five sixths are for Fisk and Brooks and out of a membership of over 1,000 in my own church there will be found only a few who will not vote the ticket"

These are sample replies reaching us constantly. It is quite evident that The Voice's might is mightier than The Mail and Express and The Tribune wrong

Outrage, Insult, Injury

As the Presidential campaign progresses reports come thick and fast of all forms of petty outrages and gross violence perpetrated by Democratic and Republican henchmen to intimidate, annoy or injure the Prohibitionists. Instances of vandalism, boycotting, threats, egging, criminal assaults and attempted lynchings have already been numbered by the hundreds, and it is a singular fact that campaign news of this sort comes, almost without exception, from the North. It was after a particularly heinous outrage had been committed in a Connecticut town that an old Republican who had been through the Ku Klux days in the South and periods of lawlessness in the Western mining camps and lumber regions declared that he had never witnessed anything so malignant. Readers of The Voice have in the last few weeks seen accounts of some of the meanest and most dastardly deeds, such as the attempt to blow up with gunpowder 500 people assembled in a Prohibition tent in Lancaster county, Pa.—a county that gave 10,000 majority for Blaine, the removal and destruction of the Prohibition banner in Indianapolis while the Republican banner only 100 feet above was left undisturbed, the egging of the venerable John Studebaker in an Indiana town, and the persecution of the veteran Col Hoy, who, in consequence of the excitement occasioned by such attacks, now lies stricken with paralysis

Many similar reports have been received by The Voice. There is, indeed, scarcely a day that the telegraph or mail fails to bring us news of this sort

Blaine grandiloquently telegraphed to Harrison, anent the Maine election: "The prohibition vote has fallen off everywhere!" It was a tremendous mistake. Maine's prohibition vote in 1884 was 1,157, in 1888, it is 2,971—a gain of 169 per cent. Mr Blaine literally never opens his mouth without putting his foot into it

At D. YAKE'S you will find an Elegant Stock of Dress Goods, Carpets, Underwear, Flannels, Blankets and Table Linens at VERY LOW PRICES.

NOW OPEN!

W. S. BOWERS'
New Boot and Shoe House,
—ON THE CORNER, IS—
NOW:-:OPEN!

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARION—We have come among you to stay. With a choice, clean and fresh stock at interesting prices we are prepared to do a straight business in the line of Boots and Shoes. Whatever share of your patronage we merit is respectfully solicited

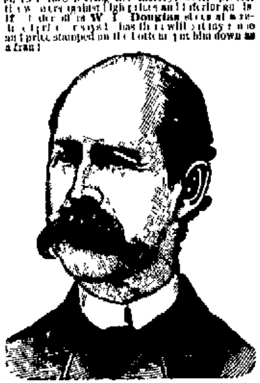
W. S. BOWERS,
On the corner lately occupied by Morrow

SANITARY
UNDERWEAR
—IN—
NATURAL GRAY,
—FOR—
Men,
Ladies,
Children.

Warner & Edwards.

CAUTION

Beware of Fraud as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protect the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only calf $3 SEAMLESS Shoe smooth inside. NO TACKS or WAX THREAD to hurt the feet, easy as hand sewed and WILL NOT RIP.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt $4 shoe. Equals custom made shoes costing from $6 to $9.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 POLICE SHOE. Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them. Smooth inside as a Hand Sewed Shoe. No Tacks or Wax Thread to hurt the feet.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear. Best Calf Shoe for the price.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE is the best in the world for rough wear; one pair ought to wear a man a year.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE FOR BOYS is the best School Shoe in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $1.75 YOUTH'S School Shoe gives the small Boys a chance to wear the best shoes in the world.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

For Sale by Torpany & Rhoads.

HOXSIE'S CERTAIN CROUP CURE

The greatest remedy in the world for all acute attacks to throat and lungs, for adults as well as children. Price, 50 cents.

WEAK MEN! [illegible] MEN ONLY [illegible]

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO. 822 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

[illegible] Diseases of Kidneys, Bladder and other organs [illegible] Lost Manhood [illegible] Youth [illegible] and permanently cured. Consultation free [illegible]. Address DR. GRINDLE, 171 W. 12th St., New York.

School Examinations.

THE School Examiners of Marion County, Ohio will meet for the examination of teachers

October 13th
October 27th
November 10th
November 24th
December 15th

Examination will commence at 9 a. m. and no application will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examinations will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination and each applicant will furnish an envelope stamped and addressed to him or herself in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 10. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch of study falls below 5. An average of

7 secures a Certificate for	1 year
8	2 years
8½	3 years
9½	4 years
10	5 years

Four terms experience also will be necessary in order to obtain No. 4 and two terms to obtain No. 3. Knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching, special preparations for the work and success in the school room will also have an influence in determining the class of certificate

LEWIS HANCK
H. G. YOUNG
W. A. SAGER
Examiners

Do Not Suffer any Longer

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Acker's English Cough Remedy and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct

J. Denison & Co

A Newark man attempted to jump from a moving train but was thrown under the wheels and the top of his hat cut off half an inch from his head

Simply purifying and cleansing the blood is not sufficient. It needs enriching also, the nervous system needs toning up, all of which is accomplished by Dr Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Use his Cough Honey in all coughs, his Golden Relief in all pains and stomach and bowel disorders, his Kidney and Backache Cure in lame back, dropsy and all kidney disorders, his German Eye Salve in sore eyes, cracked skin and piles, his Capitol Bitters for appetite and strength.

Prize offered at Alliance for the youth who will harness a horse and drive half a mile and back in least time

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive, to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers, to cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Sold only by H. F. Flocken & Co and H. G. Hoberman & Co., druggists

Columbus has a roundsman who always prefaces every message from him "unanimously adopted" no matter what it is

Better Than Suicide

Professor Arnold says: "An incurable dyspeptic is justified in committing suicide." We will guarantee to cure any dyspeptic within three months by Acker's English Dyspepsia Tablets

J. Denison & Co

Stone cutters on Springfield city building struck because of non union men at work. Paid and bounced

The First Symptoms of Death

Tired feeling, dull headache, pains in various parts of the body, sinking at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, feverishness, pimples or sores, are all positive evidence of poisoned blood. No matter how it became poisoned it must be purified to avoid death. Acker's *English Blood Elixir has never failed to remove scrofulous or syphilitic poisons*. Sold under a positive guarantee

J. Denison & Co

Another incendiary fire at Greensburg, Summit county. Jesse Rogers' barn burned with $6,000 loss. Big excitement

Consumption Surely Cured

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,
181 Pearl st, New York

MEN ONLY. Cure for weakness, nervousness, lack of manly vigor, development [illegible] Book free. Erie Med Co Buffalo N Y

Frash Frash Frash

THERE ARE 3 DEPARTMENTS!

In our great stock stock of Dry Goods to which we wish to attract your attention just now. These departments are seasonable and of interest just now, and they are the

WRAPS!

Our Wrap Department is more complete than ever before. An up-stairs room has been fitted and stocked exclusively with a fine assortment of wraps. In Plushes, we have sacques, modjeskas and short wraps. They are guaranteed plush and lined in the very best manner. In Cloths, we have tailor-made Newmarkets, raglans, children's cloaks, havelocks and gretchens, from the cheapest to the very best quality.

Imported Tailor-made Jackets.

We have placed on sale a sample line of these Jackets, the wholesale cost of which were from $6 to $8 We will sell you your choice for $5

In another line of Jackets we are selling the choice for $6 50 to $7 50, and the wholesale price was from $7 50 to $12 75

UNDERWEAR!

In underwear and hosiery we always carry a full line. Just now our assortment is very large and varied, in men's merino, all-wool scarlet, grey mixed; ladies' merino, all-wool scarlet, grey mixed, natural wool Jersey ribbed; misses' merino, all-wool scarlet, all-wool white, natural wool.

Buyers of Underwear can not help but be suited in this lot and we can assure them the prices are attractive We buy them in case lots, and get them so that we can not be undersold.

HOSIERY!

We have ladies', misses', and children's all wool, fleece-lined hosiery in all the qualities and prices that prevail

DRESS GOODS!

Our store has the well-merited reputation of keeping the choicest line of Dress Goods and Trimmings in Marion county, and rest assured this year is no exception to the rule. We have all the desirable shades in

BROADCLOTHS,

And they are very stylish and popular goods We have Flannels and Serge Suitings in an endless variety Henriettas in all the new and popular shades at 50c and 30c These are very cheap We have, too, a large line of low priced Dress Goods, of which we only speak in general, except the double width, Pocahontas Suitings, at 25c per yard Our line of

Black Dress Goods

Is larger than we ever displayed before It contains all the new weaves and prices range accordingly

All styles and prices of TRIMMINGS to match the above goods

These three departments should interest you; if they do, pay us a visit and inspect them.

We have Advantages to offer you,

Advantages that we get in buying, and we give them in turn to our customers.

FRASH'S DRY GOODS HOUSE, 1st Door W. of P. O.

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

PRICE, $1 50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

STAR PUBLISHING CO - - PROPRIETORS

SATURDAY, - OCTOBER 13

THE free traders assert that the protective system has ruined American commerce Next to the statement that protection has bankrupted the farmer and covered the farm with mortgages, this is about as untruthful as anything that has been urged against the system under which the country has grown rich and prosperous The farmer is not ruined, he is more prosperous today than he ever was before, and our commerce has greatly improved Both our import and export trade have grown wonderfully, but the latter has increased at a greater pace than the former The protective tariff has enabled the manufacturers to build up their business to such an extent that they not only supply the home market, but send their goods abroad to foreign markets We have now, by reason of the tariff, something with which to pay for our imports besides the products of agriculture We are sellers and creditors more than we are buyers and debtors and what we buy is indicative of our wealth, for it is what gratifies our tastes, not what we are compelled to buy because we don't produce it

What effect the tariff has had on the commerce of the country is shown by the Government statistics Under a protective tariff our exports grew from 1866 to 1871 from $337,018,102 to $428,398,908 Then the tariff was reduced and exports did not increase, but imports jumped from $505,802,514 in 1871 to $610,904,622 in 1872 When the duties were restored, in 1873, imports began to go down and exports to increase, and in 1874, for the first time since the war the exports exceeded the imports The former were valued at $579,131,421 In the eleven years ending with June 30, 1876, the total imports amounted to $5,232,481,420 and total exports to $4,191,607,537

During the next eleven years there was no interference of free trade notions, and both imports and exports increased The former, however, at the end of the time amounted to only $6,601,180,914, and the latter to $8,011,697,193 The balance of trade was in our favor during the whole time, and the sum of the balances amounted to $1,633,016 71 The story of the facts completely refutes the free trade theory that protection injures commerce, but demonstrates, on the contrary, that it is helpful to trade

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IF the October State election had not been done away with the people of Ohio would have up to Tuesday been in the throes of a campaign Speakers of national repute would have come in, money would have been raised in other States and sent here, and the Republicans of the country would have been celebrating their party's victory in Ohio Wednesday The change is a great one, but, except the politicians and ward strikers, who make a living during the campaigns, no one will wish the old times back Ohio has had her day and the quiet of the campaign is something refreshing

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THE Potsdam, New York, Herald, tells of a Republican pole raising in that State, where, just as all was ready, a prominent citizen and Democrat stepped forward and said "Gentlemen! I desire that no Republican hand should be applied to the raising of this pole There are here nineteen Democrats who crave the honor of doing the job" And so it was done The Republicans stood back and the nineteen Democrats raised it, as a declaration of their purpose to vote for Harrison and Morton and Protection

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OUR Prohibition friends insist on misrepresenting a great many things during the campaign just as the old time parties do For instance in their column in this issue they say their vote in Maine in 1884 was 1,157, while the official figures are 911—a misrepresentation of nearly one hundred per cent It is positively true that the Prohibition vote in Maine has fallen off this year, and it is going to do so nearly everywhere else This doesn't promise to be a good Prohibition year

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BRIEF MENTION

News of the Day Condensed For the Hasty Reader

Milton McConathy suicided with morphine at Louisville, Ky

The next meeting of the National Carriage makers' association will be held at Syracuse New York

August Belz a Chicago Anarchist died at Beckenheim near Frankfort on the Main Germany

Sarah Cannady a colored woman eighty five years of age, was burned to death at Eddyville, Ky

M M Woolf, cashier of the Exchange bank, at Lanark, Ill committed suicide with a revolver

James Flood, the bonanza millionaire is in a precarious condition at Carlsbad Germany, from Bright's disease

Mrs George Jackson colored drank a mixture of Paris green at Mt Vernon, O which she claims her husband gave her with murderous intent

Maurice Mitchell and John K Lane highway commissioners of Danville township Illinois, have been indicted for conspiring to defraud the township

The contest by Martin C Hale Douglass R Hale and Franklin Hale against the will of their mother Mrs Matilda C Hale of Chicago, has been amicably settled The real estate is worth a million

November Election.

Tuesday the 6th day of November, A D, 1888

SHERIFF'S

Proclamation!

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Marion County, ss. }

To the Qualified Electors of said County

WHEREAS By the Laws of Ohio regulating the Elections it is required of the Sheriff of the County to give notice before the time of holding a general election by Proclamation throughout the County of the time on which such election shall be held in pursuance of such requirements now therefore I, PATRICK KELLY, Sheriff of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, aforesaid do hereby make known and proclaim that the

First Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A D, 1888,

it being the 6th day of said month is by the Constitution and Laws of Ohio appointed and made the day on which the qualified electors of said Marion County shall meet at their proper places of holding elections in their respective townships Election Precincts and Wards between the hours of 6 o'clock a m and 6 o'clock p m of said day and then proceed to elect by ballot the following National State Judicial and County officers to wit

Two Electors for the State of Ohio at Large,

One Elector for the First Congressional District,

One Elector for the Second Congressional District

One Elector for the Third Congressional District,

One Elector for the Fourth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Fifth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Sixth Congressional District.

One Elector for the Seventh Congressional District,

One Elector for the Eighth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Ninth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Tenth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Eleventh Congressional District,

One Elector for the Twelfth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Thirteenth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Fourteenth Congressional District

One Elector for the Fifteenth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Sixteenth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Seventeenth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Eighteenth Congressional District,

One Elector for the Nineteenth Congressional District

One Elector for the Twentieth Congressional District

One Elector for the Twenty first Congressional District,

To elect a President and Vice President of the United States,

ALSO

One Secretary of State,

One Judge of Supreme Court

One Member Board of Public Works

One Member of Congress to represent the Ninth Congressional District of the State of Ohio

One Candidate for Circuit Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit of the State of Ohio,

One County Recorder,

One County Commissioner

One County Infirmary Director

One County Coroner

To the Trustees of the several Townships and the Councilmen of the several Wards

And whereas in pursuance of Section 5165 Revised Statutes of the State of Ohio It is made the duty of the Sheriff at the time of proclaiming the election to give notice to the Trustees of the several Townships and the Councilmen of the several Wards of the number of persons to be returned as Jurors from each Township and Ward respectively the apportionment of Jurors made by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas to be returned is as follows

Tully	5
Scott	3
Grand Prairie	3
Salt Rock	4
Grand	3
Montgomery	12
Marion Township	8
1st Ward	5
2d Ward	[illegible]
3d Ward	7
4th Ward	8
Claridon	12
Richland	[illegible]
Pleasant	[illegible]
Green Camp	[illegible]
Bowling Green	
Prospect	1[illegible]
Waldo	6

Trustees and Councilmen will govern themselves accordingly

Given under my hand and Seal at the Sheriff's Office in Marion Ohio this 11th day of October A D 1888

P KELLY Sheriff M C O

TIMES

—FOR HOLDING—

CIRCUIT COURT,

A. D. 1889,

State of Ohio,

Third Judicial Circuit

It is ordered that the terms of the Circuit Court of the several Counties in said Circuit for the year 1889 be fixed as follows to wit

ALLEN COUNTY on the 4th day of June and the 10th of December

AUGLAIZE COUNTY on the 6th day of May and the 21st of October

CRAWFORD COUNTY on the 5th day of March and the 8th day of October

DEFIANCE COUNTY on the 19th day of February and the 10th day of September

HANCOCK COUNTY on the 16th day of April and the 19th day of November

HARDIN COUNTY on the 11th day of May and the 3d day of December

HENRY COUNTY on the 2d day of April and the 14th day of November

LOGAN COUNTY on the 19th day of March and the 15th day of October

MARION COUNTY on the 15th day of January and the 18th day of September

MERCER COUNTY on the 28th day of January and the 30th day of September

PAULDING COUNTY on the 25th day of March and the 11th day of November

PUTNAM COUNTY on the 9th day of April and the 22d day of October

SENECA COUNTY on the 21st day of May and the 17th day of December

UNION COUNTY on the 2d day of January and the 9th day of September

VAN WERT COUNTY on the 5th day of February and the 9th day of October

WYANDOT COUNTY on the 12th day of February and the 26th day of September

J J MOORE }
HENRY W SEN[illegible] } Judges
THOMAS BEER }

THE STATE OF OHIO }
MARION COUNTY ss }

I HARRY K YOUNG, Clerk of the Circuit Court, within and for said County and State do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original list of Times of Holding Circuit Courts in the Third Judicial Circuit of Ohio now on file in my office

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Circuit Court at Marion this 20th day of September A D 1888

{ SEAL } HARRY K YOUNG Clerk

16 18

Legal Notice

SANFORD W DEADRICK of Lane Lamkin County in the State of Kansas Lafayette F Ripley of Williams Hamilton County State of Iowa Mary A Howland of Allison Butler County State of Iowa Sarah L Howland of Lake Grove, Wright County State of Iowa Samuel D Wyatt and John K Wyatt of Williams Hamilton County State of Iowa Frances H Dolton of Grand Junction Greene County State of Iowa Minnie P Irvin of Allison Butler County State of Iowa Ka[illegible] Irvin and Mabel Irvin of Utica, Cook County State of Illinois will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the [illegible] day of [illegible] A D 1888 in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County State of Ohio by Ruth L Byers and is now pending (case No 18[illegible]) wherein said Ruth L Byers demanded partition of the following real estate, to wit

FIRST TRACT—Situated in the Township of Waldo County of Marion in the State of Ohio bounded and described as follows to wit Beginning at a stone at the northwest corner of the southwest part of lot No [illegible] and the southwest corner of Shaffer's land thence south [illegible] west along the line between lots [illegible] and [illegible] twenty three (23) rods and 15 links to a post thence south [illegible] east [illegible] rods to the center of the Olentangy River thence northerly along the center of said River with its meanderings [illegible] rods to a stone in the center of said river thence north [illegible] west [illegible] poles to the place of beginning, containing [illegible] acres being the same land set off and assigned to Lorana Wyatt, widow of Samuel D Wyatt deceased for her dower estate in the suit of partition wherein D H Wyatt was plaintiff against E B Wyatt et al at the November term A D 1883 Marion County Court of Common Pleas

SECOND TRACT Also the following described tract or parcel of land situated in the same Township, County and State described as follows to wit Beginning at a post in the southwest corner of the parcel of land above described thence south [illegible] west along the lot line between lot No [illegible] and [illegible] 31 rods to a post thence south [illegible] east [illegible] rods to the center of the Olentangy River thence north [illegible] west along the center of said River to the southeast corner of the dower lot above and thence north [illegible] west along the south line of said dower lot [illegible] rods to a post in the east line of said lot No [illegible] thence north [illegible] east along said line [illegible] rods to a post thence north [illegible] west [illegible] rods to the place of beginning, containing forty six acres of land being the same land set off and assigned to Lorana Wyatt in severalty in the suit in partition of D H Wyatt vs E B Wyatt and others at the November term A D 1883

THIRD TRACT—Also situated in the County of Marion Township of Waldo in the State of Ohio bounded and described as follows Beginning at a stone on the line between lots No [illegible] and [illegible] in section No [illegible] one hundred and seventeen (117) rods and twenty three (23) links [illegible] from the northwest corner of said lot No [illegible] thence on said line aforesaid south [illegible] west seventeen (17) rods and eleven and one half (11½) links to a stone thence north [illegible] west fifty-eight (58) rods and nine (9) links to a stone on the west line of said lot No [illegible] on said line north [illegible] east sixteen and one-half (16½) rods to a stone and [illegible] inches [illegible] thence north [illegible] east fifty-eight (58) rods and eight [illegible] links to the place of beginning containing [illegible] and [illegible] one hundredths acres [illegible]

And that at the next term of said Court the said Ruth L Byers will apply for an order that partition be made of said premises

Said defendants are required to answer said petition by the 3d day of November 1888 or the order will be taken as prayed for in said petition

Dated this [illegible] day of September A D 1888

RUTH L BYERS

By B F [illegible] Her Attorney

Legal Notice.

JOHN CARROLL whose place of residence is unknown is hereby notified that on the 7th day of September A D 1888 Minnie C Carroll filed her petition against him in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County charging the same John Carroll with extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty towards her and praying that she may be divorced from the said John Carroll and that the custody of their child be decreed to her and for all proper relief Said petition will be heard at the next term of said court

MINNIE C CARROLL

By M V PAYNE Her Attorney

Legal Notice.

THOMAS J SEARLES of the city of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania is hereby notified that Hattie L Searles did on the 8th day of September A D 1888, file her petition for divorce in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Marion and State of Ohio charging the said Thomas J Searles with extreme cruelty towards her and adultery with one Mrs Emma Johnston which petition will stand for hearing at the next term of said court

Dated this [illegible] day of September A D 1888

HATTIE L SEARLES

By M V Payne Her Attorney

Legal Notice.

ALEXANDER SNIDER whose place of residence is Independence Kansas is hereby notified that on the [illegible] day of October A D 1888 Libbie Snider filed her petition against him in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County Ohio charging the same Alexander Snider with extreme cruelty gross neglect of duty and habitual drunkenness for three years last past and praying for a divorce from the said Alexander Snider and that the custody of their children be decreed to her Said petition will be heard at the next term of said court

LIBBIE SNIDER

By J N AUSTON Her Attorney

Attachment Notice.

Chase A Hunter Plaintiffs vs Anna Stevens Defendant, before J N Auston, Justice of the Peace Marion Township Marion County Ohio

ON the 18th day of August A D 1888 said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of forty six dollars debt and [illegible] dollars probable costs Case continued and set for trial October 22d 1888 at 10 o'clock a m

CHASE A HUNTER Plaintiffs

Marion Ohio September 22d 1888

ESTABLISHED 1839.

1839 1888.

MARION COUNTY BANK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000 00.

Hereby acknowledges unlimited liability on the part of its owners J S Reed R H Johnson and Harry True for all the debts of the Bank thus giving the public the most ample security over and besides the capital which is duly sworn to for taxation The safe conservative quiet methods we have followed while they show no great gain having proved safe and remunerative for 49 years will be rigidly continued Good, safe business men will be treated liberally and accommodated at legal rates to the extent of safe honest Banking Drafts on Europe sold direct Notes paper bought The old Pioneer Bank has never suspended or failed to pay at call on all its liabilities In soliciting business we do not claim to be able to make an insolvent solvent or to lend money never to be paid or to wait beyond the limit of safety but we have the means of our own to be liberal to our customers as far as safe honest banking rules permit Call and see us

March 1 1888 J S REED Prest

[illegible] of [illegible] has just [illegible] after one year of terrible fast life Drink and debauch did it in 12 months

---

Senator Sherman spoke briefly in [illegible] Said he was rather glad he wasn't the nominee Going to Cincinnati and Indiana

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

RESULTS GAINED BY MEN OF GENIUS AND OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Pasteur's Investigations of Ferments, Bacteria and Microbes That Have of Late Been Conceded by the Medical Profession to Be of Great Importance

The fame of M. Louis Pasteur, whose portrait is here presented, unlike that of many a skillful scientist, is not confined to the circle of his professional brethren, but extends among the people all over the world. This is perhaps, in some measure, due to his later researches and discoveries on the prevention by inoculation of hydrophobia. But these are yet not so universally accepted as to equal in practical importance his work in many other directions, though they have been strongly endorsed by eminent physiologists and physicians. Aside from his method of treating the terrible malady already referred to M. Pasteur's investigations have been of immense value. He is credited with having vanquished at the beginning of his career a disease of silkworms which at one time threatened to ruin the silk industry of Europe. By means of inoculation he has provided substantial protection against the dreaded disease of anthrax in cattle. The preservation of wine or beer, by destroying microbes within them, is his invention, now extensively used and everywhere known under the name of Pasteurization.

LOUIS PASTEUR.

It is hardly necessary to add that it is to the study of ferments, bacteria, microbes and the like that Pasteur appears to have chiefly directed his efforts, and as these organisms are of late conceded to possess an importance before unsuspected in medical science, M. Pasteur's work is justly regarded by laymen and professionals alike as of great interest to humankind.

Experiment in Capillary Attraction

Capillary attraction, though a most subtle force, may be illustrated by exceedingly simple experiments. A modification of a striking one employed by Faraday for this purpose in popular lectures is described, in substance, by Scientific American as follows:

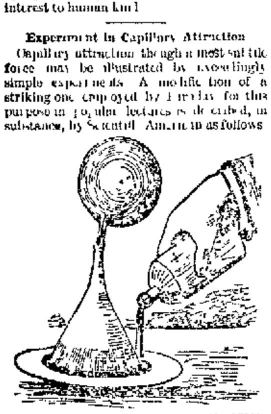


ILLUSTRATION OF CAPILLARY ATTRACTION.

The apparatus includes a plate, funnel and India rubber balloon. The balloon should be inflated to its largest size and kept so for some time to stretch the rubber well. The glass funnel should be as large as possible. The funnel is filled completely and a little above the rim with perfectly dry salt well pulverized and pressed in as hard as possible. The plate is then placed over its mouth so as to lean against the salt, and the whole is inverted. The mouth of the balloon, whence the air has been expelled, is now sprung over the open end of the funnel, as shown in the cut. A saturated solution of salt should be ready. This is made by shaking in a bottle an excess of salt with water of ordinary temperature. A little coloring matter, such as any anil soluble in water, is added.

The solution is now poured into the plate so as to rise above the edge of the funnel and keep it immersed. It at once rises through the salt, coloring it as it ascends. As fast as it rises it of course leaves the plate. Hence the experimenter must make repeated additions of solution. As the fluid rises it drives out the air before it. This would escape from the mouth of the funnel, but the balloon which has been placed there intercepts its escape. The air enters and rapidly inflates it. The pressure thus produced is slight. It cannot do more than just fill the balloon; it cannot distend it. But by having the balloon well stretched its inflation can be made quite conspicuous.

The Plastering of Wine

Since the great reductions in the amount of wines manufactured in the Bordeaux and Burgundy districts the inferior wines of the central departments of France are being substituted for them, and recourse is had to chemical addition for the purpose of increasing their market value. So important is this matter considered that the question whether the plastering of wine is injurious to public health or not is now being discussed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris. The plastering of wine explains itself, consisting in adding sulphate of lime after the first fermentation. The advantages said to be gained by the use of sulphate of lime are, that fermentation is greatly increased, is rapid and complete, the color is brighter and more permanent, and the wine will keep for a much longer period. The objection is that the addition of sulphate of lime causes chemical changes that render the wine injurious to health.

A report of the progress thus far made in its inquiry by the academy makes it evident that plastered wines have occasioned functional troubles and organic injuries.

In regard to the abolition of plastering, the hygienic committee are not unanimous in their decision. It is the opinion that a moderate plastering is necessary for the manufacture, preservation, and transportation of a certain class of the poorer grades of wine whose loss would be a disastrous thing for the wine growers. But producers and merchants are warned that if they should continue the practice, the proportion of acid sulphate should not exceed two grams per litre. This proportion is sufficient to obtain the commercial advantages for which the lime is used. M. Martz calls attention to the fact that natural wines never contain more than 63-100 of a gram of the sulphate of potash per litre. The hygienists on this side do not ignore the fact that this is the maximum dose, and if it is surpassed it will certainly injure public health. In conclusion, the academy gave it as its unanimous opinion that plastering wine was a custom detrimental to health.

Date of the Crucifixion

According to New Testament chronology Jesus Christ was crucified April 3, A. D. 33, according to Clinton, April 15, A. D. 29, and according to Hales, March 28, A. D. 31. It is better to adhere to the New Testament date.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE

New and Dainty Designs for Bonbon Bags, Cushion Covers and Other Fancy Work

A very delicate and pretty cushion cover consists of a small square of soft creamy pink silk, which is first embroidered and then mounted cornerwise upon a square of cream colored silk. It is traced with a design of primroses and grasses. The primroses are worked in one shade of their natural color, with outline stitch, and the grasses in one shade of brown silk in crewel or outline stitch, with occasional touches of satin stitch where the design requires it. Feather stitch is carried around the square at the edges where it is laid on the cream foundation, and a number of small balls should be sewed on an inch apart around the extreme outer edge.

Among pretty ideas for bonbon bags are Japanese figures of white leather on a red satin foundation which peeps out on either side. Satin sacks with gold cord and white lace at the top look well for sweetmeats, and baskets have lately been seen in the form of little animals filled with bonbons. The Italian straw baskets, with flowers in relief outside made of colored straw, look extremely pretty for the purpose, and sachets of soft silk tie up other baskets and fans when full.

An easily made wall splasher of cheese cloth with decoration, that furnishes a change from the etching patterns now so common, shows a design of groups of three overlapping discs outlined in dark color with the brush and filled in with several shades of any chosen color, as orange or blue.

New Fancy in Table Linen

Embroidered luncheon and tea table linen varies the fancy which for a number of years has found expression in table linen in colors or with bordering in colors. According to Decorator and Furnisher the latest embroideries of this kind are very elaborate. These are done on plain damask, momie cloth and plain linen, the damask being perhaps preferred. The richest sets are in designs of domestic scenes incorporated with flowers, wrought in linen silk thread with crewel or bobbin lead cotton for shading effects. A dense border surrounds the table cloth, with a narrow border of corresponding design on the napkins. But the amount of work on a set of this description is sufficient to deter any woman save one with more time than the majority of housekeepers.

Very beautiful luncheon sets of table linen may be secured by purchasing a set of plain damask or momie cloth having in each corner of the table cloth a large stamped design of fruits and flowers, the separating perhaps wine bottles, bowls and other dining pieces of table ware and embroidering with linen silk threads, using colors suited to the design in outline and Kensington stitches.

To Clean Chamois Skin

Good authority supplies the following recipe for cleaning chamois skin: Make a weak solution of soda and warm water, rub plenty of soft soap into the leather and allow it to remain in soak for two hours, then rub it well until quite clean. Afterward rinse it well in a weak solution composed of warm water, soda and yellow soap. It must not be rinsed in water finally, for then it would be so hard when dry as to be unfit for use. It is the small quantity of soap left in the leather that allows the finer particles of the leather to separate and become soft like silk. After rinsing wring well in a rough towel and dry quickly, then pull it about and brush well, and it will become softer and better than most new leather.

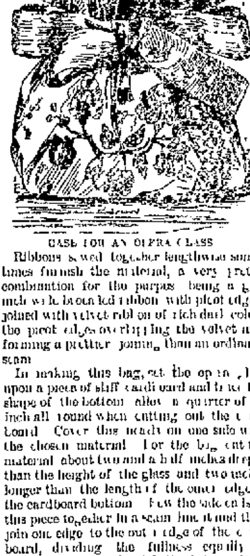
Glue for Mounting Ferns

The following recipe for a fine glue with which to mount ferns and seaweeds will be of interest to those who have made collections of beautiful specimens from woods and seaside during the summer: Five parts gum arabic, three parts white sugar and two parts starch, to these a little water is added and the whole is boiled until white and thick.

Bag for Carrying an Opera Glass

Opera glasses are often carried in dainty little bags which are not only convenient and attractive in appearance but may be made a very effective accessory to a dark costume, by furnishing a bit of bright color in the toilet.

Plush, velvet or heavy brocaded silk are the most durable and handsome materials for these bags, though a delicate bit of crepon or India silk in soft color and quaint designs is often utilized thus.



CASE FOR AN OPERA GLASS.

Ribbons sewed together lengthwise sometimes furnish the material, a very pretty combination for the purpose being a [illegible] inch wide brocaded ribbon with picot edge joined with velvet ribbon of rich dark color, the picot edges overlapping the velvet and forming a prettier joining than an ordinary seam.

In making this bag, set the opera glass upon a piece of stiff cardboard and trace the shape of the bottom, allow a quarter of an inch all round when cutting out the cardboard. Cover this neatly on one side with the chosen material. For the bag cut the material about two and a half inches deeper than the height of the glass and two inches longer than the length of the outer edge of the cardboard bottom. Sew the side ends of this piece together in a seam line and then join one edge to the outer edge of the cardboard, dividing the fullness equally in gathers at each end. A little distance from the top make a casing for drawing up the bag on ribbon, as shown in the cut.

Useful Suggestions

Gas fixtures can be rebronzed by mixing bronze powder with copal or any other transparent varnish and applying with a brush.

Fish is easily cooked by steaming, and is not so liable to be broken as when boiled. Oysters are also good when cooked in this way.

To clean mirrors and make them brilliant use soft warm water, containing just enough spirits of ammonia to feel slightly slippery. Wipe dry and polish with a piece of soft paper or chamois skin.

One generous pint of liquid or one pint of finely chopped meat, packed solidly, weighs one pound.

Sponge cake may be solid and "heavy" because too much flour has been used or because bread flour has been used instead of pastry flour.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

NEW YORK AND PARIS STYLES FOR AUTUMN WEAR

Imported Toilettes Described and Illustrated for the Incoming Amusement Season, That Cannot Fail to Please the Most Capricious of Society Women

In anticipation of the coming amusement season are given for the convenience of ladies who may be planning betimes costumes for the same, two designs that claim attention as being at the same time striking, elegant and pleasing. In Fig. 1 is represented an afternoon theatre toilette. The long coat is in Gobelin blue vicuna cloth braided or embroidered like the flat front of the gown, which is in tinted brown silk shot with gold. The stylish little bonnet is of Gobelin blue clip trimmed with fine, delicate flower and lined with brown to match the gown.

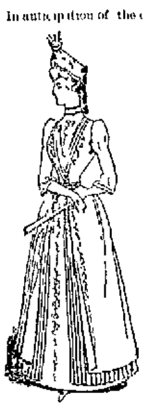


FIG. 1—AFTERNOON THEATRE TOILETTE.

Fig. 2 shows an effective full dress or opera toilette of low princess robe in blue peau de soie embellished with a bertha of spangled net embroidered with silver. The short sleeves are composed of a winglike underpiece and two straps of watered ribbon finished off with butterfly bows. The long boa is of lace. The hair dressed very high is ornamented with an aigrette of tinsel ribbon loops.

Two new costumes, which with a little change in the making up, will be well adapted for winter are: One is of white peau de soie with raton stripes (a new kind of reddish brown with a grayish shimmer) and is in the redingote style. The front consists of one piece like the Princess dress. The stripes run along below on the taille like the Roman five and then appear again at the base of the coat. The back is also of one piece and deep frills run from the waist down where a seam is made. The whole is set off with passementerie. The dress opens on a coat of white peau de soie, with large double headed flounces. The same stuff is used for the plastron. The sleeves are smooth, but end in a passementerie edging.

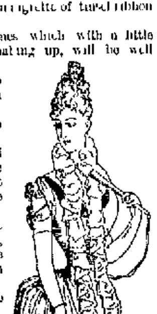


FIG. 2—OPERA TOILETTE.

Dainty Styles for Babies

Harper's Bazar gives numerous items of pretty fashions in an infant's layette, among them the following:

French robes imported for christening robes have a deep pointed yoke of block work and embroidery reaching to the waist, where drawing strings pass around the figure, or else only at the back, holding a full waist gathered there and also gathered next the yoke. Embroidery and block work sometimes extend down the front of such robes, but are more often set as a border above a deep hem.

Cambric without dressing is used for the long petticoat next the robe, and this is also tucked with feather stitching or embroidered insertion, or else it has a scalloped edge. The flannel petticoats have light and pretty patterns of vines or seeded dots or interlinked rings done in white embroidery silk above a plain hem or else above an edge of scallops or of small squares neatly buttonholed.

Barrow coats are merely bound with twilled silk ribbon, held by a row of the brier stitching along the edge. Instead of linen cambric shirts many mothers prefer ribbed silk or cashmere shirts, which are elastic and pleasant next the child's tender flesh; these are high in the neck, with long sleeves.

Smocking is done on the fronts of the pretty white flannel or cashmere wrappers worn by infants, the smocking forms a yoke in the front, and the simple trimming is then seed stitches taken in white, pink, or blue floss in three or four rows down the fronts and around the foot above a buttonholed edge. A trimming of blue or pink satin ribbon three fourths of an inch wide, also pretty for wrappers, is held by feather stitching on each edge, it forms borders on the collar, sleeves, fronts and around the foot and there are rows of feather stitching between tucks on the yoke, also tiny loops of ribbon.

The square of fine white flannel used as a shawl may have an inch wide binding of white satin ribbon held by feather stitching; daisies or other tiny flowers are wrought above in preference to the vine of embroidery and scallops formerly done. A second square of flannel for a head blanket has one corner gathered to form a hood.

A neckerchief or bib is made of a square of the finest linen cambric, bordered with very fine linen lace, either torchon or Maltese, wrought in shape to fit the cambric without being joined by seams in the corners. The first caps are of French muslin with tucks, brier stitching and block work, or embroidery, or else they are of real Valenciennes insertion in rows from the crown to the front; they have a full lace ruche on the front, with usually a full top trimming of ribbon bows or a rosette. An Alsatian bow and strings of muslin are pretty on muslin caps.

Styles for Petticoats.

Some of the white petticoats had a flounce quite a yard in depth, others not more than half a yard, made in various designs of insertion and lace alternating, or tucks and the fancy stitching, edged with either torchon or Valenciennes or old thread lace, and falling over two or three frills at the hem of the same. A pretty petticoat of shot silk had its many frills edged with narrow black lace. Another of black serge silk was lined throughout with flannel. The hand embroidery on the flannel petticoats was beautifully executed, each one being different in design.

How to Reckon Tonnage.

The method of reckoning a vessel's tonnage, carpenters' measurement, is as follows: For a single deck vessel, multiply the length of keel, the breadth of beam and depth of hold together and divide by 95. For a double deck vessel, multiply as before, taking half the breadth of beam for the depth of the hold, and divide by 95.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

Sunshine, Fresh Air and Warm Baths the Greatest Restorers of the Nerves

Shirley Dare, a writer well known on many topics that interest women, and has recently considered the subject of "nerves" in a manner both interesting and helpful. In answer to the question, "How shall we control the nerves so as not to make bad worse in the end?" she says: By means simple and old as nature, the warm sedative bath, or the cool, not cold, one as preferred, by breathing purest air, by delicate nutritive food and, most of all, by the great, safe magnetizer and healer, the power of the sun. It may be necessary to renew every drop of blood and atom of the body, but the result is priceless. Rest in the open air and mild sunshine is the best hypnotic for nerves. A rattan lounge on a porch or by an open window, where the sun may fall on the lightly clad person, the head being shaded, is the best cure for spinal or neuralgic ailments.

The liquid foods sold so largely are valuable in the beginning, as they lighten the work of digestion, and one gets a very pretty complexion using them. Bromides and nerve compelling drugs should be gradually left off for hot salt water baths, which are the best nerve tonics after pure air and sun. Sleeping when sleepy is an excellent prescription, and nervous folk often feel sleepy by 5 or 6, and would insure good rest by going to bed then as quietly as possible. It is no more than the divas of the opera do on off nights, to keep their nerves and complexions. Eating little and often as one feels hungry is a good rule for nervous women, who often starve themselves into chronic disability to digest.

The best massage for nerves is gentle, firm rubbing with the light hand of a healthy, bright eyed, clear complexioned nurse, such as Sir Andrew Clark is careful to select for his patients. A sponge bath followed by skillful massage will relieve the worst attack of nerves. In short, being as comfortable as circumstances allow is the very best advice to be given in nervous diseases.

Intelligent nervous treatment is the best cosmetic course to be recommended, for the nerves write their condition in the face, and the cross patching of fine lines they leave when disordered is fatal to beauty. Yet wrinkles disappear with health like writing by invisible ink. The loveliest, wisest, finest of mankind have been intensely nervous men and women.

Treatment for Boils and Carbuncles

M. Verneuil of the French Academy of Medicine has proposed a new treatment for boils and carbuncles. He says the topical applications (prominent among which stand the carbolated and borated solutions) employed in a certain way, and particularly in the form of powder used repeatedly and for a long time, are of remarkable efficacy, and at the same time are absolutely harmless and easy of application.

The applications of powder quickly abort with very few exceptions boils and carbuncles. They arrest the progress of the disease in the gravest cases, ordinarily cause the pains rapidly to cease, reduce the fever, disinfect the purulent and gangrenous center, hasten resolution, and promote the formation of healthy granulations.

This treatment is suitable for all regions and for all forms and periods of the disease. It is never harmful, and leads to a cure in a large number of cases. It assists surgical interference when that is necessary.

Pharmaceutical Sweetmeats

"It is just as well to bear in mind that chlorate of potash lozenges are not lollipops properly so called," suggests The London Hospital Gazette. "The use of these pharmaceutical sweetmeats in anything approaching excess is apt to be attended by marked prostration and even severe toxic symptoms. A number of cases are now on record in which an excessive use of the salt taken either by accident or from inattention has been followed by alarming and even fatal effects."

A New Remedy for Toothache

The latest remedy for an aching tooth or for neuralgia starting from a tooth is to apply a bit of cotton saturated with ammonia to the defective tooth. Those who have tried it say that it gives instantaneous and complete relief to the very worst cases, and so delightful is the sudden cessation of pain that the sufferer hardly knows whether to laugh or cry.

Cure for Biliousness

A remedy highly recommended for biliousness or torpid liver is a glass of hot water with the juice of half a lemon squeezed in it, but no sugar, night and morning. This is so simple a remedy that any one thus afflicted may well give it a trial.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE

Offer Refreshments to Chance Guests if You Would Be a Popular Hostess

The hostess who would be popular will never make a mistake in offering her guests, or even a solitary caller, something in the way of refreshments. Do not adopt the foreign custom of serving nothing at all. Anent this economical but inhospitable practice, not unknown to people of some social position, a writer in Good Housekeeping appeals to the members of the sex who eat but do not prepare refreshments, to say if an evening call is not dry work without a sip of lemonade or a bit of fruit to take comfort over. About 9 o'clock conversation lags, and the most eloquent guest, riding his favorite hobby, grows conscious of a lack somewhere. Nor does this lack inhere to the stomach merely, it is felt by the tired brain and excited nerves, which after a long day's work are expected to sparkle brilliantly for the edification of friends and neighbors.

The lady already quoted relates that a young housekeeper in the frugal days of early married life, when the larder is not apt to be overstocked, was visited one summer evening by a trio of her husband's friends. A whispered interview with her maid of all work revealed the appalling fact that there was not a lemon in the house, not a piece of cake, a cookey, nor even a cracker. Apples had just given out, and there was in fact nothing except some muskmelons for the morrow's breakfast and lunch. At 9 o'clock the smiling "girl" appeared bearing a tray on which were the devoted muskmelons halved and filled with ice, accompanied by plates and napkins, salt and sugar. A cry of delight went up from three hungry young fellows, who pounced upon the unconventional viands, and soon left nothing but rinds. They never dreamt that host and hostess went without fruit or dessert next day to pay for the nocturnal feast, but they all voted that wife "an awfully jolly girl" and felt an impulse toward some time setting up just such a little home for themselves. How different this from a stiff call in a company parlor, with a yearning which even gilt frames and body Brussels cannot satisfy, gradually growing stronger, and at last quite absorbing all one's brilliancy.

The Visiting Card

Don't omit from your visiting cards your title, Mr., Mrs. or Miss, whatever it may be. It is very common in the United States for gentlemen to omit Mr. from their visiting cards, and sometimes young ladies print their names without a title, but the custom has not the sanction of the best usage.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION FOR OUR YOUTHFUL READERS

All About the Exciting Game of Jump, Little Nag Tail, Which Is Much Enjoyed by English Boys for Out Door Sport

In the game of "Jump, Little Nag Tail," an English pastime, the players are divided into two sides; there ought not to be more than six or seven on each side.

JUMP, LITTLE NAG TAIL.

One party enacts the nags, and the other represents the riders. One boy stands against a wall or a post or a gate, with his face towards it, and the next to him bends his head, using the first; the third against the second and so on, until all the nags are in position. Or the first nag may sit down on a bench as shown in the engraving, the second laying his head in his fellow nag's lap. The first of the riders takes a short run and a spring, as at leap frog, and must manage to get as far forward as possible on the row of nags. The second then follows him and the third, until all are mounted. Then, the first rider must say, "Jump, Little Nag Tail, one, two, three," and this he repeats three times, adding after the third repetition "Off, off, off!" when, suiting the action to the word, the riders dismount and become nags in their turn to be loaded by those who just now carried them. If, however, one of the riders should fall down or touch the earth with hands or knees before the "Jump, Little Nag Tail" has been repeated three times, the nags must submit to bear their riders again. Or if one of the nags feels his strength giving way, he may cry "Weak horse," and the riders must instantly dismount and the game begins anew. If they do not get off immediately on the cry of "weak horse" being raised, the riders have to become nags.

Instructive Facts About Railways

There are 157,600 miles of railway in the United States, which cost 9,000,000,000 and give employment to more than 1,000,000 people.

The longest American railway tunnel is the Hoosac tunnel.

The highest railway bridge in the United States is the Kinzua viaduct, on the Erie road, 305 feet high.

A steel rail with average wear lasts about eighteen years.

The cost of a high class passenger locomotive is about $8,000, and of a palace sleeping car from $15,000 to $17,000.

Guinea Pigs

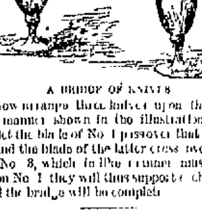
The guinea pig, which is regarded by some as a fancy pet, was so called, it is humorously stated, because, if held up by the tail, a guinea will drop out of its mouth—a joke arising from the fact that it has not a vestige of a tail by which it could be suspended. Like most animals that have long been domesticated, they have sported into numerous colors and varieties. One of the most recent is a long haired kind absurdly called Abyssinian; the guinea pig, being, in a wild state, a native of South America.

A Newly Invented Piccolo

A piccolo not yet registered at the patent office may be made by any one as follows: Take a good sound cork, with as few holes or cracks in it as possible. By placing this against the teeth, holding it tightly between the lips, and playing upon it with the bowl ends of two teaspoons, a very singular imitation of a piccolo or small flute will be produced. The tune should be fancied by the player, and a quick air will be found most effective.

How to Make a Bridge of Knives

Place three glasses distant from each other about the length of one of the knives you intend to use, so as to form a triangular figure.



A BRIDGE OF KNIVES.

Now arrange three knives upon them, in the manner shown in the illustration, that is, let the blade of No. 1 pass over that of No. 2, and the blade of the latter cross over that of No. 3, which in like manner must rest upon No. 1; they will thus support each other and the bridge will be complete.

Grandma's Advice

"Help yourself, help yourself, little boy—do
Don't wait for others to wait upon you."
Grandma was knitting, her afternoon chat
Knitting and rocking away as she sat.
"Look at the birds, how they build their own nest;
Watch the brown bees always toiling their best;
Put your own hands to the plow if you'd thrive;
Don't waste your moments in wishing" [illegible]
Up in her face looked a mischievous elf;
"Don't forget, darling," said she, "help yourself."

Afternoon shadows grew drowsy and deep;
Grandma was tranquilly folded in sleep;
Nothing was heard but the old farm house clock
Plodding along, at its warning tick-tock.
Out from the pantry there came a loud crash
[illegible] jumped up from the hearth like a flash.
Back to her chair strode this practical boy
Steeped to the ears in jam, custard and joy.
"Grandma," he cried, "I've [illegible]
Grandma, I minded; I did help myself!"
—Harper's Young People.

The Mosquito a Blessing in Disguise

In a lecture recently delivered in India on that familiar pest, the mosquito, Mr. H. S. Thomas makes it appear by no means the unmitigated nuisance it is usually considered. Mr. Thomas asserts that only the female mosquito does the biting. In his opinion the mosquito is a most useful pest, seven eighths of its existence being devoted to the service of men and only one-eighth to their annoyance. It exists in the larval state twenty one days, and during that period engages in sanitary work with ardor and thoroughness. Wherever there is dirty water, wherever there is a filthy drain, there the mosquito larvæ are to be found in hundreds, voraciously devouring the contaminating matter.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP

Veritable Worms Who Eat Books—Intellectual Food for Small Animals

The bookworm is doubtless a fact. Great destruction has been wrought to valuable books by this animal. Volumes which are allowed to remain on the shelves of libraries unused for many years are liable to the ravages of the bookworm. The following from London Notes and Queries on the subject will give some of our readers some light:

"Various animals popularly known as bookworms are found in paper, leather and parchment. The larva of Aglossa pinguinalis (so called from its feeding on butter and lard) will establish itself upon the binding of a book, and spinning a robe will do it no little injury, so does also a minute beetle of the family of scolytidæ (Hypothenemus eruditus, Westwood), which Mr. Westwood found burrowing in the same situation. A mite (Cheyletus eruditus) eats the paste that fastens the paper over the edges of the binding and so loosens it. The caterpillar of another moth, the species of which is not ascertained, takes its station in damp old books, between the leaves, and there commits great ravages. The little wood boring beetle (Anobium pertinax and striatum) also attacks books and will even bore through several volumes. M. Peignot mentions an instance where in a library but little frequented twenty-seven folio volumes were perforated in a straight line by the same insect in such a manner that on passing a string through the perfectly round hole made by it these twenty-seven volumes could be raised at once."

The Middle Ages

The "middle ages" is a term of no definite period, but varies somewhat with almost every nation. Generally, it may be regarded as including a period of about one thousand years, or from the fifth to the end of the fifteenth century, or if reckoned by events, as extending from the subversion of the Roman empire and the transfer of the imperial dignity from Rome to Constantinople (A. D. 476) to the outbreak of the Reformation (A. D. 1520). Hallam in his "History of the Middle Ages" says: "It is not possible to fix accurate limits to the middle ages, but, though the ten centuries from the fifth to the fifteenth seem, in a general point of view, to constitute that period, a less arbitrary division was necessary to render the commencement and conclusion of an historical narrative satisfactory," and he accordingly makes the period to extend "from the invasion of France by Clovis (A. D. 486) to that of Naples by Charles VIII (1495)." For his purpose this might be advisable, but for common use there is little advantage in any such arbitrary restriction. The term must be accepted for convenience rather than precision, and to understand it as comprising one thousand years, from the end of the fifth to the beginning of the sixteenth century, is, for all ordinary purposes, sufficient.

A Great Discoverer

Nicholas Copernicus was born in Thorn, Poland, Feb. 19, 1473. He was brought up by his uncle, the Bishop of Ermeland. After studying medicine at the University of Cracow he went to Italy, studied astronomy at Bologna and then taught mathematics in Rome, where he became famous. When 30 years old he went to Frauenburg, in Prussia, where he prosecuted his astronomical studies with renewed vigor. He soon saw that the way of explaining the movements of the heavenly bodies then taught in the schools was all wrong, that the sun does not move around the earth, as other astronomers believed, but that the sun was the center around which the earth and the other planets revolved. He wrote a book about this, but he did not publish it for many years for fear of being persecuted. It is said that the first copy of his book was put into his hands the very day he died, May 24, 1543. Very few people then believed what he wrote, but now he is honored the world over as one of the greatest men who ever lived and the principle he taught is called the Copernican system.

Wales' Crest

The crest and motto of the Prince of Wales were obtained in the following way: The battle of Crecy was fought between the English under King Edward III and the French under King Philip VI. The French outnumbered the English three to one, and the Prince of Wales, who was leading the charge (he was then only 16 years old), sent to his father for re-enforcements. The king refused to send them, saying that his son "must win his spurs." Upon this the prince and his soldiers charged again and completely routed the French. The blind King John of Bohemia, who was fighting on the French side, was killed as he rode between two cavaliers, with his horse tied to theirs so that they could guide him. As the custom was his crest of three ostrich feathers and his motto, "Ich dien" (I serve), was given to the young prince who had conquered him and ever since this has been the motto and crest of the Prince of Wales. It is said that cannon were first used at the battle of Crecy by the English.

Canadian Boundary

The boundary line between Canada and the United States is, for many miles, imaginary, running, as it does, through the centers of the great lakes of Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario. The line of the river St. Lawrence is the boundary for some distance, then opposite the town of Cornwall it strikes direct east till it reaches the United States frontier on the state of Maine. This frontier was settled with the United States government in 1842 by Lord Ashburton. There is an idea indulged by some Canadians that the present state of Maine was meant to be included in Canada. The boundary line along this frontier is marked by iron posts, about three feet high, and placed about a mile apart. In the comparatively new country, Manitoba and British Columbia, the boundary line is more recent still. In some parts marked with iron posts, in others with wooden ones (trees cut down, leaving stumps some five feet high) with "U. S." on the United States side, and "C." on the Canadian side.

Weight of Coins

The weights of the silver coins of the United States according to the latest report of the director of the United States mint are as follows: The dollar, 412½ grains, fineness, 900; trade dollar, 420 grains, fineness, 900; the half dollar, 192.9 grains, fineness, 900; the quarter dollar, 96.45 grains, fineness, 900. So it will be observed that one-tenth of all the coins is alloy.

Creole

Creole is a corruption of the Spanish word Criollo, signifying one born in the West Indies or America of European ancestors. It is limited to persons born within or near the tropics, and includes persons of all colors. Its application does not imply an admixture of African blood.

Bourbons.

The house of Bourbon, from which came the royal houses of France, Spain and Naples, derives its origin from the Archambauds, lords of Bourbon, in Berry.

Quill Pens.

Quills are said to have been first used for pens in 553, although some authorities give the year 635 as the date of their introduction.

An Exciting Time

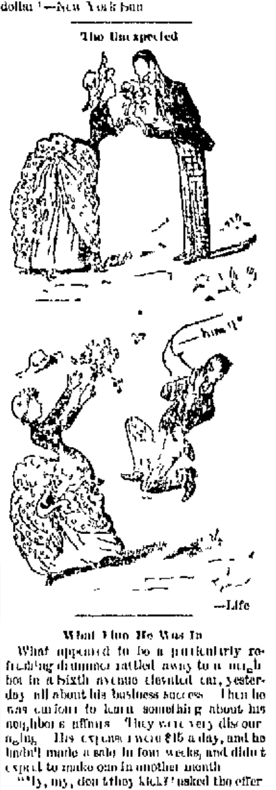
A straw colored bull pup, an organ grinder with a monkey, an Irish woman with a basket of bananas, a colored man with a bucket of lime on his head, an inebriated sailor, a white girl with a new pair of shoes under her arm, and a countryman in a cheap blue suit with a satchel seemingly quite heavy, were all walking down Main street yesterday toward the Catharine ferry. The bull pup was ahead of the procession. His tail stuck out straight, his eyes gleamed and he walked as though full of business. Suddenly the Irish woman slipped on a piece of apple peel. Her feet flew out and she dropped the basket violently on the monkey. The monkey shrieked, the bull pup arose a short distance in the air, through astonishment and excitement, and then swept like a flash between the organ grinder's legs. The Italian let go the organ, the crank of which he had been turning as he walked, and the ancient Roman melody, "Blue Violets," was crushed to earth again. In trying to escape the dog the colored man dropped his bucket of lime, the contents of which were splattered over the sailor, who swore and flung up his arms, one of them striking the white girl across the nose. She naturally ejaculated. The countryman, likewise alarmed by the dog and the commotion, then dropped his satchel on the animal and began to run. The bull pup howled and the countryman fell over his satchel sprawling, and for the space of three minutes Main street was as animated as a circus.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Business Scheme

"Why do you ask for ten cents?" demanded a citizen of a tramp in City Hall park. "Most of you fellows only ask for a penny."

"Yes, sir," politely responded the tramp, "an' if they are refused their case is hopeless. With me, I can offer bargains—slaughter prices. In this case I am willing to make a discount of five cents, thus enabling you, my dear sir, to come to the assistance of a deserving but despairing fellow being with the pleasant feeling that you are not only doing good but doing it at fifty cents on the dollar."—New York Sun.

The Unexpected



—Life.

What Line He Was In

What appeared to be a particularly refreshing drummer rattled away to a neighbor in a Sixth avenue elevated car, yesterday, all about his business success. Then he was curious to learn something about his neighbor's affairs. They were very discouraging. His expenses were $15 a day, and he hadn't made a sale in four weeks, and didn't expect to make one in another month.

"My, my, don't they kick?" asked the effervescent one, referring to his neighbor's employers.

"Oh, no," replied the flat man. That so nonplused the other that he asked:

"What business are you in, my friend?"

"I sell suspension bridges," was the calm rejoinder.—New York Sun.

Brief

This is the age of brevity in business transactions. Placards humorous and semi-serious distributed in mercantile houses, say so. The very latest indication of rush and a convenient means to save time are the signs in the stations along the New Haven road tacked up over some of the clocks. They say: "This is a clock. It is going. It is the correct time. Now shut up." The placards save the station man a heap of time.—New York Sun.

Criminally Careless

Miss Maude (meeting her cousin, young Mr. Sissy)—Why, you are not looking well, Charley.

Mr. Sissy (feebly)—No, Maude. I'm suffering from shock. I was run down last week by a cowswidge in Central park.

Miss Maude (indignantly)—I think it is a perfect outrage, Charley. Those nurses seem to think they own the entire walk!—New York Sun.

The Only Way to Get It

The head waiter at a certain summer hotel was named Topp, and the guests noticed that if they wished to have a tip top dinner they had to tip Topp.—New York Tribune.

Things Looking Brighter

Merchant—Well, my dear, I made an assignment this forenoon.

Wife—That's good, and now Clara can go to a boarding school, can't she?—Judge.

Jab Hard Enough

"Never use a crowbar to get a railroad cinder out of your eye." A lead pencil sharpened to a fine point will work it out if you jab hard enough.—Detroit Free Press.

Improving Slowly

Jeweler—Is your watch all right now, Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith—Well, no, not yet, but it seems to be gaining every day.—New York Sun.

For the Accordion Either

A correspondent asks: "Would you or any of your many readers inform a constant reader how to learn to play the flute?" Not if we know ourselves.—New York News.

Our Little Lives

Compared with eternity our career extends over a time easily expressed by the word "scat!" uttered in an ordinary tone of voice.—Bill Nye.

Inside and Outside.

A salt codfish breakfast and a rubber overcoat will keep a man dry through a long storm.—Gloucester Advertiser.

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

PRICE, $1 50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

STAR PUBLISHING CO PROPRIETOR

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13

National Republican Ticket.

[Election, Tuesday, Nov 6th 1888]

For President,
BENJAMIN H HARRISON,
Of Indiana

For Vice President
LEVI P MORTON,
Of New York

ELECTORS AT LARGE,
Isaac P Lamson, of Cuyahoga
Absalom H Mattox, of Hamilton

DISTRICT ELECTORS
I —Simon Krugg of Hamilton
II —George B Cox, of Hamilton
III —Robert Williams, Jr, of Preble
IV —John Dover of Dark
V —Jacob Werner, of Putnam
VI —Lewis S Gordon, of Paulding
VII —Seth W Brown, of Warren
VIII —Roland Jones, of Madison
IX —John Stillings, of Hardin
X —Edward B King of Erie
XI —John K Pollard of Adams
XII —Leander A Edwards, of Brown
XIII —Frederick C Whitley of Fairfield
XIV —Robert P Wallace of Ashland
XV —Isaiah H Rose of Washington
XVI —Leroy K Anderson of Coshocton
XVII —John S Cochran of Belmont
XVIII —J Walter McClymonds of Stark
XIX —Henry B Perkins of Trumbull
XX —Albert Munson, of Medina
XXI —Sylvester F Everett of Cuyahoga

Republican State Ticket.

Secretary of State
DANIEL J RYAN, of Scioto

Supreme Judge
JOSEPH P BRADBURY, of Meigs

Member Board of Public Works
WELLS S JONES of Pike

Electors at Large
ABSOLOM MATTOX, of Hamilton
I P LAMPSON, of Cuyahoga

For Congress
WILLIAM C COOPER,
Of Knox

THE chairmen of the Republican and *Democratic State Central Committees in* Indiana have done a good thing in making an agreement that in all election precincts where the inspector is a Democrat he shall appoint a judge and clerk to be selected by the Republicans of such precincts, and where the inspector is a Republican he shall appoint a judge and clerk to be selected by the Democrats of the precinct Such an agreement ought not to be necessary, to be sure Each of the principal parties should have at least one representative at each precinct, in such an official position as enables him to see that everything is done fairly, and to protect the interests of his party, This is the case in the Northern States generally Of course in the Southern States it cannot be expected The Democrats there have absolute control of the election machinery, and can count the votes as they please In thousands of precincts there is hardly even the pretence of a fair election In the Northern States, however, we expect something different, and this particular agreement only expresses the general feeling in these States It may not, in fact, have been really necessary, but at any rate it will go very far toward assuring an absolutely fair vote and honest count in one of the pivotal States

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MR BLAINE, in his speech at Adrian explained the difference between a duty on imports and a tax It goes to the roots of the reform false logic on this subject "An internal tax," says Mr Blaine, "is one that does not protect any American industry, but takes just that much out of the industries It is a tax which is levied in this country only in war times, except on a very few articles It is the same tax as the excise, which *has been for generations so odious a tax* in Great Britain It is the same tax against which the people of the United States came near rebelling in Washington's administration We are in better order now and we pay every tax that is levied, but the United States, in the judgement of the Republican party ought to raise all the money they need for the support of the government from the Tariff because the Tariff gives to the American laborer and gives to every industrial interest in the United States a great advantage over the same in foreign countries and aids in building up what the United States possesses today beyond any nation on the globe—a great home market "

IN the October *Forum* Mr Edward Atkinson gives some figures bearing upon a very interesting and practical question—the bearing of the invention of the twine wheat binder upon the amount of wheat produced From 1867 to 1876 the average wheat crop in the country was only 258,000 000 bushels The self binder first came into general use in 1877 and the crop jumped at once to 364,000,000 An increase of over a hundred million bushels It has increased every year since, until for 1887 it was 440,000,000 The total number of self binder reapers now made and sold amounts annually to about 100,000 Mr Atkinson doubts if it would be possible to harvest such a crop with the old style of reaper The improvement of the binder over the old style *reaper as a* saver of grain, is a factor in the increase in product that Mr Atkinson does not consider The old reaper was a wasteful implement The binder has probably increased the production with increasing the acreage in proportion

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IN the city of Chicago there have been established twenty three night schools all of which are operated at the public expense and out of the Common School fund They are all taxed to their utmost capacity and are unquestionably doing a great deal of good The teachers state that they find their pupils most of whom are almost grown and many adults hungry for knowledge It might be expected to be so They give up rest and recreation, that they may improve their minds It would be sad to think that there existed in one of our great cities such a *thirst for knowledge, for study* ing which no *arrangements* had been made Hard working girls and boys, and foreign born men and women, together with a by no *means* small number of adult native Americans who can not read or write, are gaining the much needed elementary education in those Chicago night schools, and probably no other money spent in education returns so much benefit to the community A night school in full operation is in open rebellion against ignorance

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THE fellow who offers a contribution on the Congressional contest in the Mirror over the signature of "A workingman" is probably such a "workingman" as Tom Bell is a "Union Labor man" *He says laboring men are* not sold and we quickly agree with him, but they were sold when two professional politicians worked the labor endorsement of Braddock We do not see the propriety of Braddock being a special friend of the workingman when he voted against him at the only opportunity he ever had We refer to his opposing vote to the eight hour law

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It is amusing to watch the rapid change of heart that some of the city dads experience *Had a casual observer* noted the early waterworks sentiments of some members—yes, sentiments not two weeks old when the test came—and then compared them with the actual voting on the proposition of submitting to a vote, he would have noticed a sudden conversion, due to influence After all partisanship is not the only potentate in municipal affairs, and we make no accusation of boodle either We merely observe in that regard that councilmen have counsel

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STREETS cleaned with hoes by hand are probably a great luxury and we feel like being appreciative, but so long as the confounded old waterpipes lay about we can not be happy They have not *only prevented street cleaning*, lawn mowing and weed cutting, but they are a nuisance in a half dozen other ways and they ought to go If it were not for the hard labor connected with the removal, we should advocate a mob to carry them beyond the corporate limits but mobs are not a success at hard labor

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Mr William A Courtenay, ex Mayor of Charlestown, and one of the trustees of the Peabody Fund is sure that the yellow fever was imported from Cuba and he says that the only way to keep it off is to maintain strict non intercourse with the tropics for more than half the year This would be a severe remedy and it is to be hoped something milder will do—the adoption of more stringent *quarantine* regulation at Southern ports for instance, and the more active prevention of smuggling

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THE Auditor of State finds that 10 231 sheep were killed by dogs in this State last year The value of these as fixed by the appraisers and paid for by the County Commissioners, was $34,048 52—about $3 33 per sheep The value of these same sheep as affirmed by their owners to the assessor when they were alive, was considerably less than that It appears, therefore, that when a dog kills a sheep the operation adds value to the animal—in the eye of the owner

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UP to October 21 there have been 2821 cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville Florida a city of 17,000 population—about Marion's size—and 264 deaths This shows the frightful quickness of the spread of the disease, though the relative proportion of deaths to the number of cases show that it is not so fatal a disease as small pox or typhoid fever

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PROTECTION seems to work better than free trade in getting a nation out of debt Free trade Great Britain had a public debt in 1878 of $3 8[illegible] 000,000 It is now $1 680 000 000, a decrease in ten years of $191,000,000 The United States in 1878 had a debt of $2 256 000 000 It is now $1 102 000 000 a decrease of $1 102 000 000

MYSTERIOUS and past finding out are the ways of providence and no more forcible illustration of it is furnished than by the thought that so many good men are dying, all around us while cigarette fiends seem to be increasing, multiplying and replenishing the earth

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WE have no Gath, no Masses, no Butterfield or Hurd to discuss the tariff and current politics but C, the able veteran correspondent of LaRue comes to the rescue to fill the gap The STAR is bound to be metropolitan

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SORROWFUL Rev W I Lewis Springfield baptist minister announced from the pulpit that his wife had deserted him Both used to be on the stage and she longed for its glare tinsel powder and paint again She left while Lewis was at prayer meeting Believed to have joined a Cincinnati opera troupe

CURIOSITIES OF COURTSHIP

Dr Johnson convinced his *swee* heart of his appreciation of her by taking her finger to poke the tobacco in the bowl of his pipe.

On the Island of Hinda opposite Rhodes a girl is not allowed to have a lover until she has brought up a certain quantity of sponges, and given proof of her ability to take them *from a certain depth*

Daniel Webster proposed to Miss Fletcher while aiding her to unravel a skein of thread Grace he said, we have been untying knots Let us see if we cannot tie one which will not untie in a life time ?

In some parts of Asia the question of a man's title to a bride must be settled by a fist fight between the friends of the contracting parties If his forces are victorious his sweetheart becomes his trophy

In ancient Greece the lover was seldom favored with an opportunity of telling his passion to his mistress and he used to publish it by inscribing his name on the walls on the bark of the trees in the public walks and upon the leaves of books

A Scotch beadle took his sweetheart to a graveyard and showing her a dark corner said Mary my folks lie there Would you like to lie there?" It was a grim way of proposing but Mary was a sensible Scotch lassie, and she accepted him

According to Dr Hayes courtship among the Esquimaux has no much tenderness about it The match is made by the parents of the couple The lover must go out and capture a polar bear as an evidence of his courage and strength, and then steal his sweetheart.

In the Isthmus of Darien either sex can do the courting, while in the Ukraine the girl generally attends to it When she falls in love with a man she goes to his house and declares her passion If he declines to accept her she remains there and his case becomes rather distressing

Among the ancient Assyrians all marriageable young girls were assembled at one place and the public crier put them up for sale one after the other The money which was received for those who were handsome and consequently sold well was bestowed as a wedding portion on those who were plain

According to curious old marriage custom still prevalent in Brittany, the bridegroom *immediately after the priest has wedded the* couple, strikes his wife in the face, saying

This is how you will fare if you make me angry, and then kissing her he says And this is how you will fare if you treat me well

A curious custom prevails in Oud Beierland Holland October is the auspicious *month and on the first Sunday (known as* review day) the lads and lasses attired in their best, promenade the village separately stare each other out of countenance and then retire to make up their minds on the second Sunday which is called decision day

The Australian lover is lacking in tenderness if the statement made by Myers Daley is true The lover makes up his mind as to which woman shall be his bride and then hides in the bushes in the vicinity of her dwelling As soon as she comes near the spot where he is concealed he knocks her down with a club and carries her off before she comes to

The brothers Jacob and William Grimm, authors of the wonderful fairy stories concluded that one or the other should marry Officious friends found a suitable lady for Jacob but he declined to do the courting so William acted as his proxy In doing so he fell in love with the lady himself, which troubled him greatly as he did not want to betray Jacob This latter solved the dilemma by telling William that he could have her

CURIOUS THINGS OF LIFE

The kitchen and dining room of a Kansas City hotel are located on the eighth floor, and reached by six elevators.

A fair damsel at Elk Point, D T, ate twenty ears of corn for supper one day and went to camp meeting in the evening

A California man is hatching chickens by immersing pails of eggs in spring water the the temperature of which is uniformly 103 degs

St. Louis claims the distinction of having produced the laziest man yet who is written down on her police docket as John Smith because he was too lazy to think up his real appellation

A Chicago man who gives his whole mind to advertising has devised a pair of boots whose wooden soles hold a small automatic press, with which the *user's name and occu*pation can be printed all over the sidewalks.

There is a family in Georgia of fourteen members—father, mother and twelve children—the oldest child being 45 and the youngest 10 years of age There has never been a death in the family and all are now living within ten miles of each other

A quarrel with a funny cause took place recently in water submerged Augusta Ga. A gentleman paid a negro $1 to carry him on his shoulders to the hotel and a serious misunderstanding arose about the position the gentleman should occupy on his porter's shoulders

A traveler up in Maine writes that while he was journeying over a country road one hot day with the thermometer at 95 degs he came face to face with a sign bearing the following inscription Don't dump any snow on this lot Wishing to be entirely obliging though in a strange country he did not

A faker in the west is advertising a recipe which will tell you how to make your horse an artist When you forward him $1 not necessary for publication but as an evidence of good faith you receive by return mail a neatly printed card bearing the words "Give your horse a drawing exercises and he will get there Eli

MUSICAL NOTES

Mlle Decca the young American opera singer has obtained a triumphant success at Lille

The tour of the Metropolitan Opera company will include Chicago (two weeks) Boston (two weeks) Milwaukee (four nights) and Philadelphia (one week)

Mr E A McDowell, the young American composer whose works have been favorably received in Germany as well as in the United States has decided to relinquish living abroad and will in future be one of Boston's resident musicians

Miss Ella Russell is one of the numerous American operatic singers who have gained a favorable verdict from European audiences She will next season with the Covent Garden Royal Italian Opera company at Glasgow There is a possibility of her appearing with the same company in America during the winter

Miss Antonia Fabris the American soprano who made her first appearance with the Carl Rosa Opera company at Dublin last month as Marguerite in Gounod's Faust was decidedly successful. The Dublin papers speak in high terms of her performance, and the young lady seems likely to prove a valuable addition to Mr Rosa's forces.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN AFRICA

The Ladies of the Akona Tribe Bring Their Husbands to Terms.

Mr Pauli who lived for some time in the Cameroon region West Africa tells of a highly successful woman's rights movement a while ago in the Akona tribe illustrating the fact that when women *unanimously assert them in savage lands* as well as elsewhere they are a great power in the community In that benighted region women are not supposed to have any rights When a girl is 13 or 14 years old she is sold to anybody who has property enough to pay the price her father asks for her and thereafter she works like a slave for her board and lodging and is subject to all the caprices of her lord and master Even the bondsmen in the community have more privileges than the free women and some of them in time are able to support rather extensive harems of their own

It happened that there were some strong minded women among the Akona people, and they lifted up their voices in public places in favor of some radical social reforms that would make the lot of womankind rather more endurable They were jeered at as women reformers have been in some other lands and were advised by the superior sex to keep on digging in the fields and pounding manioc root and thank fortune that their lot was not less tolerable Reform was evidently not to be secured by any amount of feminine protest and so these strong minded women put their long heads together and decided upon radical and far reaching measures

The tribe is a small one Nearly all the adult *females* in it enlisted under the banner of women's rights One day there was an enormous commotion in that little community It was almost wholly confined to the male population the fact being that there was hardly a woman there to share the excitement The mothers and wives in a most unexpected and *heartless manner had suddenly dropped* their implements of drudgery and with their children in arms and marriageable daughters had fled them through the forests to the territory of another tribe where at a distance of eight or ten miles from their own garden patches they were prepared to open negotiations with the lordly chapel they had left behind them

They knew beforehand that they would meet with a hospitable reception in the tribe with which they took refuge It happened that this tribe was larger than the Akona and did not like them very well and it tickled them half to death to see the pickle in which the Akona men suddenly found themselves The women set themselves to work earning their daily bread and waited without a bit of impatience for an embassy from home It was not long before the embassy put in an appearance

The Akona tribe was of the opinion that they could not continue in business without the female members thereof and they wanted the women to come home The particularly strong minded spokesman of the refugees said she was glad to learn at last that the women of their tribe were regarded as a desirable element of the Akona people As the women had taken care of all the men it was evident they were able to take care of themselves and they hadn't the slightest intention of going home except on certain important conditions which she specified Then the embassy went home to consult the chief men who as their harems were the largest were the greatest sufferers by the flight of the fair sex

The women stipulated that they would come back if a considerable part of the agricultural duties of the community were in future turned over to the slaves If the mothers were permitted to have something to say about the disposal of their daughters and if several other conditions were complied with It did not take long for the gentlemen of Akona to decide what to do A day or *two* later the women went back in high feather having achieved a complete victory, and they have been treated very well ever since —New York Sun

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A Little Barren Kingdom

The little kingdom of Greece embraces a territory of about 25 000 square miles and has a population of a little more than 2 000 000 Greeks and Albanians Scotland has about the same territory and almost twice as many people Switzerland has a third less territory and a third more people Belgium and Holland taken together have about the same territory as Greece and two times as many people As for wealth Greece is proverbially the poorest country in Europe Her rugged mountains and barren shores are hardly fit in many places for the scantiest vegetation she has no rivers with fertile banks her commerce is still undeveloped and she is cut off from Europe by the treacherous Adriatic and by the inhospitable strip of Turkish territory that promises to keep her for an indefinite future from opening her railway connection with the north

In Greece today it is the universal custom to speak of going to Europe just Americans do with the stormy Atlantic between New York and Liverpool Add to all this the fact that this little barren kingdom of 2 000 000 souls has a public debt of $80 000 000 and supports an army as large as that of the United States The taxes are so high that the island of Crete now under Turkish rule would nearly double its ratio of taxation should it enter the kingdom of Greece But in spite of all this discouragement Athens today is a busy hive of educational institutions and in all the country villages there are thrifty schools a compulsory law being carried out with more vigor year after year Ten years ago the statistics for illiteracy in Greece were ahead of those of Italy today, and these ten years have revolutionized educational affairs in Greece — H W H in New York Post

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The Very Useful Cent

Pennies so long despised in the south and west are now demanded by those sections so eagerly that the Philadelphia mint the only one manufacturing minor coins cannot keep up with the demand Three million pennies were made at the mint last month but if double that number had been produced it is probable they could at once have been placed in circulation With the influx of common vulgar copper pennies in the extravagant west and the aristocratic south there is a drop in the general prices particularly of small articles This while benefiting the buyers will also do good to merchants by increasing consumption to a very decided extent Pennies are very good things particularly if one has enough of them and their widespread introduction all over the United States though rather late in coming now seems assured —Trade Reporter

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A good file is now a part of a tramp's outfit He finds it useful when there is a barbed wire fence between him and something desirable.

Amusements for English Schoolboys.

I believe that Uppingham makes fuller provision than any other existing school to meet the necessity of diverse employment or health and amusement outside of study hours Until within a few years the great schools contented themselves with providing facilities for cricket and foot ball For this ample provision is made at Uppingham in several large playing fields and the cricketers of the school particularly have won for themselves a record so distinguished as to prove conclusively that exclusive attention to this game is not essential to great success But Mr Thring was perhaps the first head master who fully realized and acted upon the fact that many a boy has not the stamina for these games of strength and skill nor can he be daily amount of facial exercise needed to take pleasure in them The gymnasium opened in 1859 under the care of a competent gymnastic master was the first possessed by an public school in England For many years the school has had in operation a carpentry where any boy by the payment of a small fee can secure regular and competent instruction in the working of wood and the use of carpenter's tools In 1887 this field of useful manual occupation was enlarged by the construction of a forge and metal work shop where skilled instruction is similarly given and a boy can go far towards making himself a competent mechanical engineer

In this same category may be included the school gardens These gardens opened in 1871 cover some acres and are laid out and planted with much taste Here a boy may have allotted to him a *small plot of ground for the cultivation* of plants and flowers In connection with the gardens is an aviary where the lad with a taste for natural history has an opportunity to observe the life and habits of a considerable collection of birds A pretty stone building looking out upon the gardens serves as a school sanatorium and its beautiful surroundings conduce to health Uppingham patients ought to recover rapidly The want of any stream of considerable size near at hand led to the construction a few years ago of large swimming baths where the boys can perfect themselves in an art which while it does so much to protect life is also of great sanitary value —George R P[illegible] in The Century

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Tea of a Special Picking

The daily life of the tea importer and his representatives would appear well calculated to give them gold and silk characteristics as they are obliged to spend *the greater part of their time in sipping* tea but on the contrary they are exceedingly lively [illegible] When the [illegible] poor flush from a Young Hyson The [illegible] are several of the leading [illegible] in the Chicago tea houses who endear themselves to a large circle of friends every year by sending with the regular order of [illegible] a number of personal orders for a few small packages of a special picking

At the tea plantations these personal orders are carefully filled with the choicest leaf and shipped here with the bulk orders As they usually put the extra five pound boxes the sides man ordering it can allow his chosen friends to have it in convenient packages and he disposes of it at the importation price—sometimes less It is the nearest approach to the fabled nectar of the gods imaginable and the drinker can almost feel a pig tail growing out of the back of his head as he sips it It is too fine an article to be sold to the trade as it must be retailed at $4 50 per pound to secure the retailer usual profit but the privileged few who get it at the cost price bless the friendly tea man for his favors —Chicago Herald

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Phrenology with Modifications

Dr Clevenger while assailing phrenology in its technical forms has taken strong grounds in The American Naturalist in favor of a modified phrenology He does not like bumpology but believes the the differences in heads mean something and a very definite one being pertaining to character precisely as facial outlines do [illegible] now know that there are centers in the brain of man for the speech [illegible] above the temple and that thence backward and upward to the upper back part of the head [illegible] leg centers that auditory mental impressions [illegible] in the brain above the [illegible] [illegible] is located in [illegible] —Globe Democrat

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The Country Cook's Originality

The [illegible] well known qualities of the average cook in this country are at times equaled by her originality [illegible] other day there being English guests at dinner the cook was told to prepare a plum pudding [illegible] When the dish was served it presented [illegible] [illegible] —Good Housekeeping

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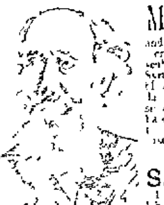
The Science of Perfume

The subject of perfumery is [illegible] —James O Connell in [illegible]

West Indian Live Stock

[illegible] in the United States [illegible] horses [illegible] cattle [illegible] sheep —Chicago Herald

A POSITIVE CURE [illegible] SKIN DISEASES



My little boy has been troubled with a severe type of Skin Disease [illegible] and forming which began to thicken [illegible] Syrup advertised to cure skin and all diseases we tried it [illegible] child's skin is as clean [illegible] Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup is [illegible] for Skin and Blood Diseases MRS EDMOND [illegible] Summit St. Rochester N Y

SALT RHEUM

I have been troubled with Rheumatism for years and Salt Rheum [illegible] nearly all over my body [illegible] Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup [illegible] Have taken ten bottles [illegible] excellent blood [illegible] NELSON [illegible]

A Whole Family Cured

[illegible] Mich [illegible] and babe fourteen months [illegible] have suffered with Scrofula [illegible] Hill's [illegible] JOHN MUELLERWEISS Dealer in Groceries and [illegible]

RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO JACKSON MICH

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

[illegible] bottles $5.00 [illegible]

[illegible] FOR RHEUMATISM

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AND SHORTHAND SCHOOL.

[illegible] prepared for County and City [illegible] 400 different students [illegible] Circulars free Phone 102 [illegible] M H DAVIS Principal and Proprietor Toledo O

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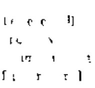

The Diamond Dyes [illegible] in Strength Permanence [illegible] are just as good [illegible] are made of cheap [illegible] give poor weak colors [illegible]

36 colors [illegible]

Send postal for Dye Book [illegible] for coloring Photos [illegible]

WELLS RICHARDSON & CO Burlington Vt

For Gilding or Bronzing [illegible] USE

DIAMOND PAINTS

Gold Silver Bronze Copper Only 10 Cts

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PROOFS

Paine's Celery Compound cured my nervous sick headaches, Mrs L A [illegible] San Jacinto, Cal.

After using six bottles of Paine's Celery Compound I am cured [illegible] SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, South Cornish N H

It has done me more [illegible] kidney disease than any other medicine GEO ABBOTT, Sioux City Iowa.

Paine's Celery Compound has been of great benefit for torpid liver, [illegible] ELIZABETH C. [illegible] Quechee Vt.

$1,000 Reward!

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Nasal or Post Nasal Catarrh

—THAT—

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POSITIVE CURE FOR CATARRH

FAILS TO CURE

Every bottle is guaranteed or money refunded when our rules and instructions are carried out in full The only catarrh medicine of merit and the only Company that gives you this chance This is to show the public that we do not come before the people with a worthless nostrum but one of merit Do not let your druggist sell you a bottle unless it has our guarantee on same For sale by all drug trade **Price, $1.00 Per Bottle.** If your druggist does not have it send $1 and we will pay express charges.

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25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS Best Cough Syrup Tastes good Use in time Sold by druggists CONSUMPTION

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life —A H DOWELL Editor Enquirer Edenton N C April 23 1887

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EASY TO USE

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Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell and Hearing

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable Price 50c, at Druggists or by mail ELY BROTHERS 56 Warren St. New York.

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I CURE FITS!

When I say Cure I *do not mean merely to* stop them for a time and then have them return again I mean A RADICAL CURE I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

[illegible] I WARRANT my remedy to cure the worst cases Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure [illegible] a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY Give Express and Post Office It costs you nothing for a trial and it will cure you Address

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FOR MEN ONLY!

A NEW BOOK ON DEBILITY & ATROPHY

[illegible] Erie Medical Co., BUFFALO, N. Y.

LOCAL NEWS.

—Joe Vandoren Sundayed in Upper Sandusky.

—D S Jones was in Delaware on a business trip.

—S F Barlow has returned home from St Louis.

—Miss Clothe Harding visited at Columbus a few days this week.

—Harry B Young was over to the Cincinnati Saturday and Sunday.

—W S Frish spent Sunday at his parents home in Huntington Ind.

—Mr Thomas Williams was visiting the Cincinnati Centennial this week.

—C L Warner of Medina O was the guest of his brother W F Warner.

—Fred Isaleb and G Weist were in Cincinnati taking in the Centennial sights.

—C S Anderson of Delaware, was the guest of Miss Kittie Thew over Sunday.

—Sheriff Kelly was at Prospect Tuesday serving subpoenas for next term of court.

—The Misses Gobert on were among the Marionites who visited Cincinnati this week.

—A son was born to Mr and Mrs Will VanOsten, on West South street Monday night.

James Fairbanks W F Scofield David Kelly and Bright Dorf Sundayed in the Queen City.

—Patsy Burke has returned home from a trip to Kentucky in the interests of the Huber Company.

—Otta Gall son of Jacob Gall is nicely recovering after a four weeks siege with typhoid fever.

—Mrs Cloud, a colored lady residing on the Roy al Fish place died Sunday and was buried Monday.

—Mrs Jock Ireland has returned from Iberia after a couple weeks visit at her parents home.

—Rev Luther Burns was in Cincinnati to spend a part of this week enjoying Queen City attractions.

- Geo B Christian and wife were among the Marionites who took in the Queen City excursion Tuesday.

—Frank Fisc was over from Galion to spend Sunday with Mrs Fisc who is visiting at her parents home.

—Miss Hattie Caldwell, of Delaware was the guest of Mesdames Beak and Adams over Saturday and Sunday.

—S S Fox & Co began the roofing and galvanized iron work on the new East Marion school building this week.

—The Marion Manufacturing Company has begun a new year's work after a very short closing down for invoice.

—Miss Emma Tracy came up from Richwood Monday to remain a few days at the home of her sister Mrs Will J Blair.

—Geo B Scofield Sundayed in Bucyrus and returned here Monday accompanied by Mrs Scofield who had been visiting there.

—John Nevin will occupy one of the Center street Campbell block rooms with a grocery as soon as the place is properly repaired.

—C M Idleman after a short visit with his parents and friends in Marion and vicinity left Sunday evening for his home in Portland, Or.

—Mrs W Z Davis left Tuesday for Columbus, where she will spend the week as delegate to the W C T U convention now in session.

—Col W C Cooper was in the city Monday evening. The Colonel smiles confidently over the prospects of his re-election by a large majority.

—Mr and Mrs J H Richards and daughter, and James parents Mr and Mrs A G Richards of Kent visited the Columbus Centennial Tuesday.

—George H Vanfleet and Gus Kendrick were registered at the Empire House Delaware, Sunday having been spending the day in that classic all city.

—Mrs John I Uhler Mrs C A McWilliams and Mrs Matilda Scheich were at Columbus Tuesday attending the State meeting of the Ohio W C T U.

—The lower floor of Uhler's corner block is being rearranged so that the rear part of the room occupied by Smiley will be made a part of Mezger's grocery store.

—Miss Rose Butler is now rapidly recovering from the attack of typhoid fever that came so near proving fatal to her. Dr Clark reports her to be sitting up.

- George Schweinfurth spent Tuesday in Columbus having accompanied Mrs Schweinfurth that far on her way to Lancaster where she will visit this week.

—The Republicans held a well attended rally at the City Hall on Monday night over which S A Bartram presided. Mr Quinby spoke on the issues of the day.

—A few water pipes were pulled all the streets Monday by the city team. If these eyesores aren't removed pretty soon they might as well lay till a new contractor goes to work.

—Judge Norris was home from Upper Sandusky Saturday and Sunday returning there Monday to close up this term of court. The Hotchkiss murder case was in process of trial.

—Street Commissioner Weist was giving the streets a good scraping Monday. It is astonishing how much mud accumulates here where every street is macadamized and every road leading to the city piked.

—Miss Nora Brownmiller daughter of Emanuel Brownmiller, of Prospect died at her parents' home last Friday. Funeral occurred Sunday afternoon at 2 30 from the Reformed church. Her age was about 18 years.

—Some of our people here are laughing yet over the political joke of the Union Labor endorsement of Braddock being seconded by Sam Bell, of this city. The fact is Marionites were scarcely aware that Mr Bell belonged to the Union Labor party.

—Two little misses of Springdale were discussing various matters when one attempted to show more wisdom than the other by asking if she knew who made her. "Yes—some man but I've forgot his name" came the quick reply that paralyzed the mothers who were within hearing distance.

—Miss Stella Merchant has been down from school at Cleveland for a couple days on a very short vacation.

—Charles E Wiley clerk at Hotel Marion is taking a few days vacation. He left Tuesday for Cincinnati.

—Mr and Mrs B Tristram left for Cincinnati Tuesday to spend the week enjoying the Queen City sights.

—The Erie has put on an extra day yard engine at this place making three now working in the Marion yards.

—Twins, both boys were born to Mr and Mrs Will Timm on Monday night but one died a few hours after birth.

—J B Hands was in Bucyrus Tuesday, combining business with a day of pleasure in seeing his many friends there.

—Mrs T J Studebaker returned to her home in Marseilles Saturday after spending two weeks very pleasantly with Mrs F J Rhonds.

—H L Allen was down from Paulding last week and was accompanied by Mr Allen on his return. They will go to housekeeping there and make that their home.

—Mr and Mrs Linus Culbertson left Monday for Union City where they were joined by a friend who will accompany them on a pleasure trip through the West.

—David Diller has been seriously ill with typhoid fever at his home on Mt Vernon avenue. He is now convalescing but Mrs Diller is bedfast threatened with a like fever.

—Geo D Scofield was admitted to practice at the bar Friday. George's admission to the legal fraternity at Marion is gratifying to his friends who are confident of his success.

—The Mansfield News says Bob Allen says he will never attempt to play ball again. Bob had bright prospects as a base ball player, but his decision not to play any more is a wise one. Any strain on his broken leg in playing would undoubtedly result badly.

—John T Waddel is preparing to sell off his farming utensils and stock at public sale on Thursday November 1st, doing so with the view of moving to town thereafter and making this city his home. Mr Waddel will assist in conducting the business of the Ohio Farmers Insurance company agency.

—The police raided a tough joint in the north end Saturday night and captured an one eyed woman named Johnson mistress of the place and a colored couple. The colored pair were fined and the Johnson woman allowed to go her she has to care for three little children aged from two months to four years.

—Miss Libbie Ackerman of New York a first class and fashionable dressmaker expects to remain in Marion this winter and solicits a liberal share of the patronage of the families of Marion. She will cut fit and make up work in the best styles at the houses of families either by the day or job and warrants entire satisfaction.

—The joke is on Dr Adams and the story goes as quietly wafted to us that he played it on himself. Some time ago the Doctor loaded a half dozen cigars for that important colored personage "Shiney Eye," and forgetting this fact the Doctor lighted one himself Sunday. The explosion did no great damage but the Doctor's friends heard it and are still laughing at him.

—An exchange contains the following: In an old magazine we find it stated that until the year 1770 this law was in force in England: Whosoever shall entice into bonds of matrimony any of the subject of Her Majesty's by means of rouge, white paint, Spanish cotton steel corsets, crinoline, high heeled shoes or false hips shall be prosecuted for witchcraft and the marriage declared null and void."

—The postoffice department is soon to have a new style of postal cards. It is very much like a double card of the present pattern. The back fold is split diagonally and opens out like a four pointed star. The four corners are folded and join in the center when the card is ready for mailing with a piece of gummed paper. The card weighs less than half an ounce and will contain no more writing than the present card, the only advantage being greater privacy.

—Atty C C Fisher has returned home from a professional visit into West Virginia, and he tells a remarkable political story. At every point he stopped he took particular pains to interview different men on how they would vote and astonishing as it seems he never met a single Democrat in the Pan Handle State. He says the Republicans down there will not admit a shadow of a doubt about that State going for Harrison and we take it as rather unlooked for political news.

—G L Morrow & Co left for Fostoria this week to enter into business there. There are scores of Marionites who regret to see Mr Morrow depart. A stay of more than six months won for him a large circle of personal and business friends, who admire his business like way in the mercantile line and who enjoy the affability of his pleasing personal acquaintance. Fostoria should give him a cordial greeting and may in turn be more fortunate than Marion in securing him as a permanent citizen.

—The corn crop which is now past all danger is by far the largest ever harvested in the United States. It will certainly exceed 2 000 000 000 bushels an increase of not less than 500 000 000 or 600 000 000 bushels over last year's crop. This means more to the farmers of the whole country than any other single fact could in the line of their business. With such a yield of corn they are sure to receive $400 000 000 more for their crops than in 1887 and that goes a long way toward insuring the prosperity of all classes and industries.

—Diphtheria is reported from McConnelsville, Lonsville, Whitehouse, Centerburg, Columbus, Cleveland, Hamden Junction, Russell, Perrysburg, Cambridge, Westerville, Defiance, Toledo and Cincinnati. Scarlet fever is reported from Whitehouse, Clyde, McConnelsville, Miltonsburg, Potkins, Defiance, Milnersville, Westerville, Perrysburg, and Cambridge. Typhoid fever is reported from Russell, Maysville, New Waterford, Anna, Milford Center, Clyde, Waynesfield, Madisonville, Plymouth, Sheradan, McConnelsville, Botkins, Summerfield, Conneaut and Perrysburg.

WATERWORKS DISCUSSION

The City Council Has Another Round with the Waterworks Question and Decides That the City Shall Not Build Her Own Works

The Council met in an adjourned session at the Mayor's office Friday night of last to discuss the subject of waterworks. All the members were present at an early hour and Mayor Gailey presided. Mr Fairbank Chairman of the Committee on Waterworks presented the report of John W Hill civil engineer of Cincinnati giving a detailed statement of the cost of waterworks should the city desire to own and operate the works showing that a direct pressure system with a capacity of two million gallons daily and located at or near the place selected by Mr Bullock for his work could be built at a cost of a trifle less than $140 000 complete. Together with the statement of Mr Hill the Waterworks Committee unanimously reported their recommendation that the question of issuing bonds in an amount not to exceed $150 000 for the purpose of building waterworks be submitted to the people at the election on November 6th. Discussion on the subject was participated in by all the members or Council part of the City Fathers claiming that the people ought to know what was for their interests and should have the right to express their desires by their votes at the polls and the remainder claiming that the building of the works by the town authorities would be ruinous and extravagant and place the city under such a load of debt that it would be avoided by all capitalists manufacturers etc. A vote was finally taken on the matter and resulted in a tie—Fairbanks Fahey McMurray and Feller voting in the affirmative and Johnston McNeal Moore and Ackerman in the negative—so the Mayor declared the motion lost and the city will not own waterworks.

Immediately after taking the vote a motion was made to again receive offers from private parties who might desire the franchise. Messrs Fairbanks and McMurray made the statement that believing it to be to the best interest of the people to own their own works and having satisfied themselves that in case the city desired to purchase a system already constructed it could only be done at an exhorbitant price they could not vote for the proposition to grant a franchise. All the other members voted in the affirmative, and the Council are now waiting offers from waterworks projectors.

After the discussion of other matters of minor importance the Council adjourned at an early hour.

In Memoriam

On September 14th, 1888 our well beloved brother W S Cunningham Past Chancellor of Canby Lodge, No 51, K of P passed quietly away to his eternal rest.

If purest love could have kept him here, if sincerest mourning could bring him back our brother would be with us today and his voice of wisdom heard at our meetings.

It seems hard to realize that he is no longer with us. Perhaps unseen by us his spirit hovers near and joins in our gladness and mourns with us in our sorrow.

We, his co laborers and devoted brethren sincerely express high admiration of his exalted virtues and our profound sorrow that a life so peculiarly adapted to promote the ends and aims of our institution should be so prematurely called away from the activities of a career of benevolence.

We herewith tender to the bereaved family our commingled sorrows in the severe loss they have sustained.

Surely if ever mortal deserved immortality and reward for a well spent life in deeds of love and charity, our brother need not fear when his book of life is opened for it will there be found that every impulse of his heart and every thought of his mind was full of friendship for the good and true charity for the sins and errors of the world in Faith benevolence to all and of bravery in the pursuit of all evil and unrighteousness.

Let this short tribute to his memory go to swell the chorus which shall chant his praise, greatly deserved.

RESOLVED That this expression of sentiment be entered as a memorial page of our records, and a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased.

H J SNYDER }
S OLLENSHUTE } Com
J H RAFFENSPERGER }

Railroad Earnings

A comparative statement of the net earnings of the Bee Line for August shows that there is a decrease of $41,235. For the eight months of this year there was a decrease of $157 803 in gross, a decrease of $3 091 in net earnings and a decrease of $177 19 in expenses.

The month of September just closed was the greatest in the history of the Columbus Hocking Valley and Toledo in the way of earnings showing over the corresponding month last year an increase of $46 231 64 with one less working day in the month than last year. A comparative statement is as follows: 1888 $306,820 18, 1887 $261 288 04, increase $46 131 64.

—Charles Waldo alias T H Thomas who has been in jail awaiting indictment and trial for forgery ever since he skipped upon working the Waldo township treasurer and clerk, was released from jail on bond last Friday, the bond being fixed at $600 and signed by G H Waldo and I Fahey. This move doubtless settles the case, and instead of a trial and considerable expense, Marion county will be $500 ahead. The application for bond was made by Attorney S H Bartram who has had Waldo's case from the start and before making the endeavor here all the many other cases against the prisoner were settled and the warrants withdrawn. The bond will be forfeited. Mr Fahey as surety is safe—with cash probably—and the case ended. And Mr Waldo or Thomas or whatever other name he holds is saved a trip to the Ohio penitentiary but the saving cost him lots of money.

—Lima Gazette: A lady in Delaware county this State left by her will $1 00 to the Central Ohio Conference and some distant relatives are now contesting the will. The conference, at its session just held at Kenton appointed Rev A J Fish, of this city and duly empowered him to defend the will. He goes to Delaware this morning to look after the matter.

OBITUARIES

YOAKUM—Near Morral O on Monday evening, Oct 1st 1888 John C L Yoakum came to his death by accident, aged 30 years 11 months and 16 days.

He was a man of sterling integrity honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow men. He enjoyed a liberal education and for years was engaged in teaching, school in which profession he even rendered satisfaction. He was remarkably industrious economical and frugal. He gave his heart to God and during the year 1876 joined the M E Church, which membership we understand he worthily held until death. He was married to Miss Sallie Wynn, daughter of John Wynn near Prospect on March 24th 1886 and this was a happy union. To them was born one child, which preceded the father to the grave some months since.

Brother Yoakum's death was so sudden and entirely unexpected as to fall a very sad blow upon his loved companion and relatives. [A full account of his death appeared in the STAR Childon correspondence, October 4th 1888.] The remains were taken to Scott Town where the funeral services were held in the M E Church on October 3d Rev J A Sutton officiating after which they were taken to Prospect and deposited in the vault and on October 5th were interred in the Otterbein cemetery.

LANDON—Near Prospect O Oct 7 '88 George Arthur son of H A and Cordelia A Landon died aged 14 years 10 months, and 10 days.

A beautiful intelligent industrious, obedient child. His last illness was of typhoid fever and continued some six weeks during which time he gradually but surely passed downward to the grave. He retained his mind until the last moment bade his parents and only brother an affectionate farewell, and went to live with the angels. Funeral services in the Shiloh M E Church Oct 8th by Rev Sutton assisted by Rev S S Kurtz after which the remains were taken to the Tyler graveyard and buried in a vault grave.

APPOINTMENTS

Of the Central Ohio M E Conference for Delaware District

Following are the appointments of the Central Ohio M E Conference for Delaware district read at the session held at Kenton last week: David Rutledge, Presiding Elder.

Ashley: M D Scott, Delaware (Asbury) Lewis M Albright, Delaware (William street) Duston Kemble, Delaware Circuit, L G Ashley, Fowler George W Earley, Kenton Wilbur J Hodges, Kenton Circuit Jason Young, Larue John Lahitte, Marion, Richard Wallace, Marseilles, L L Hurlbutt, Marysville, Dwight K Cook, Marysville Circuit Jacob Baumgartner, Mt Victory Charles I Gowdy, North Lewisburg Daniel Carter, Prospect Caleb Hill, Richwood, Thomas N Barkdull, Richwood Circuit, I N Smith, Ridgeway Joseph G Bolton, West Mansfield H B Powell, York Center Albert L Smith.

William G Williams, Hiram Perkins, Professors Ohio Wesleyan University members of William street Quarterly Conference. Cyrus B Austin Professor member of Asbury Quarterly Conference. Leroy A Belt agent of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Joseph Ayres, agent of the Preachers Aid Society, member William street Quarterly Conference.

Probate Court

William G Shriner and Sarah J Logston licensed to marry.

Oliver Heldman and Anna Bender licensed to marry.

A D Hill and Lelah Cunningham licensed to marry.

William Prettyman and Ida M Severns licensed to marry.

Lewis O Johnson and Alice Rowe licensed to marry.

Frank H Miller and Minnie B Adams licensed to marry.

Perry B Williams and Laura L Underwood licensed to marry.

Charles S Dix and Caroline Keller licensed to marry.

J G Fetter executor of the estate of Jacob Hettier filed inventory and appraisement.

Will of Christian Steinhelfer presented for hearing, November 12th. Notice issued.

A D Britz executor of the estate of Catharine Britz filed inventory and appraisement.

Clark Dix appointed administrator of the estate of Maria Batcher, deceased. Bond $3000.

A Commendable Improvement

For real enterprise and enthusiasm that works wonders in the right direction commend us to the Sabbath school class of Prof Crouse. During the past week white coated workmen armed with mysterious rolls and bundles have been seen going to and from the lecture room of the M E church, and as a result room No 6 has been transformed from a dingy, dull unattractive class room to a bright, cheerfully lighted apartment fresh and elegant paper covers wall and ceiling while a soft and warm tinted carpet covers the floor, the rich colors harmonizing perfectly with the wall decorations. The effect is very pleasing and much credit is due the devoted members of this class and their excellent teacher for this most praiseworthy result of their efforts.

⁂

Claimed He Was Robbed

A German named Joseph Mayer on his way from St Paul to New York got off C and A train Sunday night at this place claiming he had been robbed of $62. He told his story and gave a description of his supposed robber that pointed out in Akron in C A Davis. Mayer claimed that Davis had required him to expose his pocketbook and afterwards had him lie down to sleep in a way that the money was accessible.

Davis was arrested and taken before Mayor Gailey for a preliminary hearing but the German weakened on the prosecution before the hearing came off and the case was dismissed. The affair created some considerable excitement.

—Findlay Star: Lou Houck, the notorious criminal sent need for sixteen years to the killing a traveling man on the Hocking Valley railroad, near Delaware some six years ago has been released on parole. It is stated that Houck recently fell heir to the sum of $22 000 and will hereafter lead an upright life.

A POLITICAL CHAPTER

Written by "C" of LaRue—Facts of Interest Touching the Waging Contest

MR EDITOR:—Unable to attend to much business for some time past however now improving and hope to reach my ordinary health soon.

Idleness is no part of my nature so I will furnish for the STAR a few ideas in regard to the duty of the the people in the Presidential contest now going on and call attention of the laboring masses to this matter.

A majority portion of the laboring masses pay very little attention to the discussion of great political questions in political campaigns, they do not think that result will be likely to do them any harm. They are mistaken and I hope they will give more attention to the study of government it is a duty that should not be neglected. The great issue now before the country in this Presidential contest is the tariff question. The Democratic leaders claim that all the other great questions of national policy have been settled by the people in national contests such as is now going on. I admit that most of them have been, and they have been settled by an overwhelming endorsement of the Republican policy and the Republican party. But how long will they continue settled if the Democratic party is in control of our national affairs? The tariff question has been settled too in the same way. General Jackson in his last administration set his foot on the tariff question inaugurated a tariff for revenue only. He had set his foot upon the banking policy—then in existence—and the result was little petty banks sprung up all over the country and if you were going into another state you had to take with you money made there money was not good away from home. He willed Martin Van Buren should be his successor and he was elected—but Jackson's policy had not sprouted much then—but soon was felt. Money was plenty but it was not safe to keep over night for fear the bank would break, they soon began to go up and such a money panic I have never witnessed—hope I never may again. I had $15 beautiful new bills on the Canton bank all I had of any kind. In a few days this bank went up. I was then about 19 years old lived near Columbiana Ohio. This broke me up. The revenue tariff policy began to have its effect in the course of the first two years of VanBuren's administration, a general panic was passing over the country and the cry of hard times could be heard everywhere. The Whig party foreshadowed these results and warned the country that they would follow the policy inaugurated by Jackson. By 1840 the country was in an uproar and the cry of hard times filled the air. General Wm H Harrison was nominated by the Whig party and little Marty Van by the Democratic party. I witnessed that campaign. I enjoyed it. I never have witnessed such a campaign since and the result was little Marty Van was rolled out almost by acclamation. He only carried 60 electoral votes. I felt good and voted for Harrison. I remembered my $15 calamity. This settled the tariff policy. Many of the Southern states were strong for the low tariff policy. Three or four times since then the Democrats in Congress have attempted to meddle with the tariff. The result was, more or less panic followed and hard times. Cleveland happened to be elected in 1884. He was unknown out of his own State, sprung up there as an advocate of government reform. The Democrats had run things in the ground in New York and reform was necessary. He was elected Governor, New York being a pivotal State. He was nominated for President in '84 and barely elected. He had to have a policy and sprung tariff—really free trade. This is southern policy, and he had to suit a solid south to be nominated. He is a tool for them. He is willing to be their tool if they will elect him again. He has served them thus far, if he can carry New York and Indiana in the North this will elect him. Is the North ready to endorse free trade after the bitter experience the country has had, and hand over the government to the party that has never failed to bring about a panic if in power long? If we do, the experience of 1840 will come to us again. Now is the time to prevent this great calamity.

Oct 8

C

Communicated

MR EDITOR:—Permit us through the columns of your paper to tell the people who were so unfortunate as not to hear the two gospel temperance sermons delivered by Mrs Lego Sunday, that they were deep, spiritual and grand. This was shown by the audience being moved to tears and the solemn stillness that pervaded the room.

At the close she asked all who wished the prayers of christian people and wanted to be saved by the gospel of Christ to arise. Over twenty five arose, and that shows that the people are anxious to be saved and what a responsibility rests on some of you called of God. Where will you stand in the Judgment at the great resurrection day?

⁂

The Model Tax payer

The Forum gives this astonishing and almost incredible item: "A Bucyrus tax payer astonished the Auditor this morning by stepping into his office and asking him to add several thousand dollars to the return of his property that was made by the Assessor last spring. He explained that the return was made in his absence from the city and that it was too small by considerable. The affable and accommodating Auditor didn't resist the appeal and the treasury was nearly a hundred dollars ahead on the deal. The case is unprecedented and the conscientious citizen's picture ought to be framed and hung up in the Treasurer's office and labeled, 'The Model Tax payer.'"

Married

LOWE—GARWOOD—At the residence of the bride's mother near Mt Olive Church October 7th 1888 by Rev J A Sutton Mr George W Lowe, of Lash wood Union county, to Miss Emma Garwood of Marion county.

Some thirty guests were present and a bountiful dinner was spread to which all did ample justice. The happy couple will soon make their home in Union county.

May they be prosperous.

—J J McMurray was in Columbus on Tuesday attending the State meeting of the Carriage Makers Association of Ohio.

Rubber - Goods SEASON —AT— TRISTRAM & YOUNG'S.

THE "MASCOTTE."

Everybody

Wants a pair of the "Mascotte" Heel Plates to keep the rubber from wearing out, and from slipping. They make no noise when walking. You can get them

—AT—

Tristram & Young.

SANFORD'S!

Everybody profits by a visit to our store. Ours is the only exclusively

CHINA & CROCKERY STORE!

In Marion, and the natural consequence is that we are headquarters in all branches and

LEADERS IN LOW PRICES.

Your attention is called to our elegant line of Dinner Sets of all kinds and prices, our large assortment of Chamber Sets and our stock of Lamps. We have everything in our line and want you to see the stock.

L. C. SANFORD,

Fies-King Block, S Main St

For an Excellent Line of

ART MATERIAL!

Sable and Bristle Brushes, Winsor and Newton Oil Colors, Oils, Varnishes, Palettes, Etching and Kensington Pens, French Tissue and all Supplies for Paper Flowers, with a Choice Line of Art Novelties for Decorating. Call at

WIANT'S.

"OLD - HUTCH"

Has forced a raise in the price of flour, but his deal has not changed the relation of

GREGORY & SEARS

To the people, but they are still the very LOWEST dealers in

FLOUR!

Selling at retail at wholesale prices.

NEW CORN MEAL

Now on hand. Order at

CITY MILLS.

S.S.FOX&Co. MARION, OHIO.

NO TIME!

To write a new ad for the Star. Our new stock of

Heating Stoves!

Has arrived, and is ready for inspection by all the good people of Marion and vicinity. When in the city, do not forget

S. S. FOX & CO.,

Fite Block, East Center St, Marion, O

P S.—Roofing and Spouting a Specialty.

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

PRICE, $1 50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

STAR PUBLISHING CO PROPRIETORS

SATURDAY, - - OCTOBER 13

National Republican Ticket.

[Election, Tuesday, Nov 6th 1888]

For President,
BENJAMIN H HARRISON,
Of Indiana

For Vice President
LEVI P MORTON
Of New York

ELECTORS AT LARGE,
Isaac P Lamson, of Cuyahoga
Absalom H Mattox, of Hamilton

DISTRICT ELECTORS
I —Simon Krugg of Hamilton
II —George B Cox, of Hamilton
III —Robert Williams, Jr, of Preble
IV —John Dover, of Darke
V —Jacob Werner, of Putnam
VI —Lewis S Gordon, of Paulding
VII —Seth W Brown, of Warren
VIII —Roland Jones, of Madison
IX —John Stillings, of Hardin
X —Edward B King, of Erie
XI —John K Pollard, of Adams
XII —Leander A Edwards, of Brown
XIII —Frederick C Whitley, of Fairfield
XIV —Robert P Wallace of Ashland
XV —Isaiah H Ross of Washington
XVI —Leroy K Anderson, of Coshocton
XVII —John S Cochran, of Belmont
XVIII —J Walter McClymonds of Stark
XIX —Henry B Perkins of Trumbull
XX —Albert Munson, of Medina
XXI —Sylvester T Everett of Cuyahoga

Republican State Ticket.

Secretary of State
DANIEL J RYAN, of Scioto

Supreme Judge
JOSEPH P BRADBURY, of Meigs

Member Board of Public Works
WELLS S JONES, of Pike

Electors-at-Large
ABSOLOM MATTOX, of Hamilton
I P LAMPSON, of Cuyahoga

For Congress
WILLIAM C COOPER,
Of Knox

THE chairmen of the Republican and Democratic State Central Committees in Indiana have done a good thing in making an agreement that in all election precincts where the inspector is a Democrat he shall appoint a judge and clerk to be selected by the Republicans of such precincts, and where the inspector is a Republican he shall appoint a judge and clerk to be selected by the Democrats of the precinct Such an agreement ought not to be necessary, to be sure Each of the principal parties should have at least one representative at each precinct, in such an official position as enables him to see that everything is done fairly, and to protect the interests of his party. This is the case in the Northern States generally Of course in the Southern States it cannot be expected The Democrats there have absolute control of the election machinery, and can count the votes as they please In thousands of precincts there is hardly even the pretence of a fair election In the Northern States, however, we expect something different, and this particular agreement only expresses the general feeling in these States It may not, in fact, have been really necessary, but at any rate it will go very far toward assuring an absolutely fair vote and honest count in one of the pivotal States

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MR BLAINE in his speech at Adrian explained the difference between a duty on imports and a tax It goes to the roots of the reform false logic on this subject "An internal tax," says Mr Blaine, "is one that does not protect any American industry, but takes just that much out of the industries It is a tax which is levied in this country only in war times, except on a very few articles It is the same tax as the excise, which has been for generations so odious a tax in Great Britain It is the same tax against which the people of the United States came near rebelling in Washington's administration We are in better order now and we pay every tax that is levied, but the United States, in the judgement of the Republican party ought to raise all the money they need for the support of the government from the Tariff because the tariff gives to the *American laborer and gives to every industrial interest* in the United States a great advantage over the same in foreign countries and aids in building up what the United States possesses today beyond any nation on the globe—a great home market."

IN the October Forum Mr Edward Atkinson gives some figures bearing upon a very interesting and practical question—the bearing of the invention of the twine wheat binder upon the amount of wheat produced From 1867 to 1876 the average wheat crop in the country was only 258,000,000 bushels The self binder first came into general use in 1877 and the crop jumped at once to 364,000,000 An increase of over a hundred million bushels It has increased every year since, until for 1887 it was 140,000,000 The total number of self binder reapers now made and sold amounts annually to about 100,000 Mr Atkinson doubts if it would be possible to harvest such a crop with the old style of reaper The improvement of the binder over the old style reaper as a *saver of grain, is a factor in the increase* in product that Mr Atkinson does not consider The old reaper was a wasteful implement The binder has probably increased the production without increasing the acreage in proportion

IN the city of Chicago there have been established twenty three night schools all of which are operated at the public expense and out of the Common School fund They are all taxed to their utmost capacity and are unquestionably doing a great deal of good The teachers state that they find their pupils most of whom are almost grown and many adults hungry for knowledge It might be expected to be so They give up rest and recreation, that they may improve their minds It would be sad to think that there existed in one of our great cities such a thirst for knowledge for satisfying which no arrangements had been made Hard working girls and boys, and foreign born men and women, together with a by no means small number of adult native Americans who can not read or write, are gaining the much needed elementary education in those Chicago night schools, and probably no other money spent in education returns so much benefit to the community A night school in full operation is an open rebellion against ignorance

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THE fellow who offers a contribution on the Congressional contest in the Mirror over the signature of "A working man" is probably such a "workingman" as Sam Bell is a "Union Labor man" He says laboring men are not sold and we quickly agree with him but they were sold when two professional politicians worked the labor endorsement of Braddock We do not see the propriety of Braddock being a special friend of the workingman when he voted against him at the only opportunity he ever had We refer to his opposing vote to the eight hour law

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IT is amusing to watch the rapid change of heart that some of the city dads experience Had a casual observer noted the early waterworks sentiments of some members—yes, sentiments not two weeks old when the test came—and then compared them with the actual voting on the proposition of submitting to a vote, he would have noticed a sudden conversion, due to 'fluence After all partisanship is not the only potentate in municipal affairs, and we make no accusation of boodle either We merely observe in that regard that councilmen have counsel

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STREETS cleaned with hose by hand are probably a great luxury and we feel like being appreciative, but so long as the confounded old waterpipes lay about we can not be happy They have not only prevented street cleaning, lawn mowing and weed cutting, but they are a nuisance in a half dozen other ways and they ought to go If it were not for the hard labor connected with the removal we should advocate a mob to carry them beyond the corporate limits but mobs are not a success at hard labor

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MR William A Courtenay, ex Mayor of Charlestown, and one of the trustees of the Peabody Fund, is sure that the yellow fever was imported from Cuba, and he says that the only way to keep it off is to maintain strict non intercourse *with the tropics for more than half the year* This would be a severe remedy, and it is to be hoped something milder will do—the adoption of more stringent quarantine regulations at Southern ports for instance, and the more active prevention of smuggling

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THE Auditor of State finds that 10,211 sheep were killed by dogs in this State last year The value of these as fixed by the appraisers, and paid for by the County Commissioners, was $93,018 [illegible] —about $[illegible] per sheep The value of *these same sheep as allowed* by their owners to the assessor when they were alive, was considerably less than that It appears, therefore that when a dog kills a sheep the operation adds value to the animal—in the eye of the owner

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UP *to October 2d there have been* 257[illegible] cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville, Florida, a city of 17,000 population—about Lima's size—and 261 deaths This shows the frightful quickness of the spread of the disease, though the relative proportion of deaths to the number of cases show *that it is not so fatal a disease* as small pox or typhoid fever

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PROTECTION seems to work better than free trade in getting a nation out of debt Free trade Great Britain had a public debt in 1878 of $3,[illegible]5,000,000 It is now $3,650,000,000, a decrease in ten years of $195,000,000 The United States in 1878 had a debt of $2,256,000,000 It is now $1,10[illegible],000,000 a decrease of $1,10[illegible],000,000

MYSTERIOUS and past finding out are the ways of providence and no more forcible illustration of it is furnished than by the thought that so many good men are dying all around us while [illegible] seem to be increasing, multiplying and replenishing the earth

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WE have no Gath, no Massey, no Butterfield or Hurd to discuss the tariff and current politics, but "C," the able veteran correspondent of [illegible] comes to the rescue to fill the gap The STAR is bound to be metropolitan

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SORROWFUL Rev [illegible] Lewis, Springfield baptist minister announced from the pulpit that his wife had deserted him Both used to be on the stage and she longed for its glare, tinsel, powder and paint again She left while Lewis was at prayer meeting Believed to have joined a Cincinnati opera troupe

CURIOSITIES OF COURTSHIP

Dr Johnson convinced his sweetheart of *his appreciation of her by taking her finger* to poke the tobacco in the bowl of his pipe

On the Island of Himia, opposite Rhodes a girl is not allowed to have a lover until she has brought up a certain quantity of sponges and given proof of her ability to take them from a certain depth

Daniel Webster proposed to Miss Fletcher while aiding her to *unravel* a skein of thread "Grace" he said, "we have been untying knots Let us see if we cannot tie one which will not untie in a life time"

In some parts of Asia the question of a man's title to a bride must be settled by a fierce fight between the friends of the contracting parties If his forces are victorious his sweetheart becomes his trophy

In ancient Greece the lover was seldom favored with an opportunity of telling his passion to his mistress and he used to publish it by inscribing his name on the walls on the bark of the trees in the public walks and upon the leaves of books

A Scotch beadle took *his sweetheart* to a graveyard and showing her a dark corner said "Mary my folks lie there Would you like to lie there?" It was a grim way of proposing, but Mary was a sensible Scotch lassie and she accepted him

According to Dr Hayes, courtship among the Esquimaux has not much tenderness about it The match is made by the parents of the couple The lover must go out and capture a polar bear as an evidence of his *courage and strength and then steal his* sweetheart

In the Isthmus of Darien either sex can do the courting, while in the Ukraine the girl generally attends to it When she falls in love with a man she goes to his house and declares her passion If he declines to accept her she remains there and his case becomes rather distressing

Among the ancient Assyrians all marriageable young girls were assembled at one place and the public crier put them up for sale one after the other The money which was received for those who were handsome, and consequently sold well was bestowed as a wedding portion on those who were plain

According to curious old marriage custom *still prevalent in Brittany the bridegroom* immediately after the priest has wedded the couple strikes his wife in the face saying, "This is how you will fare if you make me angry," and then kissing her he says "And this is how you will fare if you treat me well"

A curious custom prevails in Oud Beierland Holland October is the auspicious month and on the first Sunday (known as review day) the lads and lassies, attired in their best promenade the village separately, stare each other out of countenance and then retire to make up their minds on the second Sunday which is called decision day

The Australian lover is lacking in tenderness if the statement made by Myers Daley *is true The lover makes up his mind as to* which woman shall be his bride and then hides in the bushes in the vicinity of her dwelling As soon as she comes near the spot where he is concealed he knocks her down with a club and carries her off before she comes to

The Brothers Jacob and William Grimm, authors of the wonderful fairy stories concluded that one or the other should marry Officious friends found a suitable lady for Jacob but he declined to do the courting so William acted as his proxy In doing so he fell in love with the lady himself which troubled him greatly as he did not want to betray Jacob This latter solved the dilemma by telling William that he could have her

CURIOUS THINGS OF LIFE

The kitchen and dining room of a Kansas City hotel are located on the eighth floor and reached by six elevators

A fair damsel at Elk Point, D T, ate twenty ears of corn for supper one day and went to camp meeting in the evening

A California man is hatching chickens by immersing pails of eggs in spring water the the temperature of which is uniformly 103 degs

St. Louis claims the distinction of having produced the laziest man yet who is written down on her poll lists as John Smith because he was too lazy to think up his real *appellation*

A Chicago man, who gives his whole mind to advertising has devised a pair of boots whose wooden soles hold a small automatic *press with which the user's name and occupation* can be printed all over the sidewalks

There is a family in Georgia of fourteen members—father mother and twelve children—the oldest child being 25 and the youngest 10 years of age There has never been a death in the family and all are now living within ten miles of each other

A quarrel with a funny cause took place recently in water submerged Augusta Ga. A gentleman paid a negro $1 to carry him on his shoulders to the hotel and a serious misunderstanding arose about the position the gentleman should occupy on his porter's shoulders

A traveler up in Maine writes that while he was journeying over a country road one hot day with the thermometer at 95 degs he came face to face with a sign bearing the following inscription "Don't dump any snow on this hill" Wishing to be entirely obliging, though in a strange country he did not

A fakir in the west is advertising a recipe which will tell you how to make your horse [illegible] When you forward him $1 not necessary for publication but as an evidence of good faith you receive by return mail a neatly printed card bearing the words "Give your horse drawing exercises and he will get there" [illegible]

MUSICAL NOTES

Mlle Decca the young American opera singer has obtained a triumphant success at Lille

The tour of the Metropolitan Opera company will include Chicago (two weeks) Boston (two weeks) Milwaukee (four nights) and Philadelphia (one week)

Mr E A McDowell the young American composer whose works have been favorably received in Germany as well as in the United States, has decided to relinquish living abroad and will in future be one of Boston's resident musicians

Miss Ella Russell is one of the numerous American prima donnas who have gained a favorable verdict from European audiences She will open her season with the Covent Garden Royal Italian Opera company at Glasgow There is a possibility of her appearing with the same company in America during the winter

Miss Amanda Fabris the American soprano who made her first appearance with the Carl Rosa Opera company at Dublin last month as Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," was decidedly successful. The Dublin papers speak in high terms of her performance, and the young lady seems likely to prove a valuable addition to Mr Rosa's forces.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN AFRICA

The Ladies of the Akona Tribe Bring Their Husbands to Terms.

Mr Pauli who lived for some time in the Cameroon region West Africa tells of a highly successful woman's rights movement a while ago in the Akona tribe illustrating the fact that when women unanimously assert them in savage lands as well as elsewhere they are a great power in the community In that benighted *region women are not supposed* to have any rights When a girl is 13 or 14 years old she is sold to anybody who has property enough to pay the price her father asks for her and thereafter she works like a slave for her board and lodging and is subject to all the caprices of her lord and master Even the bondsmen in the community have more privileges *than the free women* and some of them in time are able to support rather extensive harems of their own

It happened that there were some strong minded women among the Akona people and they lifted up their voices in public places in favor of some radical social reforms that would make the lot of womankind rather more endurable They were *jeered at as women reformers have been* in some other lands and were advised by the superior sex to keep on digging in the fields and pounding manioc root and thank fortune that their lot was not less tolerable Reform was evidently not to be secured by any amount of feminine protest and so these strong minded women put their long heads together and decided upon *radical and far reaching measures*

The tribe is a small one Nearly all the adult females in it enlisted under the banner of woman's rights One day there was an enormous commotion in that little community It was almost wholly confined to the male population the fact being that there was hardly a woman there to share the *excitement The mothers* and wives in a most unexpected and fearless manner had suddenly dropped their implements of drudgery and with their children in arms and marriageable daughters had fled them through the forests to the territory of another tribe where at a distance of eight or ten miles from their own garden patches they were prepared to *open negotiations with the* lordly [illegible] they had left behind them

They knew beforehand that they would meet with a hospitable reception in the tribe with which they took refuge It happened that this tribe was larger than the Akona and did not like them very well and it tickled them half to death to see the pickle in which the Akona men suddenly found themselves The women got themselves to work earning their daily bread and waited without a bit of impatience for an embassy from home It was not long before the embassy put in an appearance

The Akona tribe was of the opinion that they could not continue in business without the female members thereof and they wanted the women to come home The particularly strong minded spokeswoman of the refugees said she was glad to learn at last that the women of their tribe were regarded as a desirable element of the Akona people As the women had taken care of all the men it was evident they were able to take care of themselves, and they hadn't the slightest intention of going home except on certain important conditions which she specified Then the embassy went home to consult the chief men who as their harems were the largest were the greatest sufferers by the flight of the fair sex

The women stipulated that they would come back if a considerable part of the agricultural duties of the community were in future turned over to the slaves If the mothers were permitted to have something to say about the disposal of their daughters and if several other conditions were complied with It did not take long for the gentlemen of Akona to decide what to do A day or two later the women went back in high feather having achieved a complete victory, and they have been treated very well ever since —New York Sun

A Little Barren Kingdom

The little kingdom of Greece which sees a territory of about 25 000 square miles and has a population of a little more than 2 000 000 Greeks and Albanians Scotland has about the same territory and almost twice as many people Switzerland has a third less territory and a third more people Belgium and Holland taken together have about the same territory as Greece and five times as many people As for wealth Greece is proverbially the poorest country in Europe Her rocky mountains and barren shores are hardly fit in many places for the scantiest vegetation She has no rivers with fertile banks her commerce is still undeveloped and she is cut off from Europe by the treacherous Adriatic and by the inhospitable strip of Turkish territory that manages to keep her for an indefinite future from opening her railway connection with the north

In Greece today it is the universal custom to speak of "going to Europe" just as Americans do with the stormy Atlantic between New York and Liverpool Add to all this the fact that this little barren kingdom of 2 000 000 souls has a public debt of $80 000 000 and supports an army as large as that of the United States The taxes are so high that the island of Crete now under Turkish rule would nearly double its ratio of taxation should it enter the kingdom of Greece But in spite of all this discouragement Athens today is a busy hive of educational institutions and in all the country villages there are thrifty schools a compulsory law being carried out with more vigor year after year Ten years ago the statistics for illiteracy in Greece were ahead of those of Italy today and these ten years have revolutionized educational affairs in Greece —H W H in New York Post

The Very Useful Cent

Pennies so long despised in the south and west are now demanded by those sections so eagerly that the Philadelphia mint the only one manufacturing minor coins cannot keep up with the demand Three million pennies were made at the mint last month but if double that number had been produced it is probable they could at once have been placed in circulation With the influx of common vulgar copper pennies in the extravagant west and the aristocratic south there is a drop in the general prices, particularly of small articles This while benefiting the buyers will also do good to merchants by increasing consumption to a very decided extent Pennies are very good things particularly if one has enough of them and their widespread introduction all over the United States though rather late in coming now seems assured —Trade Reporter

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A good file is now a part of a tramp's outfit He finds it useful when there is a barbed wire fence between him and something desirable.

Amusement for English Schoolboys.

I believe that Uppingham makes fuller provision than any other existing school *to meet the needs of its* diverse employment or healthy amusement outside of study hours Until within a few years the great schools have contented themselves with providing facilities for cricket and foot ball For these ample provision is made at Uppingham in several large playing fields and the cricketers of the school particularly have won for themselves a record so distinguished as to prove conclusively that exclusive attention to this pursuit is not essential to great success But Mr Thring was perhaps the first head master who fully realized and acted upon the fact that many a boy has not the stamina for these games of strength and skill nor can he by any amount of forced exercise be led to take *pleasure in them The gymnasium* opened in 1859 under the care of a competent gymnastic master was the first possessed by any public school in England For many years the school has had in operation a carpentry where any boy by the payment of a small fee can secure regular and competent instruction in the working of wood and the use of carpenters tools *In 1882 this field of useful* manual occupation was enlarged by the construction of a forge and metal work shop where skilled instruction is similarly given and a boy can go far towards making himself a competent mechanical engineer

In the same category may be included the school gardens These gardens opened in 1871 *cover some acres and are* laid out and planted with much taste Here a boy may have allotted to him a small plot of ground for the cultivation of plants and flowers In connection with the gardens is an aviary where the lad with a taste for natural history has an opportunity to observe the life and habits of a considerable collection of birds A *pretty stone building looking out upon* the gardens serves as the school's sanitarium and its beautiful surroundings conduce to health Uppingham patients ought to recover rapidly The want of any stream of considerable size near at hand led to the construction a few years ago of large swimming baths where the boys can perfect themselves in an art which while it *does so much to protect life is also of* great utilitarian value George R [illegible] in The Century

Tea of a Special Picking

The daily life of the tea importer and his representatives would appear well calculated to give them cold [illegible] characters as they are obliged to spend the greater part of their time in sipping tea but on the contrary they are an exceedingly lively and jovial lot of people When the wind is southerly they know a poor flush from a Young Hyson There are several of the leading experts in the Chicago tea houses who endear themselves to a large circle of friends every year by sending with the regular orders of their houses a number of personal orders for a few small packages of a special picking

At the tea plantations these personal orders are carefully filled with the choicest leaf and shipped here with the bulk orders As they usually pay the return five pound boxes the salesman offering it can allow his chosen friend to have it in convenient packages and he disposes of it at the importation price—sometimes less It is the nearest approach to the fabled nectar of the gods imaginable and the drinker can almost feel a pigtail growing out of the back of his head as he sips it It is too fine an article to be sold to the trade as it must be retailed at $1 50 per pound to secure the retailers usual profit but the privileged few who get it at the cost price bless the friendly teaman for his favors —Chicago Herald

Phrenology with Modifications

Dr Clevenger while assailing phrenology in its technical forms has taken strong grounds in The American Naturalist in favor of a *modified cerebrology* He does not like bumpology but believes that the differences in heads mean something, and a very definite something, pertaining to character precisely as facial [illegible] do We now know that there are centers in the brain of man for the speech faculty above the temple and that thence backward and upward to the upper back part of the head are arm and leg centers that auditory mental impressions are registered in the brain above the [illegible] and the center for visual [illegible] is located in the occipital [illegible] [illegible] of phrenology [illegible] functional center [illegible] phrenology Charlatans did not so much indicate the falseness of a theory as [illegible] —Globe Democrat

The Country Cook's Originality

The various well known qualities of the average cook in this country are sometimes equaled by her originality The other day there being English guests at dinner the cook was told to ornament the pudding with some fresh strawberries When the dish was brought in it presented a delicious appearance of [illegible] whipped cream decorated with little bright red things but as soon as the hostess took [illegible] [illegible] The culinary artist had found it to present the desired effect the berries needed some support and hit upon the [illegible] [illegible] The protest of the hostess the English guests have written home that the [illegible] Americans eve [illegible] in their pudding —Good Housekeeping

The [illegible] of Perfume

The subject of peculiar [illegible] [illegible] features Now there is a [illegible] for an eastern [illegible] manufacturer of [illegible] of perfumes [illegible] [illegible] advertisement for [illegible] He dresses in the latest style of a [illegible] appearance in the general [illegible] handkerchiefs perfumed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] smells from the [illegible] seas down to the [illegible] [illegible] musk that is so popular with the colored people —James O'Connell in Globe Democrat

What India's [illegible] Done

[illegible] in the United States [illegible] [illegible] bushels of wheat [illegible] bushel [illegible] [illegible] bushels [illegible] [illegible] horses [illegible] head of cattle 40 [illegible] and 3 112 [illegible] sheep —Chicago Herald

A POSITIVE CURE [illegible] SKIN DISEASES

MY little boy has been troubled with a severe type of [illegible] Disease [illegible] worse until [illegible] Syrup advertised to cure [illegible] We tried it [illegible] our child's skin is as clean [illegible] [illegible] Rheumatic Syrup [illegible] cure for Skin and Blood diseases MRS FLORENCE [illegible] 55 Summit St Rochester N

SALT RHEU[illegible]

I have been troubled [illegible] Rheumatism for [illegible] Salt Rheum [illegible] has been nearly all over my [illegible] [illegible] Rheumatic Syrup [illegible] [illegible] I have taken ten bottles [illegible] NELSON MOORE Volcott N

[illegible] Rathay's F[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] RHEUMATIC SYRUP [illegible] MANDRAKE [illegible]

A Whole Family Cure[illegible]

[illegible] Mich March [illegible] My wife and baby for [illegible] months [illegible] [illegible] years old have suffered with Scrofula [illegible] sores [illegible] We have used [illegible] bottles of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup [illegible] JOHN MUCHERAWSKI [illegible] Dealer in groceries and provisions

No remedy known so highly [illegible] [illegible] RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO JACKSON MI[illegible]

[illegible]ard's Rheumatic Syru[illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible] Price [illegible] six bottles $5 00 [illegible] Plasters [illegible]

[illegible] FOR RHEUMATI[illegible]

Toledo Business College

AND SHORT HAND SCHOOL.

[illegible] prepared for County and City [illegible] writing [illegible] 600 different [illegible] Circulars free Thone [illegible] M H DAVIS Principal and Proprietor Toledo O

THE ONLY

Brilliant
Durable
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Are Diamond Dyes [illegible] in Strength [illegible] are just as good [illegible] are made of [illegible] give poor weak crocky [illegible]

36 colors [illegible] 10 cents each

Send postal for Dye Book [illegible] for coloring [illegible]

WELLS RICHARDSON & CO Burlington [illegible]

For Gilding or Bronzing [illegible] USE

DIAMOND PAINT

Gold Silver Bronze Copper Only 10 Cent

Paine's CELERY COMPOUND

CURES Neuralgia [illegible] Nervous [illegible]

PROOFS

Paine's Celery Co[illegible] [illegible] cured my [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] L A [illegible] [illegible] Jacinto Cal

After using six [illegible] of Paine's Cele[illegible] [illegible] SAMUEL HUTCHINSON South Cornish N

It has done me [illegible] for kidney dise[illegible] [illegible] other me[illegible] GEO ABBOTT Sioux City Iowa

Paine's Celery Co[illegible] [illegible] has been of gre[illegible] [illegible] for torpid liv[illegible] [illegible] ELIZABETH [illegible] Quechee, Vt

$1,000 Reward

FOR EVERY CASE OF

Nasal or Post Nasal Catarrh

—THAT—

DR. LIVINGSTON'S

POSITIVE CURE FOR CATARR[illegible]

FAILS TO CURE.

Every bottle is guaranteed or money refunded when our rules and instructions [illegible] carried out in full The only catarrh medicine of merit and the only Company th[illegible] gives you this chance This is to show the public that we do not come before the peo[illegible] with a worthless nostrum but one of merit Do not let your druggist sell you a bot[illegible] unless it has our guarantee on same For sale by all drug trade **Price, $1.00 P[illegible] Bottle.** If your druggist does not have it send $1 and we will pay express charg[illegible]

DR LIVINGSTON MEDICINE CO, - DAYTON, OHI[illegible]

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS Best Cough Syrup Tastes good Use in time Sold by druggists CONSUMPTION

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life —A H DOWELL Editor Enquirer Edenton N C April 23 1887

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption Children take it without objection By all druggists 25c

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS Best Cough Syrup Tastes good Use in time Sold by druggists CONSUMPTION

CATARR[illegible]

COLD
IN
HEAD.

Try the Cure

Ely's Cream Balr[illegible]

Cleanses the Nasal Passages A[illegible] Pays Inflammation. Heals the Sore[illegible] Restores the Senses of Taste, Sm[illegible] and Hearing.

A particle is applied into each nostril a[illegible] agreeable Price 50c. at Druggists or [illegible] ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New Yo[illegible]

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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumption and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

[illegible] CURE FITS!

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them [illegible] I mean A RADICAL CURE I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNES[illegible]

[illegible] study I WARRANT my remedy to cure the worst cases Because others h[illegible] failed is no reason for not now receiving a cu[illegible] [illegible] for a treatise and a FREE BOTT[illegible] of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY Give Expre[illegible] [illegible] It costs you nothing for [illegible] [illegible] cure you Address

H G ROOT, M C, 183 PEARL ST NEW YO[illegible]

FOR MEN ONLY

A NEW BOOK ON DEBILITY & ATROPHY [illegible]

[illegible] ERIE MEDICAL CO, BUFFALO, N Y

LOCAL NEWS.

—Joe VanOsten Sundayed in Upper Sandusky

—D S Lines was in Delaware on a business trip

—S F Ludlow has returned home from St Louis

—Miss Chattie Harding visited at Columbus a few days this week

—Harry R Young was a visitor at Cincinnati Saturday and Sunday

—W S Frash spent Sunday at his parents home in Huntington, Ind

—Mrs Thomas Williams was visiting the Cincinnati Centennial this week

—C F Warner, of Medina O was the guest of his brother, W E Warner

—Fred Fish and C Weist were in Cincinnati taking in the Centennial sights

—C S Anderson of Delaware was the guest of Miss Kittie Thew over Sunday

—Sheriff Kelly was at Prospect Monday serving subpoenas for next term of court

—The Misses Gill are among the Marionites who visited Cincinnati this week

—A son was born to Mr and Mrs Will VanOsten, on west South street Monday night

James Lurbine W L Scofield David Kelly and Bright Durre Sundayed in the Queen City

—Pats Burke has returned home from a trip to Kentucky in the interests of the Huber Company

—Otty Gull a son of Jacob Gull is rapidly recovering after a four weeks siege with typhoid fever

—Mrs Cloud, a colored lady residing on the Royal Fish place died Sunday and was buried Monday

—Mrs Jack Ireland has returned from Iberia after a couple weeks visit at her parents home

—Rev Father Burns was in Cincinnati to spend a part of this week enjoying Queen City attractions

—Geo B Christian and wife were among the Marionites who took in the Queen City excursion Tuesday

—Frank Fisk was over from Galion to spend Sunday with Mrs Fisk who is visiting at her parents home

—Miss Hattie Caldwell of Urbana was the guest of Mesdames Beale and Adams over Saturday and Sunday

—S S Fox & Co began the roofing and galvanized iron work on the new East Marion school building this week

—The *Marion Manufacturing Company* has begun a new year's work after a very short closing down for invoice

—Miss Fannie Tracy came up from Richwood Monday, to remain a few days at the home of her sister, Mrs Will J Blair

—Geo B Scofield Sundayed in Bucyrus and returned here Monday accompanied by Mrs Scofield who had been visiting there

—John Naven will occupy one of the Center street Campbell block rooms with a grocery as soon as the place is properly repaired

—C M Idleman after a short visit with his parents and friends in Marion and vicinity left Sunday evening for his home in Portland Or

—Mrs W Z Davis left Tuesday for Columbus where she will spend the week as delegate to the W C T U convention now in session

—Col W C Cooper was in the city Monday *evening*. The Colonel smiles confidently over the prospects of his re-election by a large majority

—Mr and Mrs F H Richard and daughter, and James' parents Mr and Mrs A G Richards of Kent, visited the Columbus Centennial Tuesday

—George H Vanfleet and Guy Kendrick were registered at the Empire House Delaware Sunday having been spending the day in that classical city

—Mrs John F Uhler Mrs C A McWilliams and Mrs Matilda Search were at Columbus Tuesday attending the State meeting of the Ohio W C T U

—The lower floor of Elder's corner block is being rearranged so that the rear part of the room occupied by Smiley will be made a part of Mezger's grocery store

—Miss Rose Butler is now rapidly recovering from the attack of typhoid fever that came so near proving fatal to her. Dr Clark reports her to be sitting up

—George Schweinfurth spent Tuesday in Columbus having accompanied Mrs Schweinfurth that far on her way to Lancaster, where she will visit this week

—The Republicans held a well attended rally at the City Hall on Monday night over which S A Bartram presided. Mr Quinby spoke on the issues of the day

—A few water pipes were pulled off the streets Monday by the city team. If these eyesores aren't removed pretty soon they might as well lay till a new contractor goes to work

—Judge Norris was home from Upper Sandusky Saturday and Sunday returning there Monday to close up this term of court. The Hoteling murder case was in process of trial

Street Commissioner Weist was giving the streets a good scraping Monday. It is astonishing how much mud accumulates here when every street is macadamized and every road leading to the city piked

—Miss Nora Brownmiller, daughter of Emanuel Brownmiller, of Prospect, died at her parents home last Friday. Funeral occurred Sunday afternoon, at 2 30 from the Reformed church. Her age was about 18 years

—Some of our people here are laughing yet over the political joke of the Union Labor endorsement of Braddock being seconded by Sam Bell of this city. The fact is Marionites were scarcely aware that Mr Bell belonged to the Union Labor party

—Two little misses of Springdale were discussing various matters when one attempted to show more wisdom than the other by asking if she knew who made her. "Yes—some man but I've forgot his name" came the quick reply that paralyzed the mothers who were within hearing distance

—Miss Stella Merchant has been down from school at Cleveland for a couple days on a very short vacation

—Charles E Wiley clerk at Hotel Marion is taking a few days vacation. He left Tuesday for Cincinnati

—Mr and Mrs B Austin left for Cincinnati Tuesday to spend the week enjoying the Queen City sights

—The Erie has put on an extra yard engine at this place making three now working in the Marion yard

—Twins, both boys were born to Mr and Mrs Will Eton on Monday night but one died a few hours after birth

—F W Hinds was in Marysville Tuesday combining business with a day of pleasure in seeing his many friends there.

—Mrs E F Studebaker returned to her home in Marseilles Saturday after spending two weeks very pleasantly with Mr J F Rhoads

—H T Allen was down from Findlay last week and was accompanied by Mrs Allen on his return. They will go to housekeeping there and make that their home

—Mr and Mrs James Culbertson left Monday for Union City where they were *joined by a friend who will accompany* them on a pleasure trip through the West

—David Diller has been seriously ill with typhoid fever at his home on Mt Vernon avenue. He is now convalescing but Mrs Diller is but just threatened with a like fever

—Geo B Scofield was admitted to practice at the bar Friday. George's accession to the legal fraternity of Marion is gratifying to his friends who are confident of his success

—The *Mansfield News* says Bob Allen says he will never attempt to play ball again. Bob had bright prospects as a base ball player, but his decision not to play any more is a wise one. Any strain on his broken leg in playing would undoubtedly result badly

—John L Waddell is preparing to sell off his farming utensils and stock at public sale on Thursday November 1st. Doing so with the view of moving to town thereafter and making this city his home. Mr Waddell will assist in conducting the business of the Ohio Farmers Insurance company agency

—*The police raided a tough joint in the* north end Saturday night and captured an one-armed woman named Johnston mistress of the place and a colored couple. The colored pair were fined and the Johnson woman allowed to go for she has to care for three little children, aged from two months to four years

—Miss Libbie Ackerman of New York a first class and fashionable dressmaker expects to remain in Marion this winter and solicits a liberal share of the patronage of the families of Marion. She will cut, fit and make up work in the best styles at the *houses of families either by the day or job* and warrants entire satisfaction

—The joke is on Dr Adams and the story goes, as quietly wafted to us that he played it on himself. Some time ago the Doctor loaded a half dozen cigars for that important colored personage Shanty Eye and *forgetting this fact the Doctor lighted one* himself Sunday. The explosion did no great damage but the *Doctor's friends* heard it and are still laughing at him

—An exchange contains the following "In an old magazine we find it stated that until the year 1770 this law was in force in England. Whosoever shall entice into bonds of matrimony any male subject of Her Majesty's by means of rouge, white paint, Spanish cotton steel corsets, crinoline, high heeled shoes or false hips, shall be prosecuted for witchcraft and the marriage declared null and void"

—The postoffice department is soon to have a new style of postal cards. It is very much like a double card of the present pattern. *The back fold is split diagonally* and opens out like a four pointed star. The four corners are folded and join in the center when the card is ready for mailing with a piece of gummed paper. The card weighs less than half an ounce and will contain no more writing than the present card, the only advantage being greater privacy

—Atty G C Fisher has returned home from a professional visit into West Virginia and he tells a remarkable political story. At every point he stopped he took particular pains to interview different men on how they would vote and astonishing as it seems, he never met a single Democrat in the Pan Handle State. He says the Republicans down there will not admit a shadow of a doubt about that State going for Harrison, and we take it as rather unlooked for political news

—G T Morrow & Co left for Fostoria this week to enter into business there. There are scores of Marionites who regret to see Mr Morrow depart. A stay of more than six months won for him a large circle of personal and business friends who admire his business like way in the mercantile line and who enjoy the affability of his pleasing personal acquaintance. Fostoria should give him a cordial greeting and may in turn be more fortunate than Marion in securing him as a permanent citizen

—The corn crop which is now past all danger is by far the largest ever harvested in the United States. It will certainly exceed 2 000 000,000 bushels an increase of not less than 500 000 000 or 600 000 000 bushels *over last year's crop. This means more to* the farmers of the whole country than any other single fact could in the line of their business. With such a yield of corn they are sure to receive $200 000 000 more for their crops than in 1887 and that goes a long way toward insuring the prosperity of all classes and industries

—Diphtheria is reported from McConnelsville, Louisville, Whitehouse, Centerburg, Columbus Cleveland Hamden June Russell, Perrysburg, Cambridge, Westerville, Defiance Toledo and Cincinnati. Scarlet fever is reported from Whitehouse, Clyde McConnelsville Mallonsburg Elkin Defiance Millersville Westerville, Perrysburg and Cambridge. Typhoid fever is reported from Rossel Marysville New Waterford Anna Milford Center Clyde, Waynesfield Madisonville Plymouth Sheridan McConnelsville Rothins Summerfield, *Conneaut and Perrysburg*

WATERWORKS DISCUSSION

The City Council Has Another Round with the Waterworks Question and Decides That the City shall Not Build Her Own Works

The Council in an adjourned session at the Mayor's office Friday night of last to discuss the subject of waterworks. All the members were present at an early hour and Mayor Gailey presided. Mr Fairbanks *Chairman* of the Committee on Waterworks presented the report of John W Hill civil engineer of Cincinnati giving a detailed statement of the cost of waterworks should the city desire to own and operate the works showing that a direct pressure system with a capacity of two million gallons daily and located at or near the place selected by Mr Pallett for his works could be built at a cost of a little less than $120 000 complete. Together with the statement of Mr Hill the Waterworks Committee unanimously reported their recommendation that the question of issuing bonds in an amount not to exceed $120 000 for the purpose of building waterworks be submitted to the people at the election on November 6th. Discussion on the subject was participated in by all the members of Council part of the City Fathers claiming that the people ought to know what was for their interests and should have the right to express their desires by their votes at the polls, and the remainder claiming that the building of the works by the town authorities would be ruinous and extravagant and place the city under such a load of debt that it would be avoided by all capitalists manufacturers etc. A vote was finally taken on the matter and resulted in a tie—Fairbanks, Fahey McMurray and Fuller voting in the affirmative and Johnston McNeal Moore and Ackerman in the negative—so the Mayor declared the motion lost and the city will not own waterworks

Immediately after taking the vote a motion was made to again receive offers from private parties who might desire the franchise. Messrs Fairbanks and McMurray made the statement that believing it to be to the best interest of the people to own their own works and having satisfied themselves that in case the city desired to purchase a system already constructed it could only be done at an exorbitant price they could not vote for the proposition to grant a franchise. All the other members voted in the affirmative, and the Council are now waiting offers from waterworks projectors

After the discussion of other matters of minor importance the Council adjourned at an early hour

In Memoriam

On September 19th 1888 our well beloved brother W S Cunningham Past Chancellor of Canby Lodge No 51 K of P passed quietly away to his eternal rest

If purest love could have kept him here, if sincerest mourning could bring him back our brother would be with us today and his voice of wisdom heard at our meetings

It seems hard to realize that he is no longer with us. Perhaps unseen by us his spirit hovers near and joins in our gladness and mourns with us in our sorrow

We his co-laborers and devoted brethren sincerely express high admiration of his exalted virtues and our profound sorrow that a life so peculiarly adapted to promote the ends and aims of our institution should be so prematurely called away from the activities of a career of benevolence

We here with tender to the bereaved family our commingled sorrows in the severe loss they have sustained

Surely if ever mortal deserved immortality and reward for a well spent life in deeds of love and charity our brother need not fear when his book of life is opened for it will there be found that every impulse of his heart and every thought of his mind was full of friendship for the good and true charity for the sins and errors of the weak in faith benevolence to all and of bravery *in the pursuit of all evil and unrighteousness*

Let this short tribute to his memory go to swell the chorus will shall chant his praise greatly deserved

RESOLVED That this expression of sentiment be entered as a memorial page of our records, and a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased

H T SNYDER
S OPPENHEIMER } Com
L H RALLENSPERGER

Railroad Earnings

A comparative statement of the net earnings of the Bee Line for August shows that there is a decrease of $41 258. For the eight months of this year there was a decrease of $167 808 in gross, a decrease of $53 001 in net earnings and a decrease of $114 193 in expenses

The month of September just closed, was the greatest in the history of the Columbus Hocking Valley and Toledo in the way of earnings showing over the corresponding month last year an increase of $46 231 64 with one less working day in the month than last year. A comparative statement is as follows 1888, $307 820 18 1887 $261, 588 51, increase $46 131 61

—Charles Waldo, alias T H Thomas, who has been in jail awaiting indictment and trial for forgery ever since he slipped up on working the Waldo township treasurer and clerk, was released from jail on bond last Friday the bond being fixed at $300 and signed by G H Waldo and F Fahey. This move doubtless settles the case, and instead of a trial and considerable expense Marion county will be $500 ahead. The application for bond was made by Attorney S H Bartram, who has had Waldo's case from the start and before making the endeavor here all the many other cases against the prisoner were settled and the warrants withdrawn. The bond will be forfeited Mr Fahey is surety *is safe—with cash probably, and the case* ended. And Mr Waldo or Thomas or whatever their name he holds is saved a trip to the Ohio penitentiary, but the saving cost him lots of money

—Lima Gazette A lady in Delaware county this State, *left by her will $1800 to the Central Ohio Conference* and some distant relatives are now contesting the will. The conference at its session just held at Kenton, appointed Rev A J Fish, of this city and duly empowered him to defend the will. He goes to Delaware this morning to look after the matter

OBITUARIES

YOAKUM—*Near Marion O on Monday* evening, Oct 1st 1888, John C F Yoakum came to his death by accident aged 90 years 11 months and 16 days

He was a man of sterling integrity honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow men. He enjoyed a liberal education and for years was engaged in teaching school in which profession he ever rendered satisfaction. He was remarkably industrious economical and frugal. He gave his heart to God, and during the year 1848 joined the M E Church which membership we understand he worthily held until death. He was married to Miss Sallie Wynn daughter of John Wynn, near Prospect on March 24th 1886 and this was a happy union. To them was born one child, which preceded the father to the grave some months since

Brother Yoakum's death was so sudden and entirely unexpected as to fall a very sad blow upon his loved companion and relatives. [A full account of his death appeared in the STAR'S Clifton correspondence, October 6th 1888] The remains were *taken to Scott Town* where the funeral services were held in the M E Church on October 3d Rev J N Sutton officiating after which they were taken to Prospect and deposited in the vault and on October 6th were interred in the Otterbein cemetery

LANDON—Near Prospect O Oct 7 '88 *George Arthur son of H S and Cordelia* A Landon died aged 11 years 10 months and 10 days

A beautiful intelligent industrious obedient child. His last illness was of typhoid fever and continued some six weeks, during which time he gradually but surely passed downward to the grave. He retained his mind until the last moment, bade his parents and only brother an affectionate farewell and went to live with the angels. Funeral services in the Shiloh M E Church Oct 8th by Rev Sutton, assisted by Rev S S Kutz, after which the remains were taken to the Everett graveyard and buried in a vault grave

APPOINTMENTS

Of the Central Ohio M E Conference For Delaware District

Following are the appointments of the Central Ohio M E Conference for Delaware district made at the session held at Kenton last week. David Rutledge, Presiding Elder

Agosta M D Scott Delaware (Asbury) Lewis M Albright Delaware (William street), Daston Kemble Delaware Circuit, T C Ashley, Fowler George W Earley, Kenton Wilbur T Hodges Kenton Circuit, Tyson Young LaRue John Prickett Marion, Richard Wallace Marseilles, L G Herbert Marysville, Dwight B Cook Marysville Circuit Jacob Baumgarner Mt Victory Charles L Gowdy North Lewisburg Daniel Carter Prospect Gilch Hill Richwood, Thomas N Barkdull Richwood Circuit, T N Smith Ridgeway, Joseph C Bolton West Mansfield H B Lowell *York Center*, Albert F Smith

William G Williams, Hiram Perkins, Professors Ohio Wesleyan University members of William street Quarterly Conference. Cyrus B Austin Professor member of Asbury Quarterly Conference. Leroy A Belt, Agent of the Ohio Wesleyan University, Joseph Ayres agent of the Preachers Aid Society, member William street Quarterly Conference

Probate Court

William G Shriner and Sarah F Logston licensed to marry

Oliver Hellman and Anna Bender licensed to marry

A D Hill and Edith Cunningham licensed to marry

William Prettyman and Ida M Severns licensed to marry

Lewis O Johnson and Allie Rouse licensed to marry

Frank H Miller and Minnie B Adams licensed to marry

Perry B Williams and *Laura F Underwood* licensed to marry

Charles S Dix and Caroline Keller licensed to marry

F G Lefller executor of the estate of Jacob Heller filed inventory and appraisement

Will of Christian Steinhelfer presented for hearing November 12th. Notice issued

A D Bretz executor of the estate of Catharine Bretz, filed inventory and appraisement

Clark Dix appointed administrator of the estate of Maria Butcher deceased. Bond $3000

A Commendable Improvement

For real enterprise and enthusiasm that works wonders in the right direction commend us to the Sabbath school class of Prof Crouse. During the past week white coated workmen armed with mysterious rolls and bundles have been seen going to and from the lecture room of the M E *church*, and as a result *room No 6* has been transformed from a dingy, dark unattractive classroom to a bright, cheerfully lighted apartment, fresh and elegant paper covers wall and ceiling while a soft and warm tinted carpet covers the floor the rich colors harmonizing perfectly with the wall decorations. The effect is very pleasing and much credit is due the devoted members of this class and their excellent teacher for this most praiseworthy result of their efforts

⁂

Claimed He Was Robbed

A German named Joseph Mayer on his way from St Paul to New York, got off C and A train 8 Sunday night at this place claiming he had been robbed of $62. He told his story and gave a description of his supposed robber and pointed out brakeman C A Davis. Mayer claimed that Davis had required him to expose his pocketbook and afterwards had him lie down to sleep in a way that the money was accessible

Davis was arrested and taken before Mayor Gailey for a preliminary hearing but the German weakened on the prosecution before the hearing came off and the case was dismissed. The affair created some considerable excitement

—*Findlay Star* Ian Houck, the notorious criminal sentenced for sixteen years to the killing a traveling man on the Hocking Valley railroad near Delaware some six years ago, has been released on parole. It is stated that Houck recently fell heir to the sum of $22 000 and will hereafter lead *an upright life*

A POLITICAL CHAPTER

Written by C, of LaRue—Facts of Interest Touching the Waging Contest

MR EDITOR—Unable to attend to much business for some time past however now improving and hope to reach my ordinary health soon

Idleness is no part of my nature so I will furnish for the STAR a few ideas in regard to the duty of the people in the Presidential contest now going on and call attention of the laboring masses to this matter

A majority perhaps of the laboring masses pay very little attention to the discussion of great political questions in political campaigns, they do not think that result will be likely to do them any harm. They are mistaken and I hope they will give more attention to the study of government, it is a duty that should not be neglected. The great issue now before the country in this Presidential contest is the tariff question. The Democratic leaders claim that all the other great questions of national policy have been settled by the people in national contests such as is *now going on*. I admit that most of them have been and they have been settled by an overwhelming endorsement of the Republican policy and the Republican party. But how long will they continue settled if the Democratic party is in control of our national affairs? The tariff question has been settled too in the same way. General Jackson in his last administration set his foot on the tariff question inaugurated tariff for revenue only. He had set his foot upon the banking policy—then in existence—and the result was little petty banks sprung up all over the country and if you were going into another state you had to take with you money made there, money was not good away from home. He willed Martin Van Buren should be his successor and he was elected but Jackson's policy had not sprouted much then—but soon was felt. Money was plenty, but it was not safe to keep over night for fear the bank would *break. They soon began to go up*, and such a money panic I have never witnessed—hope I never may again. I had $10 in beautiful new bills on the Canton bank all I had of any kind. In a few days this bank went up. I was then about 19 years old lived near Columbiana Ohio. This broke me up. The revenue tariff policy began to *have its effect in the course of the first two* years of VanBuren's administration, a general panic was passing over the country, and the cry of hard times could be heard everywhere. The Whig party foreshadowed these results and warned the country that they would follow the policy inaugurated by Jackson. *By 1840*, the country was in an uproar and the cry of hard times filled the air. General Wm H Harrison was nominated by the Whig party and little Marty Van by the Democratic party. I witnessed that campaign. I enjoyed it. I never have witnessed such a campaign since, *and the result was little* Marty Van was rolled out almost by acclamation. He only carried 60 electoral votes. I felt good and voted for Harrison, I remembered my $10 calamity. This settled the tariff policy. Many of the Southern states were strong for the low tariff policy. Three or four times *since then the Democrats in Congress* have attempted to meddle with the tariff. *The result was, more or less panic followed* and hard times. Cleveland happened to be elected in 1884. He was unknown out of his own State, sprung up there as an advocate of government reform. The Demo*crats had run things in the ground in* New York and reform was necessary. He was elected Governor, New York being a pivotal State. *He was nominated for President in* '84 and barely elected. He had to have a policy and sprang tariff—really free trade. This is southern policy, and he had to suit *a solid south to be nominated*. He is a *tool for them*. He is willing to be their tool if they will elect him again. He has served them thus far, if he can carry New York and Indiana in the North this will elect him. Is the North ready to endorse free trade after the bitter experience the country *has had*, and hand *over the government* to the party that has never failed to bring about a panic if in power long? If we do the experience of 1840 will come to us again. Now is the time to prevent this great calamity

Oct 8 C

Communicated

MR EDITOR—Permit us through the columns of your paper to tell the people who were so unfortunate as not to hear the two gospel temperance sermons delivered by Mrs Trego Sunday, that they were deep spiritual and grand. This was shown by the audience being moved to tears and the solemn stillness that pervaded the room

At the close she asked all who wished the prayers of christian people and wanted to be saved by the gospel of Christ to arise. Over twenty five arose, and that shows that the people are anxious to be saved and what a responsibility rests on some of you called of God. Where will you stand in the judgment at the great resurrection day

⁂

The Model Tax-payer

The Forum gives this astonishing and al*most incredible item*: "A *Bucyrus* tax payer astonished the Auditor this morning by stepping into his office and asking him to add several thousand dollars to the return of his property that was made by the Assessor last spring. He explained that the return was made in his absence from the city and that it was too small by considerable. The affable and accommodating Auditor didn't resist the appeal and the treasury was nearly a hundred dollars ahead on the deal. The case is unprecedented and the conscientious citizen's picture ought to be framed and hung up in the Treasurer's office and labeled 'The Model Tax-payer.'"

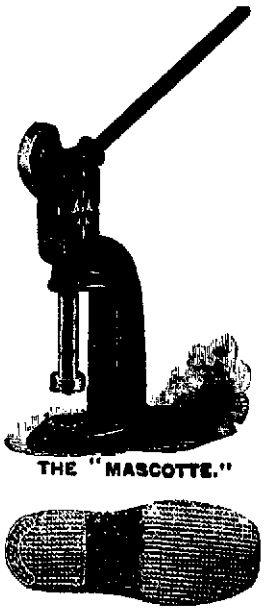
Married

LOWE—GARWOOD—At the residence of the bride's mother near Mt Olive Church, October 7th, 1888 by Rev J N Sutton Mr George W Lowe, of Richwood Union county, to Miss Jennie Garwood, of Marion county

Some thirty guests were present and a bountiful dinner was spread, to which all did ample justice. *The happy couple will* soon make their home in Union county

May they be prosperous

—T J McMurray was in Columbus on Tuesday attending the State meeting of the *Carriage Makers Association of Ohio*


THE "MASCOTTE."

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"OLD - HUTCH"
Has forced a raise in the price of flour, but his deal has not changed the relation of
GREGORY & SEARS
To the people, but they are still the very LOWEST dealers in
FLOUR!
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NEW CORN MEAL
Now on hand. Order at
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NO TIME!
To write a new card for the Star. Our new stock of
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Has arrived, and is ready for inspection by all the good people of Marion and vicinity. When in the city, do not forget
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SPRINGFIELD ARMORY

WHERE THE RIFLES USED BY UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS ARE MADE

A Group of New Buildings in Process of Construction—Valuable Improvements in Methods of Manufacture Which Have Lately Been Introduced

[Special Correspondence.]

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 1.—Many years have passed since the erection of the old government buildings here—years that have witnessed a complete revolution in the implements of modern warfare, and necessitated a change in the methods of construction. The Springfield armory is a world famed institution, and has played a prominent part in the annals of military history. Its original buildings were constructed in the early days of the republic, and admirably met the requirements of the times. During the civil war, they were kept busy night and day in turning out small arms, and the capacity was 1,000 complete weapons per day. Since the war, the manufacture has been largely reduced, until today 140 arms per day represents the output. But the arms of today are vastly different from the simply constructed army musket of 1863-4. The improvements that have been made in the past twenty years are so great as to excite wonder. From guns capable of two shots per minute, with a range of 200 yards, have sprung those with a capacity of twenty five shots per minute, with a range of 2,000 yards. And the general appearance of the arm is as different as the variation in range and rapidity of discharge.

WAR MUSEUM, MILLING SHOP AND MACHINE SHOP

The breech loader has succeeded the muzzle loader, and beauty of finish and symmetry of proportion gives the new rifle an added superiority over the product of twenty years ago.

The government possessions in this city comprise 297 acres of the best and most sightly land. Seventy three are located on what is known as Armory hill, in the very heart of the city. Here is built the arsenal where Longfellow found material for his poem comparing the display of guns to the pipes of an organ. But it would take a long stretch of imagination today, to recognize the interior of the arsenal as described by the poet, in the prosaic arrangement of the arms of today. The old method of standing them upright in long tiers on cases and standards, has been done away with, and in its place may be seen long tiers of cases resembling coffin boxes stacked one upon another in a way which is anything but poetic in arrangement. But experience has taught that this method of storage is vastly superior to the former and arms stored after the manner of today may be opened forty years hence in perfect condition. Each of these unpainted wooden boxes or gun cases, with long rope loops at either end which serve as handles for transportation, contains twenty perfect, latest improved Springfield rifles arrayed in two tiers of ten each. After being colored all the iron parts, as well as the stock, are thoroughly rubbed with linseed oil and are then arranged in the boxes, the muzzles passing each other in the center and the butts held secure at either end by mortised blocks that fit over them, and are held in place by the box lid which is securely fastened down with screws. This gives no chance for the guns to work loose, rattle or become injured. The boxes are built of solid timber and lined with a compound that renders them impervious to dampness, and here they may rest for generations.

NORTH END NEW MILLING SHOP

On Armory hill are located the machine, milling, carpenter and other work shops where the lighter work is performed. Here also are the officers' and commandant's quarters and the barracks of the soldiery, for the property is under military rule and blue coated sentinels day and night pace their monotonous rounds.

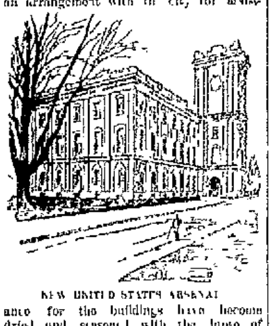
Through the courtesy of and under the personal guidance of Col. A. N. Buffington, the writer was shown all over the grounds, and introduced into some of the departments from which, as a rule visitors are rigidly excluded. Col. Buffington took command here in October, 1881, and has shown himself to be a skillful and able officer. Under his administration there has been a noticeable stride in the way of progress.

Col. Buffington was the first to introduce naphtha into the government workshops as a heating agency. At these shops, where the government owns 250 acres of land covered with handsome, modern brick buildings where the heavy work of the ordnance department is done, the small forge furnaces, costing $300 each were frequently burned out by the old method of heating, and every few weeks had to be relined or repaired at great expense. Since the introduction of the naphtha method, the cost of maintaining them has greatly decreased, and the furnaces last much longer, and coal and ashes are done away with. The heat is regulated by mixing air with the gas as it enters the furnace; there is no free oxygen to enter and form scales upon the work as under the old method. Not only does the new way of heating save time but it improves the character of the work accomplished and saves the dies, which were destroyed in large quantities before. The gas is made automatically, and increases the facilities for the production of arms at no great cost and the practical success of the experiment thus demonstrated has had a tendency to cause the same methods to be introduced in various industries at large with the same success.

Another great improvement Col. Buffington has introduced here is the coloring of all the steel parts of the Springfield rifle by the use of nitre and manganese, which gives a beautiful dark blue color and handsome finish to all the parts thus treated. By this method all the steel parts of the Springfield gun are finished when put into place and no tool of any kind has to be used. The cost is trifling, as the nitre doesn't waste and is used over and over in the vats. This improved method of finishing has attracted wide attention and has lately been adopted by most of the small arm manufacturers of this country who have flocked to the government workshops to see the work tested before putting the method into use at their own establishments. The new process was first introduced here five years ago, and is given to the public without charge. It is in fact a coloring of black oxide of iron that is imparted to each weapon. The apparatus consists of a simple furnace with an open vessel containing nitre heated to six or seven hundred degrees, mixed with a certain proportion of manganese. Into this bath the steel is plunged carefully, and after five or six minutes is removed, washed and bathed in oil. It is then ready for use. Through these improvements and the most rigid inspection of everything used in their composition the Springfield rifle has become one of the most perfect weapons made. Private concerns gladly utilize the refuse discarded by the government as unsuited for its use, and yet with all these improvements a government rifle can be bought for $14, where one of the old muzzle loaders used to cost anywhere from $15 to $20.

Here may be seen a force of men trained and fitted for the work by years of service for the government, a force which once scattered never could be replaced. In recognition of this fact the government has done wisely in keeping it employed. The armory here supplies arms for the state militia and certain colleges entitled to them under the law, besides what it supplies for the government. Notwithstanding the large supply of arms here stored in the event of war it would not be a week before the arsenal would be entirely emptied.

Congress has been liberal with its appropriations for the armory here, which have been increased of late to admit of the construction of new buildings to replace the old ones, which the work has outgrown. At present the whole armory ground is practically at the mercy of fire, notwithstanding the fact that the government has a fire steamer on the grounds besides having made an arrangement with the city for assistance, for the buildings have become dried and seasoned with the lapse of years and thoroughly saturated with oil in the various work rooms, so that fire, once started, could be controlled only by a miracle. Recognizing this fact it has been decided to isolate the work shops from the main grounds by the building of new fire proof buildings on the twenty acre inclosure north of Federal street. One of these buildings 2?7x50 feet, composed entirely of brick and iron, has already been been completed ready for the machinery.

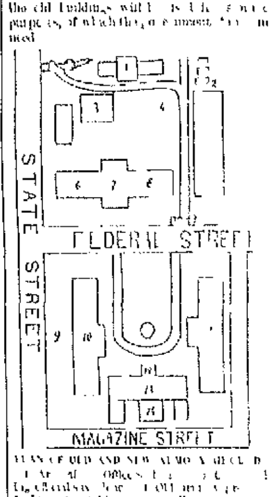


NEW UNITED STATES ARSENAL

This building is two and a half stories high and not a particle of wood is used in its construction except for the flooring, which is laid on a solid cement surface over heavy iron girders. The ceiling is formed of brick and the basement floor is also of brick. The roof is of iron. This building will be used for the milling department where the light machine work will be done, and is in every way suited for the work. In the front a large elevator is placed communicating with all the floors, and in the rear will be the inspectors' rooms and foreman's office.

Ground has been broken for a similar building, east of and directly facing this one which will soon be ready for machinery. The one now ready cost $70,000 and was built from an appropriation made some years ago. The second one will be used for the carpentry mill and [illegible] department. The appropriation for this is $7[illegible]. Later a building of similar design [illegible] will be erected just north of the [illegible] thus forming an open square. In front of the new building, [illegible] the future will be an engine house of ornamental architecture and a driveway in form of [illegible] will extend around the [illegible], giving access to the several building entrances by teams. A handsome fountain will be built in the [illegible] cannon will be planted in commanding positions, and the wooden fence now there will be removed and a beautiful lawn will slope down to Federal street.

Power for the new milling shops will be obtained by the running of a shaft from the old shop under Federal street to the building by means of an [illegible]. When the new shops have been [illegible] the old buildings will [illegible] purposes, of which the [illegible] used.



PLAN OF OLD AND NEW ARMORY GROUND. 1 Ar[illegible] Offices [illegible] [illegible] Ware [illegible] Arms [illegible] ground [illegible] New milling [illegible] posed [illegible] en later.

The large building on the [illegible] Federal street [illegible] by the present milling shops and [illegible] war museum. In the latter are stored a bewildering assortment of war relics as interesting as rare. Here may be seen a complete collection of all arms ever known to civilized warfare, from the old matchlock, wall pieces and blunderbusses to the improved rifle of the day. In artillery, pieces may be seen all improvements in ordnance down to the Hotchkiss and Gatling gun of the very latest patent. Revolvers and pistols of the most remote antiquity, are in perfect preservation. Here are all kinds of swords, sabers and cutlasses, and in this exhibit one may be traced the progress through which the blade passes from the rude steel to the polished weapon. Ancient armor and war implements from every country on the globe are side by side in a museum of curiosities the like of which [illegible] the continent. When the government shall have completed its improvements it will have a plant of inestimable value.

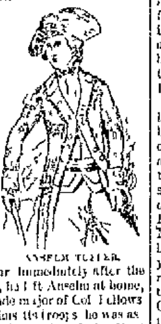
W. H. S[illegible]

MAJ. ANSELM TUPPER

The Youngest Soldier of the Revolutionary War.

[Special Correspondence.]

COLUMBUS, O., [illegible].—Ohio, which is celebrating her pioneers and all the veterans who have been disputing as to who was the youngest soldier in the war for the Union will doubtless be interested in a sketch and portrait of Maj. Anselm Tupper, who was undoubtedly the youngest soldier in the patriot army of the Revolution and perhaps the youngest commissioned American officer who won high rank in actual service. He was, indeed, a real soldier, not a drummer boy or aid de camp and his fame has been somewhat unjustly obscured by that of his father Gen. Benjamin Tupper.



ANSELM TUPPER.

Anselm, eldest child of Gen. and Huldah White Tupper, was born in [illegible]on, Mass., Oct. 11, 176[illegible], and was therefore but 11 years and [illegible] months old when the Revolution began. On his mother's side he inherited the blood of the [illegible] who have contributed many good fighters to America, and were the family from which sprang Commodore Perry. When his father departed for the war immediately after the battle of Lexington, he left Anselm at home, but when he was made major of Col. Fellows' regiment [illegible] he was astonished to find in the ranks of the West Chesterfield company his own son then not quite 12 years old. For over three years Anselm served as private soldier, doing all the hard duty of the New England campaigns and was in one severe battle and several skirmishes.

In 1779 he was made ensign, and in 1780 lieutenant by brevet—at the age of 1[illegible]. Sept. 20, 1780 he was commissioned lieutenant on the [illegible]ment of George Washington and from Jan. 1 1781, to the same date 1783 he served as adjutant in his father's regiment. A little later he became captain. He crossed the Alleghenies in the pioneer band which located at Marietta April 7 1788 and engaged in surveying. He was the first school teacher at Marietta, and served as major in the troops raised to guard against Indians and went with the celebrated ocean vessel which was built at Marietta, ran down the Ohio and Mississippi to the sea and sailed to the Mediterranean and Black seas. He died unmarried Dec. [illegible], 1808 and his grave is in Mound cemetery at Marietta.

VERY HIGH MOUNTAINS

Information Regarding Lofty Peaks in North and South America.

DENVER, Oct. 2.—It is scarcely known that there are glaciers wholly within the United States, that is exclusive of Alaska. In Wyoming are the only instances south of British Columbia. Here are the Grand Teton mountains, several peaks of singular grandeur and nobility rising to a height of 13,000 feet. On the crest of Mount Hayden are the chief instances of our national glaciers and moraines. The glaciers are of enormous size beside which the Matterhorn is a fable in comparison. There are a number of peaks which are higher but have only perpetual snow.

There are in the United States 193 peaks above 10,000 feet in height, 1[illegible] above 11,000 feet, [illegible] above 12,000 feet, 2[illegible] above 13,000 feet, (8 above 14,000 feet, 2 above 1[illegible],000 and 1 above 19,000. Some of the [illegible] peaks are as follows:

In Colorado—Horseshoe mountains 1[illegible] feet, Grays peak 14,341, Sprague peak [illegible], Longs peak 14,271, Pikes peak 14,1[illegible], Uncompahgre 14,[illegible], Blanca peak 14,464, Mt. Howard 14,[illegible], Mt. Lincoln 14,297, Mt. Wilson 14,250.

In Wyoming—Wind River mountains 1[illegible],400 feet, Fremont's peak 13,790, Grand Tetons 13,[illegible], Atlantic peak 12,700, Washakie needle 12,000.

The highest mountain east of the Mississippi river is Mt. Balsam Cone in the Black Mountains, North Carolina, which is 6,6[illegible] feet.

Mt. [illegible] in Washington territory is 15,000 feet high.

Mt. St. Elias of Alaska has had [illegible] measurements by [illegible] explorers whose heights established ranged from 13,000 to 19,500, the latest being by W. H. Dall of the United States coast survey and is doubtless the correct as well as the official measurement.

Of course there are no heights in North America to compare with the highest of Asia and South America. Mt. Everest of the Himalaya, India, is 29,002 feet and with possibly one exception is the highest mountain on the globe.

Mt. Aconcagua, Argentine Republic, is [illegible] feet high.

The Dangers of Idleness.

The necessity of labor for human happiness is at present strongly shown in the state prisons of New York. Owing to a new law the legislature [illegible] the convicts [illegible] employment. [illegible] great increase in insanity. One of the physicians [illegible] reason that constant idleness would produce a condition of mind that he would be powerless to alleviate. Besides, as more are constantly going insane the danger to keepers, physicians and attendants greatly increases. [illegible] were comparatively few [illegible] sick and [illegible] one became insane [illegible] filled the hospitals, and [illegible] every week become insane [illegible] insane asylums [illegible] a convict is [illegible] at hard labor he is [illegible] conditions [illegible] complied with [illegible] work [illegible] United States [illegible].

It is [illegible] of an Apache Indian [illegible], Md. Of course he has given up [illegible] observed.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE DARK SIDE OF THE METROPOLIS FOUND BY STRANGERS

The Once Terrible Vile Five Points Visited and Described at Some Length, Other Localities Found to Be Interesting by Our Correspondent.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—If there is a peculiarly dark and gruesome corner of this great city, any district to which the streams of poverty, vice and crime continually flow, you may trust the visitor from the west to find it. Some of the men from Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, etc., who remain a fortnight in the city see more of its dark side than the average native sees in a lifetime.

I confess to a weakness in that direction myself. Having spent my early life in the village, the woods and the fields, there is a strange fascination in those districts of the metropolis where six or eight story houses shut out the brightness of the summer's day, where restaurants and saloons are located in dark cellars, where men, women and children eat, drink and rest on the sidewalk, and where there is a babel of tongues and a swarming, sweating mixture of Poles, Italians and Hungarians, sailors, peddlers and scavengers, rag pickers and cheap laborers with many hardened people and occasionally a free fight.

Once the Five Points was the type of all that is vile. It was to New York what St. Giles was to London. From ocean to ocean there was not a reading person who did not know something of the Five Points, and very few who did not want to see it. But its glory in misery has departed. It is almost respectable, and the area of extreme poverty now begins a little beyond it with its central district in Mulberry Bend. Nevertheless the Five Points is still a place of great interest.

The first surprising fact about the old sink hole is, that it is so very near the heart of business New York. From the roof of the old white block known as "down town Stewart's"—the center of fashionable trade before the war—a Benjamin could have thrown a stone into the windows of the vilest rookery on this continent. The postoffice and City Hall park are still the heart of down town New York. From the park go six short blocks up the east side of Broadway and you are at Worth street, which turns east at a right angle. At the corner you are in the throng of business, fashion and healthful life. Go one hundred steps eastward and you are in another world.

The contrast even now is startling. What must it have been in 1850-60! First east of Broadway is Elm street and next to Elm is Centre; go five rods beyond Centre, turn round the corner to the right and you are in Paradise park within the points (really there are six of them, but one is not conspicuous) all converging on the little breathing space. Worth street and Park street here cross at acute angles like those of a slim X. Baxter street comes in from the north, and the result is four sharp points, and one on the south that is an obtuse angle, though beyond it the continuation of Baxter street made another point not quite in the group. Here was the focus of New York's misery, squalor and crime and here is still the western entrance to one of the poorest districts.

Here I took my seat on the hard bench of Paradise park on the afternoon of Sept. 20—an Italian holiday—to note the changes since I first saw the place nearly thirty years ago. The change has been great and the names clearly indicate it. On Worth street, north, is the immense six story red brick, its long front lettered "Five Points House of Industry." Beside it a somewhat smaller brick bears the words, "Infirmary of the Five Points House of Industry." On that spot once stood a mass of tall and rickety wooden buildings, crowded with people of every age, race and color, in every stage of moral and physical decay—an atrocious nest of the worst tenement houses and beggars, drunkards and disreputables in the world.

It was a place of innumerable murders. No policeman ventured into it alone. In its back rooms and dark corners many an outcast was choked or beaten to death; many a worn out and penniless old wretch died alone; and in more than one instance corpses lay unknown in little dark rooms till decay revealed their presence to the wretched neighbors. A single room sheltered two or three families, their respective territories defined by marks on the floor. It was called in a general way "Cow Bay," but minor division and the narrow alleys opening into the lower stories were called "Jacob's Ladder," "Rogue's Run," "Devil Hall," "Murderer's Alley," and the like. To look into these [illegible] the dirty stairways was like a glimpse into the mouth of hell.

On [illegible] street south, is another solid brick structure, labeled on the front "Five Points Mission." On that spot once stood the noted "Old Brewery," a tottering stone structure with great seams in its darkened walls, with indescribable filth in its hallways and poverty glaring night and day with hungry hideous faces out of its dismal old windows. Its history is a long detail of miseries diversified by some of the most appalling crimes ever perpetrated. Among the crimes, infanticide was, of course, very frequent. The ward was then known as the "bloody Sixth." It is now comparatively peaceful and the bad preeminence for hoodlumism is now claimed for the "Fighting Seventeenth." Business has encroached on this district and rowdyism has moved up town.

Charles Dickens is credited with the honor of having been the first writer to explore the dark corners of the Five Points. He did it very thoroughly, too, in 1842 and wrote it up in his inimitable style. When his work was republished in America the Five Points at once became famous. He set the fashion of "slumming," and soon had so many imitators that the contributions of visitors became an important source of revenue to the Five Pointers, and the man who wanted to see misery got the worth of his money. One method was to leave all valuables at one's hotel, dress in rags and stroll into the dens as a [illegible]; but soft hands and a clean healthy skin could not be left at the hotel, and so the explorer was liable to be detected and "hustled." Even now a ruddy and farmerlike man is as quickly noted there as a Chinaman would be in an Ohio village.

A better method was to go with a policeman in citizen's clothes and with enough small change to "pay one's footing." But all this was done in the daytime; at night the quarter was given up to its own citizens exclusively. Even now I should not select the Sixth ward for an evening stroll, nor is it quite safe to drink anything in some of the cellar saloons. They are "loaded for bear" in many such localities, and though you take only lemonade or water, or your beer be drawn from the same faucet as that for the regular habitues there is liable to be something in the glass in which it is served that will conjure the senses. As soon as it became "[illegible]" to visit the Five Points the glory of the place was doomed. Philanthropy and religion invaded it with overwhelming forces—as told in a curious old book called "Hot Corn"—and there was a mighty reformation.

Paradise park [illegible] a triangle cut off from the point made by Worth and Park streets, [illegible] paved with broad flagging in the center [illegible] stand and along [illegible] a very cool and somewhat grassy bench [illegible] warm afternoons, [illegible] abject beggars and abandoned [illegible] in the city. On Sunday afternoon religious services are held here [illegible] other days [illegible] children play and [illegible] and the victims of poverty [illegible] hunger on the bench.

Sitting [illegible] for an hour on this Italian holiday I saw specimens of all the lower classes from Southern Europe. First a swarthy and starved old Italian woman hurried [illegible] carrying on her head an immense bundle of old paper gathered from the streets. Then a couple of [illegible] man and wife [illegible] in a peculiar dialect which sounded to me like that of the Digger Indians of Nevada but is said to be a patois peculiar to the black districts of Naples. Like all the poorer Italians they have an aversion to soap. Next I am approached by a wretched remnant of a man in the last stages of alcoholism and then comes a [illegible] relief. A clean and intelligent young man with fair complexion and tolerably well dressed, takes a seat by me and after the complimentary greetings of strangers, I find that he is a Piedmontese—an Italian from the northern border of the kingdom. I find that he regards these dirty and unsightly Neapolitans as his countrymen about as I regard the South Carolina "crackers" as mine. "We are all Americans, so are they all Italians—with a difference." He is a [illegible] clerk, as there are several Italian banks in the city.

In company with this man I walk down to the next street, Mulberry, which is simply a [illegible] of Naples reproduced in New York. To [illegible] describe the peculiar life of this quarter: the street crowded with dark people [illegible] and gesticulating, the saloons full of laughing, singing [illegible], men whose hats bear the badges of the various societies which have [illegible] the honor of the day; all the [illegible] and [illegible] them the scantily clad children, who tumble about in the dirt without thought of modesty's requirements. But there is no fighting and only the mildest [illegible]. Beer and sour wine are the common drink. It is [illegible] to hear an Italian call for [illegible] and when one does I observe [illegible] a very small glass of liquor and [illegible] water retailed at 5 cents a drink. The Italians rarely fight with their fists. Their women are notably virtuous. How it is in their own country I cannot say, but the police report that they find no [illegible] women of that race in this city.

One block further [illegible] brings us to Mott street, [illegible] Chinese [illegible] in America. [illegible] Indeed I know of no street [illegible] San Francisco where there is more [illegible] than in this. Here are the [illegible], opium and gambling dens [illegible] which are said to be patronized by not a few [illegible]. The theory of law [illegible] they are watched over by the police but in fact the Chinese very rarely interfere with [illegible] any other [illegible]. Nor is it, from the police [illegible] to interfere with them. Their intoxication is of the kind which makes a man lie down and feel good, not go out and fight, and as long as he only kills himself [illegible] can seldom find a case. One strong point in California's indictment against the Chinese is that they do not bring their women with them. Well, in Mott street they have none of any kind. Perhaps there are a few [illegible] in the dark recesses of their [illegible] residence but the American visitor to this street sees none. It is emphatically a masculine colony.

At the junction of Worth with Mott and Mulberry and along in between the two streets the two races have mixed, and in all that neighborhood is an occasional Asiatic of some other race. Here and there too a negro has located and more rarely a European from some of those [illegible] of the east of Germany. And those must have already produced "results." Among the children one often sees a type which cannot be assigned to any race with which we are familiar. If the hair is straight—it is always of a coal black—we know that there is no African blood. If there is but the slightest trace of an almond eye we suspect a Chinese infusion, but if the nose is very prominent no possible "Chink" in the eye can make us doubt that the mother is Italian, Polish, Servian or Bohemian. And as most of these people appear to be here to stay, the question naturally rises to the mind how long before all this foreign mass will fuse into a common American mind, what sort of Americans will it be? We may be reasonably sure that the [illegible] will fast wear out [illegible] distinctions, [illegible] of these brown children will [illegible] American citizens [illegible] years from now.

Twenty [illegible] but little over a mile square [illegible] people [illegible] to thrive, our [illegible] friends would say. And they do not thrive. In hot weather the rate of mortality mounts up rapidly, especially among children under [illegible], as it is among the colored people in the West Indies and the Gulf states—the per cent of mortality is so much greater than among white Americans that the superficial observer declares that the race is dying out. But the census taker discovers that the birth rate [illegible] there are districts in the south where [illegible] of colored people but twenty [illegible] white [illegible] very old colored [illegible]. And so it is here. That high death rate in New York which shocks our country cousins and makes them think this is an unhealthful city, is due to [illegible] among [illegible] the well to do [illegible] one of the most healthy cities of the world. [illegible] we verily have the wretchedly poor always with us.

J. H. BEADLE.

Invention of the Piano.

The first pianoforte made its appearance about 200 years after Queen Elizabeth's virginal, in London, [illegible] at Covent Garden [illegible]. The piano [illegible] the first [illegible] of stringed instruments throughout the continent. Such pianists as Kalkbrenner, Herz, Hummel, Thalberg, Rubinstein, Bulow and scores of other virtuosi have shown us the varying compass and power of the [illegible] other instrument possesses [illegible] harmonies. In the [illegible] the strings [illegible] horizontal [illegible] to the keys, [illegible] The grand piano simply has its strings [illegible] parallel to the keys and in the upright [illegible] the strings are vertical, running up and down. Cristofori [illegible] the inventor [illegible] by the Dutch [illegible] the Germans [illegible] Wood and others. [illegible] compared for the harpsichord [illegible] he wrote his pieces for the pianoforte [illegible] his grand organ pieces. For a long time the thumb was not used in fingering the keyboard, but was introduced subsequently by Emmanuel Bach.—Globe-Democrat.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

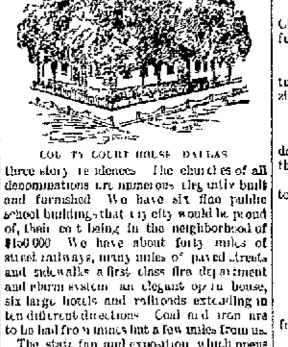
SOMETHING ABOUT THE LARGEST CITY IN THE LARGEST STATE

A "Way Down South" Metropolis of 50,000 Population with a "Down East" Walk and Business Activity—New Cotton and Woolen Mill—The State Fair.

[Special Correspondence.]

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 2.—The man from the east or middle states who has visited southern cities and has not visited Dallas, would be surprised to see the vim which our people have in every business pursuit.

In 1875 Dallas' population was scarcely 10,000 and her largest business house was a two story [illegible]0x100 brick establishment. Now her population is 50,000 and her fine brick business houses of three to six stories high and from 50x100 feet to 100x200 feet area are too numerous to mention. Fine buildings of dressed stone, marble fronts, pressed brick and iron are to be seen in every direction. People who came to Texas ten and fifteen years ago were afraid to build two story frame houses, fearing that in this great level country high winds would upset and blow them away. They are no longer afraid of such a wind now and our city boasts of over one thousand fine two and three story residences. The churches of all denominations are numerous, elegantly built and furnished. We have six fine public school buildings that any city would be proud of, their cost being in the neighborhood of $150,000. We have about forty miles of street railways, many miles of paved streets and sidewalks, a first class fire department and alarm system, an elegant opera house, six large hotels and railroads extending in ten different directions. Coal and iron are to be had from mines but a few miles from us.



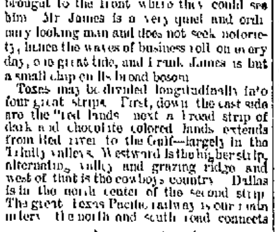
COUNTY COURT HOUSE, DALLAS.

The state fair and exposition which opens here Oct. 11 and continues twenty days, will be the greatest exhibition of farm and ranch products, live stock and minerals ever shown in the state. Over eighty counties will each be represented by a county exhibit. The association's exposition building, floral hall, two large machinery halls, buildings for private exhibits, privilege booths, poultry buildings, farm and mill product hall, two grand stands, 1[illegible] race stables, 100 exhibition horse stables, 5[illegible]0 stalls for cattle, accommodation for 5[illegible]0 head of sheep and swine, and mile race track altogether cover 1[illegible]0 acres of land, beautifully set in grass, studded with shade trees, evergreens and various semi tropical flowers. The entire grounds are supplied with an abundance of clear sparkling water through 15,000 feet of pipe owned by the association.

NEW POSTOFFICE, DALLAS.

Well you may say that is all very fine, and we should like to see it, perhaps will, but what about you people lionizing the robber chief Frank James? There was a notice in a sketch of Quantrell's raids that Frank James was in mercantile business in Dallas and lionized by the people there,' but don't you believe a word of it. Frank James is here, and that is all the truth there is in that statement. So far as the people lionizing him is concerned there is not more than one man out of every fifty or 100 that knows him on sight, and his advent here created the smallest possible stir. The only time I ever saw any one hunting him up was when three cowboys rode up in front of the dry goods establishment where Frank James holds a position as clerk, and asked that he be brought to the front where they could see him. Mr. James is a very quiet and ordinary looking man and does not seek notoriety, hence the waves of business roll on every day, one great tide, and Frank James is but a small chip on its broad bosom.

Texas may be divided longitudinally into four great strips. First, down the east side are the "red lands," next a broad strip of dark and chocolate colored lands extends from Red river to the Gulf—largely in the Trinity valleys. Westward is the higher strip, alternating valley and grazing ridge, and west of that is the cowboys' country. Dallas is in the north center of the second strip. The great Texas Pacific railway is our main artery; the north and south road connects us with Houston and Galveston in one direction and with Kansas City and all creation the other way. I will only mention the elegant court house, city hall and postoffice, as indications of what we have done and of the much greater things we will do.



EXPOSITION BUILDING, DALLAS.

The latitude is 32 degs. 30 mins. but that does not give the full idea of our climate, which is tolerably dry in winter, reasonably warm in summer, and bracing at all seasons. Old residents say they have but two features to complain of—sometimes there is a dead calm for a day or two in summer when the heat becomes oppressive, and at other times a "norther" comes down like the wolf on the fold and doubles up the delicate men. But when the norther is over everybody is glad it came for it is generally followed by many days of most delightful weather. Indeed the norther seems [illegible] of necessity in this country [illegible] the air healthful and bracing.

H.

George Was an Old Resident.

"I was sitting in the Philadelphia depot waiting for the train that brought me here," said a Philadelphian to a party of New York friends the other day, "when a particularly old and decrepit negro came and sat down by my side. When he had gathered in sufficient breath to insure his ability to answer, I asked him what his name was.

"'George Washington, sah,' he replied.

"'George Washington!' I said, in a playful way, 'the name sounds strangely familiar. I believe I have heard it before.'

"'I specs yo' has, boss,' said the old man, proudly, 'I has been 'round these parts er good many yeahs, I has.'"—New York Sun.

Born in Her

Miss Clara—Yes, I enjoyed the opera last evening very much, Ethel, and afterwards, the supper at Delmonico's. Mr. Featherly is a delightful escort.

Miss Ethel (a bosom friend)—Do you know, Clara, I think you would make a very skillful violin player.

Miss Clara—Why?

Miss Ethel—You have such a natural aptitude for working a beau.—Scribner's Magazine.

It Was Dull.

He got off at the D. and M. depot the other day, looked around with some anxiety, and then asked the policeman:

"Anybody going to be hung in town today?"

"Nobody, sir."

"Any big fires raging?"

"No."

"Any riots around?"

"Haven't heard of any."

"Any prize fights or horse races?"

"No."

"No runaways, boiler explosions or falling from fourth story windows?"

"There's none on the programme."

"Might be some stabbing affrays or saloon fights?"

"Yes, but I don't think so."

"Humph! Detroit must be a nice place to live in! If that's all it amounts to I'll sit down here and go back by the next train."

And as the policeman solemnly affirms, he sat down in the waiting room for four straight hours and took a train home without having left the building.—Detroit Free Press.

A Premature Adjournment.

It was on an outward bound ocean vessel. A goodly number of ministers of the Gospel were on board, and it was decided to hold an experience meeting in the saloon.

An elderly minister presided, and he called upon a young preacher, who had been one of the promoters of the meeting, for his experience. The latter began.

"Brethren, as I was lying in my berth last night, thinking of the great ocean on whose bosom we are floating, a beautiful thought came to me"——

Then he stopped. His face began to assume a pallor often noticed on shipboard, and placing his hand on his watch pocket, he left in great haste to commune with the bounding deep.

"My friends," remarked the presiding minister, "I think we had better let our beautiful thoughts digest."

Then the meeting adjourned.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Figures Won't Lie.

Gentleman—What will you whitewash my barn for, Uncle Rastus?

Uncle Rastus (figuring)—Lemmee see, two an three are six and fo' and fo' are sebben. Dat job, Mistah Smif, will cost yo' fo'ty dollars.

Gentleman—That's too much.

Uncle Rastus—Dat's wat it figgers, sah, yo kan't go back on figgers. I lost money on er job wunce kase I didn't figger on de cos.—New York Sun.

All That Interfered.

Agent—Now, sir, I would like to call your attention to the best fountain pen ever made. No man who does a great deal of writing can afford to be without a fountain pen. I wouldn't be without one for a hundred dollars.

"Well, write your name and let's see how it works."

"I can't write, sir. Try it yourself."—Lincoln Journal.

The Autumnal Square Up.

Paterfamilias—Will you be in the neighborhood of the gas office this morning?

Son—Yes, sir.

Then I need not go around there. Just drop in, tell them we have returned from the country, would like to have the gas turned on and get a bill of the amount consumed while it was turned off."—Philadelphia Record.

A Matter of Regret.

"George," she softly murmured three nights before the wedding, "this paper says that the New York aqueduct is the longest tunnel in the world, and if a railroad train goes through it I think we had better go by that route when we start on our wedding trip." George deeply regretted that it was not that kind of a tunnel.—Norristown Herald.

Cost of Keeping a Horse.

New Yorker—I suppose a horse can be kept very cheaply in Texas? Texan—That all depends on circumstances, stranger. A neighbor of mine had to pay pretty high for keepin' a hoss. "How so?" "It cost him his life, and he didn't keep the hoss long either. It was my hoss he was tryin' to keep."—Texas Siftings.

Mark of Honor.

Street Gamin—Please, mum, won't yer buy this pup of me, only fifty cents?

Lady—Horrors! Such a stump of a tail! I can't bear a dog with his tail cut off.

"Oh, that's all right, mum, it wasn't cut off, it was bit off."—Philadelphia Record.

Anxious to Sell More.

Old Lady (to grocer boy)—Since I bought that fly paper of you, young man, the flies in the house are thicker nor ever.

Boy—P'raps you didn't buy enough of it, ma'am.—The Epoch.

Both in Stock.

Old Lady (to druggist's boy)—I want to git a little paint, boy.

Boy—Yes'um, face or fence?—Life.

LOVE LIGHT

All thro the house I can hear her voice
Sunshine my Sunshine
Scattering gladness bidding rejoice
My fair Sunshine

In my lady s chamber away up stairs,
Sunshine my Sunshine,
She is chanting snatches of carrolling airs
My fair Sunshine.

She is laughing now in the children s glee,
Sunshine, my Sunshine,
Blithely the echoes float in to me
My fair Sunshine

In white she flashes adown the stair
Sunshine, my Sunshine,
Her quick light foot patters there,
My fair Sunshine.

A moment her face shines in at the door,
Sunshine my Sunshine,
And the room turns light it is dark no more
My fair Sunshine.

With a white hand waved and a kiss air blown
Sunshine, my Sunshine,
She has passed and vanished my love, my own
My fair Sunshine.
—Archibald MacMechan in Youth s Companion

FEAR.

On the 10th of January, 1871, about 9 o'clock in the morning, the Eighty third battalion of the National Guard halted on the plain which lies between Mont Valerian and the hill of Buzenval The men thoroughly tired out after a cold snowy night and the morning march over wretched roads bent wearily under the weight of their heavy knapsacks and listened with a bewildered *air to the sharp rattle of* musketry in their front from the heights of Montretout and la Jonchere It had rained too during the night, and the landscape which stretched beneath a cold leaden gray sky was dreary enough The red roofs of the Fouilleuse farm which served for a field hospital, the plain on which were stationed masses of troops in reserve, the brown hillsides and the dark woods above, over which hung heavy wreaths of white smoke A Prussian shell described its hissing course through the chill morning air, and burst about a hundred feet from the battalion The men who were under fire for the first time felt a *sudden nervousness which betrayed* itself in the instinctive trembling of the shoulders bowed beneath knapsacks and a decided wavering of the line of bayonets

"Sacres matins! keep steady!" shouted the commander of the battalion, a short, fat little man, with a huge mustache bristling like an angry cat and embroidered pantaloons hidden in an immense pair of boots "I will break the head of the first man who dodges the Eighty third must enter Paris victorious

'The commander is right, said Pierre Manceau to the painter Sorin, his neighbor in the ranks 'The Eighty third will doubtless *enter Paris nominally but the* men who compose it your humble servant in particular are they sure of entering at all? I never did pretend to be a hero"

Pierre Manceau was a handsome fellow of about 30 tall robust with an aquiline nose and full red lips shaded by a drooping blonde mustache Professor of philosophy in a lyceum a jovial fellow optimist by nature, with an undercurrent of amiable skepticism, he had entered the national guard from a sense of duty but without enthusiasm and to tell the truth, under the conviction 'that it did not amount to much after all, for the guard would never really be under fire"

As he frankly confessed his was by no means the military temperament The firing now extended along the whole crest of the hills the balls rattled hotly and every now and then came the tearing sound of grape shot and the roar of cannon from Mont Valerian On the right by la Jonchere the line of skirmishers could be seen firing on the edge of the woods while on the left ambulances carrying the wounded were slowly descending the hill, the fluttering of the gray linen covers on the backs of the mules inspired melancholy reflections in the breasts of the poor devils who, leaning on their muskets, waited their turn to form in line of battle

Eighty third battalion, forward! cried the stout little commander, waving his saber The battalion moved up awkwardly enough, and began slowly to ascend the slope which led to the wall of the park of Buzenval Many a foot slipped on the thick, wet grass soaked by the recent deluge The men were silent They had enough to do to keep their footing in the slippery mud Only every now and then heads would suddenly dodge as the balls whizzed sharply over them

Pierre Manceau had become very serious, and tightly grasping his musket thought *to himself I'm in for it* this time We are going into a battle in earnest and perhaps I shall never come out again What nonsense to say that only one out of every ten balls does any mischief It s all the same to me if I am picked off by the tenth this is confoundedly disagreeable'

He tried to think of death—of the life beyond—of the friends he would leave behind but it was impossible to collect his ideas, or to fix them upon such solemn things the weight of the heavy knapsack the effort necessary to maintain his musket in equilibrium and not to pitch headlong down the muddy slope —*all this forced his mind to rest* entirely on purely material details He had not even time to be afraid so completely were his faculties absorbed in the effort to march upright

At last the battalion arrived at the wall of the park There they were commanded to halt Pierre seated himself exhausted and out of breath on the turf and seizing his canteen swallowed a copious draught of rum then cutting a thick wedge of army bread he breakfasted with an appetite which astonished himself Somewhat refreshed by this hurried repast as well as by the shelter afforded by the wall he began to examine the novel spectacle *before him* Facing him on Mont Valerian a battery hurled its projectiles in the direction of Garches A little further back a group of three mounted officers were sharply defined against the dark sky One of them was gazing intently on the line of woods where the firing was incessant Below on the plain all around the farm houses were masses of troops stationed in reserve From time to time Prussian shells tore through the air and exploded in the midst of the battalions beyond the wall "Tis an ill wind blows nobody good ' thought our professor of philosophy, 'if we had remained on the plain *we would be getting our share of* this Prussian manna To be torn to pieces by a shell is worse than being hit by a bullet ' At the same time he drew closer to the sheltering wall with a feeling of egotistical satisfaction The wind was blowing sharply, the heavens remained leaden gray and a few flakes of snow were whirled through the air On the road which runs along the angle of the park ambulances were seen slowly moving crossed by mounted couriers The firing in the park continued but the detonation seemed always at the same distance evidently the French troops were not advancing A cannon drawn by four horses came painfully down the mountain side and Manceau heard a staff officer call to the gunners

'If you have only guns of this caliber you can go back the ground is too wet you can do nothing with four horse cannon

At these words Pierre felt a guilty thrill of pleasure So much the better,' he murmured to himself, in two hours *it will be nightfall then the fighting must* cease and perhaps after all our battalion may not be engaged' While consoling himself with these very unheroic reflections he saw the same staff officer suddenly ride toward *the commander of the* Eighty third, with whom he exchanged a few hurried words

Immediately the latter drawing his saber, cried "Stand up! Dress ranks! We are going to make a dash for the woods'

Pierre rose with a strange tightening in his throat While the column was *forming* he slung his knapsack across his shoulders and mechanically gazed at the *officer who from the height of his saddle* gave a few brief directions to the commander He was a captain of the Garde Mobile a fine, handsome young fellow of 25 with bronzed complexion pointed mustache and an air of distinction His military toilet was irreproachable from the closely buttoned gray overcoat with its showily braided sleeve to the slender gloved hand which caressed his horse s neck It s all very well for you you military coxcomb growled Pierre between his teeth, it s the same to you my fine fellow whether our heads are shot off or not while you caper about on that horse of yours like a fly on a coach wheel *I wish you were at the devil!* The young captain put spurs to his horse and galloped off into the park through a breach which dynamite had made in the wall The battalion were to follow through the same opening Silently, four by four the Eighty third marched along a sandy path toward the woods At the end of a hundred paces where the road divided a shower of bullets suddenly scattered the twigs in every direction It sounded like a whirlwind of gnats on a summer evening This sudden and disagreeable music sent a panic through the ranks of the novices in war who scampered through the woods like a *flock of terrified sparrows Instinctively* Pierre Manceau followed the rest impelled by blind fear he ran straight ahead It seemed to him that the firing came from every side at once On right and left the balls whistled cutting off branches of trees and tearing off pieces of bark He saw them ricochet and bury themselves in the soil before him raising little clouds of sand He was conscious of rapid alternations of shivering and burning The incessant hail of bullets deafened and stupefied him He bounded from tree to tree no longer feeling the weight of his knapsack and musket

He presently found himself alone in the wood, *and continued to walk on trembling* violently at the rustling of the leaves under his feet and having but one idea—to find some opening through which to escape from this cursed park

He reached a winding path bordered with green trees and followed it blindly when he suddenly stood still shaking from head to foot, as if struck by an electric shock Before him right across the road lay the body of a garde mobile his head thrown back on a heap of dried leaves His face was of a marble pallor his lips half parted under a brown mustache, were violet hued and from them trickled a tiny stream of blood staining the whiteness of the freshly shaven chin

He was an officer and on examining him more closely Pierre recognized the captain who half an hour ago had ordered his battalion to enter the woods Yes, it was indeed the same face with its aristocratic lines the same fine pointed mustache the same faultlessly gloved hands which had so exasperated our professor of philosophy The gray overcoat had been torn open violently and in haste across the breast showing the blood stained garments beneath Whilst he was galloping through the woods doubtless a shell had struck him full in the breast, had hurled him *from his horse* who had fallen *high* Manceau knelt by his side and slipped his hand under the blood stained uniform to feel if the heart still beat

He shuddered at the chill which struck him as his hand *touched the marble* breast That brave young life was indeed ended As he drew his hand away his fingers were entangled in a light chain to which was attached a medallion He opened the golden circle On one side was a curl of golden hair on the other the lovely face of a young girl whose beautiful eyes seemed to smile back at him as he gazed Ah this was his sweetheart sighed Pierre as he reverently replaced the medallion on the lifeless heart For several minutes he stood mournfully by this dead man but half an hour ago so full of life and ardor now already stiff and chill It was the first time in his life that he had ever stood by a dead body and he looked on it with mingled compassion and shame

He died fulfilling his duty he said bitterly to himself nevertheless he was younger than I perhaps he clung to life even more fondly for there is somewhere one beloved woman who at this very moment is watching for news of him her heart torn by suspense and anguish while I who have neither wife sister nor sweetheart to mourn my death whose only mistress is my cold philosophy I have feared to brave death I fled ignominiously at the first approach of danger—what am I but a miserable coward

He rose seized his gun and retraced the road At the end of twenty paces he paused near a sheet of water on whose edge the dried reeds rustled mournfully and near which stood the ruins of a lodge with battered walls and empty window sashes On the opposite side of this sheet of water a company of infantry waited under the shelter of a clump of saplings for orders to open fire At the sight of this national guard in his gray overcoat who arrived scared and disordered in their midst the men laughed derisively Pierre Manceau felt the blood mount to his brow I deserve it he thought, I look like a coward

And as the lieutenant gave the order to his men to remount the height Pierre approached him and begged permission to join the company

He was no longer conscious of fear but a blind rage seemed to possess him as he climbed with the company to the crest of the plateau which swarmed with sharpshooters and was half hidden in a cloud of smoke There hid behind his musket and kneeling against a tree he gave his whole soul to fulfilling his duty regardless of the balls which rained around him He loaded and reloaded his chassepot incessantly with no sense of fatigue Suddenly he felt something strike his right shoulder, and when he tried to lift his arm a sharp pain made him drop it quickly

'Are you wounded Greencoat?' asked a sergeant near him I think so murmured Pierre Ah, well then there s nothing more for you to do here, go down to the chateau, where you will find ambulances and somebody to take care of you

Pierre rose and tried to walk but was overcome with a sudden faintness A soldier gave him his arm and helped him to descend the wooded slope which was already veiled in the deep shadows of the *fast gathering twilight Near the chateau* they were met by some of the ambulance corps with an empty ambulance It is already dark [illegible] then find yourself a place mon brave and let us hurry, they will dress your wound at the farm house

Wait one moment said Pierre suddenly recalling the captain and thrilled with pity at the idea of his body remaining exposed in the woods all night and probably despoiled by some midnight straggler twenty paces from here there is a wounded officer take him along too The men consented and having found the body by Pierre s directions they laid it in *the other compartment of the ambulance*, then slowly gained the plain through the increasing darkness lighted here and there by the distant camp fires and crossed at intervals by the flaring course of a Prussian shell The farm of La Fouilleuse was crowded with wounded men

They were brought in every few minutes on litters The kitchen which served as an infirmary was filled with soldiers extended on straw From every corner *could be heard the groans of the* dying mingled with oaths and imprecations wrung from the poor fellows by agonizing pain Dim flickering lights were borne hither and thither in this atmosphere heavy with odors of ether and arnica Surgeons and nurses moved rapidly between the rows of wounded examining each one and applying bandages and dressings

Pierre Manceau had been laid side by side with the young captain of the mobiles

'Let us look at this shoulder said a staff surgeon to Pierre as he rapidly cut away the sleeve of the green overcoat *then the shirt and laying bare the shoulder* examined the wound This is only a flesh wound the ball did not touch the bone It won t amount to much he said giving Pierre in charge of the nurse to have his shoulder dressed But my fellow its not the same case with his neighbor, here Caput! as those rascally Germans say Why in the devil do these fools bring dead men here? Take this poor fellow out in the porch

Pardon! murmured Pierre faintly and inventing a pious fiction This is a cousin of mine and I could not bear to leave him alone there I wish to carry his body to his family

Ah well! answered the surgeon carelessly let him take his dead man where he likes put them together in an ambulance! Now for the next one '—Translated from the French of Andre Theuriet by A O Sully for The Home Journal

Marriages Among the Hindus

These infant marriages are the root of the social evils of the Hindu system A child of 7 or 8 is *married taken from her* parents and brought to the house of her mother in law The English stage mother in law is not an agreeable person but she is amiability personified compared to the actual Hindu mother in law In the presence of this domestic tyrant the poor little child wife is not permitted to sit down, from morning till night she is employed as a servant in household drudgery If she complains her murmurs are met with abuse, and even blows not a word of kindness not a sign of love to cheer her soulless life and this at an age when impressions are easily formed and when the character is in the course of formation

In some cases the education of the child is continued until 10 years of age and in a few very few exceptional cases longer, but even in the most exceptionally favorable cases it can be but miserably deficient for the child is a mother before she is 14 and then all mental cultivation must of necessity be discontinued and she sinks into the domestic drudge she is ever after to remain her highest ambition being to get new clothes and jewels her highest duty to satisfy the animal instincts of her husband Love in its highest sense between husband and wife is unknown sympathy for and interest in the husband s pursuits interchange of ideas even conversation on ordinary topics is naturally impossible At best the husband treats the partner of his joys and sorrows as a toy to be played with in his idle moments and to be abandoned when it has served its purpose and begins to pall Under these circumstances is it to be wondered at that the women sink to the lowest depths of the moral and intellectual scale—that their conversation is coarse their instincts bestial and cruel and their character utterly lacking in any of the restraints imposed by purity honor or truthfulness?—Nineteenth Century

Stung by a Mexican Wasp

If you have never been stung by an old fashioned Mexican wasp it is an experience you want to avoid carefully contenting yourself with such information about the little beauty as you can gather from third parties and documents It is when mature and healthy nearly two inches long with a sting that looks like the point of a fine cambric needle It is a brownish red in color and its disposition is always hostile When it stings you there is for a moment or two a sensation of numbness about the part which rapidly gives place to a pain that can only be described as agony If you could imagine how it would feel to have a wire drawn through the most sensitive part of your body and then raised slowly to a white heat you could perhaps form a theoretical idea of what the feeling is like The sting is never fatal and the pain passes away after an hour or two but it is simply anguish while it lasts

During the Mexican war one of the companies of Doniphan s command camped in an old building where there was a colony of these wasps They managed to disturb the insects in some way and the company was completely routed and demoralized—some of the men ran miles away from the place before they were found and gathered in again Dr Gunning of Leshar Colo has made quite a study of these animalcules which he says represent an unclassified member of the wasp family He says "I believe no living creatures outside of snakes scorpions and centipedes which are able to inflict so much suffering on their enemies —Chicago News

How to Make a Real Sensation

Another man has safely gone down through the Niagara rapids and whirlpool We will bet him 10 cents he can't come back through them —Washington Critic

THE TRAVELLER'S LUCK.

SUPERSTITIONS CONCERNING THOSE WHO START ON A JOURNEY

Good Luck' at the Parting—People Whom It Is Lucky to Meet—A Negro Superstition—A Chinese Notion—The Humpbacked Person

There is an old superstition which says "You must never watch a traveler out of sight and still another You must bid him godspeed thrice and good luck once and no turn your back to the bow of the boat while speaking the words Only a few weeks ago while making one of a *throng of people who were bidding adieu* to friends bound across the Atlantic I noticed that the words good luck were oftener used in one form or another than any other expression of farewell it was Good luck go with you Good luck to you,' Luck to you Good by and good luck , and one old Irish grandmother after devoutly crossing herself called out to her daughter The blessed Virgin bring you and good luck back to me while I among the rest found myself saying A lucky trip to you captain as that monarch of all he surveyed stepped on board his kingdom a big ocean steamer although I am afraid I was tempted to *say it not so much in my belief of the* good it would bring him as in a foreknowledge that he was not only honestly superstitious but firmly believed in such a wish bringing the safe quick voyage he hoped for and I am glad to say that in this case the omen proved good

With some sailing masters however such an expression would foretell anything but good luck and in fact many people dislike to have luck given them in this way believing that it is ill luck to speak of luck at all and there are others who whether they believe in it or not like to have pleasant things prophesied to them or in other words they are not *superstitious but they do like to have* the signs on the right side

STARTING ON A JOURNEY

There are plenty of wise men and women who will on no account turn back after *starting on a journey if compelled to* they must sit down or change some garment before going out again others who think it the luckiest thing in the world to have left something that they really need for then they say We are sure to go back especially a pair of slippers or an undergarment Scotch people are very superstitious about the first person they meet in the morning on going out for the day or starting on a journey If it is a woman and she is well dressed and pleasant looking, then it is good a beautiful child is rare good luck especially if you can get the little one to notice you a business man with a quiet brisk walk *or a workman with his tools and filled* lunch pail is also lucky to meet, while the postman policeman doctor and priest are all forerunners of anxiety and you need be unco canny and unco wary for there s muckle depends on your prudence that day

A universal negro superstition—and I have found it existing among the Israelites of New York city—is to ask a question of any stranger who strikes their fancy and if answered satisfactorily they believe they have taken that person s luck I once asked an old colored aunty who had been eying me for some time and who I saw was about to make some inquiry why she wanted my luck She looked at me a moment and seeing I was in earnest, said Well honey I don't want all your luck but you s young and kin get more and I s gwine to see my daughter who am expecting a little baby girl and I wants her to look just like you The compliment was appreciated and so when she left the cars I carefully dropped a silver dollar where she would see it Picking it up and holding it out for me to see she exclaimed I knowed you d bring me luck

A German superstition and one said to alter your luck if it does not please you is to change or remove some article of *clothing such as the right cuff to the* left arm or your earrings or finger rings, or take off your hat being careful to put it on straight

A CHINESE NOTION

The Chinese believe that when starting on a journey it is great good luck to have an insect or reptile go out before you or better still to cross your path coming from the left side

If you are not thinking of taking a journey and find a key you may expect very shortly to have to pack your trunk To start on a journey with the new moon is by far the luckiest thing one can do

A white mark on the nail of the little finger of either hand is said to foretell a journey the old saying A gift a friend a foe, a lover to come and a journey to go being firmly believed in by more than one woman Cut your nails on Saturday if you wish to travel for to cut them on Monday is to cut them for health on Tuesday for wealth on Wednesday for a letter on Thursday for better on Friday for woe on Saturday a journey to go

It is considered very lucky by some to meet a humpbacked person when starting on a journey and if you would have rare good luck be sure to touch his hump

When starting on a journey remember to put your right stocking on first and your right foot out of the house first and do not look back at the house after the front door is closed —Harper s Bazar

Raw Material of Man

"The human boy, says The London Freeman s News is a potentially important member of society in that he is the raw material of man but only a prejudiced taste can put him on a par with the flowers of the field as a thing of beauty and a joy forever Here we have the English article pictured

But the wild unkempt American specimen—we are in the composite product—is a study of more than passing interest What he lacks in fine qualities is made up by his robustious full orbed love of mischief In him you have the miniature of a vivacious restless, resourceful manhood always eager and ready to vent his superfluous spirits sometimes at his own cost, but chiefly to the disadvantage of others But there is the making of a man in him every time under our free and *unfettered institutions*, and that benefit inheres in American life as contrasted with the crowded condition in which these less favored souls are born who live and die on British soil with scarcely a hope in the vast majority of cases of rising above the dead level of their early career —Boston Transcript

Egyptian Tax Receipts

The tax collectors receipts of the ancient Egyptians were inscribed on pieces of broken crockery Some of them from the British museum collection have been translated and show the tax in Egypt under the early Cæsars —Arkansaw Traveler

Superstition of a Speculator

It s a curious thing remarked a speculator the other day [illegible] these men No [illegible] of the board of trade one of the mightiest [illegible] on the floor a man who deals in the hundred thousand bushels in these extravagant quotations I know for a fact that for years past he has [illegible] to sell short on a [illegible] until he sees a certain [illegible] burst into bloom The very first day he sees a flower *out on that particular bush he goes onto* the floor and sells right and left and keeps it up This he has done so regularly for so many years that it s a common [illegible] the times the [illegible] bush is in bloom? What is more curious too is that he hasn t made a mistake for years past It s been a perfect mascot for him No, I won t tell you where the bush is but he passes by it every day on his way down town and I tell you he watches it closely too Lots of the boys have tried to find out where it is located but there are hundreds of [illegible] bushes along the street and he isn t fool enough to give it away

And I know of another queer case too continued the speculator My typewriter a woman of about 40 years of age has some particular thing that she watches on her way down town in the morning and as a curious matter of fact that woman will walk into the office sit down at her desk write out a prediction of the course of the day s markets and then put it away It comes true too—that s the curious part of it she will not tell [illegible] but for weeks past she [illegible] the market s erratic course [illegible] You know I don t [illegible] things But it s [illegible] —Chicago [illegible]

Grit and Pluck

It is desirable that we should have grit as well as pluck—a power to endure resistance the blows and still persist and press forward Pluck is the quality of pitching in grit is the quality of not backing out Now we do not expect every one to have both grit and pluck but every one ought to have one or the other and of the community [illegible] I am inclined to think that personally I am decidedly lacking in pluck I am a natural coward I have the pluck simply to own up my pluckless ness When [illegible] enterprise I am always afraid [illegible] But once I have got [illegible] a job of [illegible] I don t know whether I had more grit or not I have a little friend who [illegible] and little features but he [illegible] *find one* [illegible] good [illegible] —M [illegible] Globe Democrat

The [illegible] Troubles

[illegible] addresses the [illegible] that he see [illegible] in the neighborhood [illegible] in the center of the [illegible] Another informs him that her husband has been absent [illegible] Many such [illegible] letters of [illegible] *of wrath* [illegible] violence letters [illegible] upon the heads [illegible] letters of bitterest reproach for [illegible] calling down the wrath of [illegible] duty—[illegible] *[illegible]* [illegible] —[illegible]

The Wells of Andalusia

In Andalusia the wells [illegible] Moorish [illegible] They are worth examining by the curious [illegible] matter [illegible] construction [illegible] simple but they do effective work A broad wheel is turned round by [illegible] who [illegible] the water and [illegible] they turn over they empty their contents into a [illegible] contract of some simple [illegible] provides for household use conveys the rest [illegible] the fruit vegetable garden [illegible] *water* [illegible] —Cor San Francisco Chronicle

A Failure for Bismarck

[illegible] failure for Bismarck The establishment of colonies apropos of which he displayed such enthusiasm a few years ago and for which he really [illegible] Prince [illegible] purpose [illegible] divert the stream of emigrants from the United States [illegible] colonies [illegible] German [illegible] tastes and habits [illegible] in Africa and his plantation colonies in the South Pacific [illegible] the colonies craze is to be at an end —[illegible] a Week

Another small boy of three who is decidedly irreverent on prayer said God bless papa added and make him a good boy, if you can't just warm him up —Babyhood

Superstitions About His Will

There is a man in town who has rheumatic gout He has also great riches and a collection of art and curios that have been the joy and solace of a life which broken up by the ravages of his great toe This collection he values beyond his money and is in great fear of it falling into the hands of a relative who is his nearest heir This he is determined at all hazards shall not occur at the same time, he will not make a will although his attacks of gout are frequent and dangerous

As many men he is superstitious about making a will He feels that if it was once done there would be nothing left but to wait for the undertaker The result is that when he is free from pain he feels the collection to be safe but when an attack comes on it is intensified by the man s ludicrous fear lest he will die before he has got it out of his brother s reach

His doctor and friends have argued with him but to no purpose Every time he is violently seized the servants run for the doctor and lawyer at the same time Tables are drawn up and pen ink and paper are in readiness as promptly as the medicines Again and again wills have *been drawn up but no matter how low* he has been he has never yet signed one

The other day he had a violent seizure There was the usual hurry and scurry He was really felt to be dying and as the end was supposed to be near he was held up in bed quill in hand and the family held their breaths in suspense at the spectacle His breath was growing fainter and fainter His hand was carried to the paper but he did not sign He seemed to be calculating for just time enough to scratch his name and then in the language of the novelist to let the pen drop from his nerveless grasp and expire The alarm of the family finally gave way to *an unruly curiosity as to which would* win the sick man or death but the old man won He breathed better and at length he spoke out with an air of decision I guess I won't sign it today They knew then he was safe for another attack —New York Evening Sun

Scenes in a Spanish City

The antiquities of Toledo are not the only interesting things The sights from day to day on the streets and in the family circle are peculiar The very children have queer sport One of their favorite pastimes is to parade in a dark hall with slow step and drone a chant in imitation of a church festival service They are also fond of playing bull fights the bull part being taken by some lad not distressed by rough handling Owing to the narrow streets everything seems mixed up together—wine shops vegetables children citizens cafes loafers and beggars mingling in one mass

The people generally are simple and good natured The chief street is shaded by awnings and every public doorway is screened by a striped curtain Foreigners visiting the town are dubbed the Strangers and so referred to on every occasion when designation is necessary The leading place of amusement is called the Grand Summer theatre It is within the ragged walls of a once grand building now half torn down It is quite a common thing in the evening to hear guitar duets in the narrow dark streets being given as serenades to ladies in the house before which the playing is done

The skill displayed by some of the players is marvelous and the music is delightful The treble is carried on a small *instrument called a mandurria* that makes a most pleasing combination with the guitar Often professional players are hired to go and play before a house and will thrum out their tunes for several hours smoking cigarettes restlessly all the while —Globe Democrat

The Town Site Company

The Town Site Company I ought to explain for the benefit of some eastern readers is an association of men who make up their minds that a town should would or could grow up at a certain point in a wild region whither civilization is tending, or whither a rush is expected contingent upon a certain event like the discovery of precious metals or the completion of a railway Under law of the United States the owners take up a certain area upon which to build their town and proceed to put it into as presentable a shape as circumstances will admit by surveying streets indicating parks and reservations for public buildings—hospitals churches city hall libraries and so on by bringing water from the hill planting shade trees and perhaps building a big hotel In many cases the railway is a partner and helps by concentrating operations at that point indeed the exigencies of railway construction and operation are generally the most potent factors in deciding the locality

The place platted and the company on the ground begins advertising The floating frontier crowd rushes to the new spot and a wild speculation in town lots at once begins prices being paid that have no relation to the intrinsic value of the property acquired which as yet is worth next to nothing but, like the wildcat stocks of Wall street simply represent the amount a man is willing to stake on that particular card or the rent he can afford for immediate use and opportunities —Ernest Ingersoll in The Cosmopolitan

How Italian Laborers Work

As I stand gazing from my study window I see a deep trench 250 feet in length 6 feet deep 6 feet wide In it stand between forty and fifty Italian shaggy haired bright eyed bronzed [illegible] furrowed with dirt their hands [illegible] Their clothes the commonest and cheapest obtainable They are working The first thought which occurs is where are the Irish who ten years ago did this work? I don't know where they are They certainly are not doing this class of work today There are probably fifty miles of various kinds of *trenching* going on in this city today and in all those fifty miles I doubt if you can find fifty Irishmen but I will find you at least 2,000 Italians

The second thought is why pay these men for this kind of work? What kind of work? Easy work Why there s a group standing immediately in front of me now three of them [illegible] two of them on shovels while another lazily tosses half shovelfuls of dirt from the bottom of the trench on to the windrow by its side [illegible] earn the traditional dollar a day [illegible] there they are [illegible] problem first what has become of the Irish to whom this great work was formerly intrusted alone and second by what process of reasoning do contractors find it to be to their advantage to hire such lazy workers as these fellows show themselves to be?—[illegible] News

All the corncob pipes in the world are manufactured at Washington Mo where one man and a machine make 100 per hour

WHY! YOUR LIVER
IS OUT OF ORDER
You will have SICK HEADACHES, PAINS IN THE SIDE, DYSPEPSIA, POOR APPETITE, feel listless and unable to get through your daily work or social enjoyments. Life will be a burden to you.
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
will cure you, drive the POISON out of your system and make you strong and well. They cost only 25 cents a box and may be had at any Drug Store.
[illegible] Counterfeits made in St. Louis.
IVORY POLISH For the TEETH,
PERFUMES THE BREATH. ASK FOR IT.
[illegible] BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

I feel like saying something BAD!

BE WISE!
BOOTS AND SHOES DRESSED WITH
Wolff's ACME Blacking
NEVER GET HARD AND STIFF,
[illegible] Equally good for Men s Women s and Children s Shoes. No blacking brush required and a polish is done in three minutes without labor.
WATERPROOF and warranted to preserve leather and keeps it soft and durable.
Sold by Shoe Stores Grocers Druggists, &c
Try it on your Harness.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH PHILADELPHIA

Never Put Off
Till to-morrow, to-day's duty If you have a Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, or any form of Throat or Lung disease, do not neglect it Ayer s Cherry Pectoral, if promptly taken will speedily relieve and cure all ailments of this character
Two years ago I took a severe Cold, which being neglected was followed by a terrible Cough I lost flesh rapidly, had night sweats and was soon confined to my bed A physician was called but the medicine he prescribed afforded only temporary relief A friend advised the use of Ayer s Cherry Pectoral I began taking this medicine and before finishing the first bottle was able to sit up Four bottles effected a perfect cure —Geo W Dick Newton, Mass
In several cases of Bronchitis, caused by exposure to damp and cold weather, I have used Ayer s Cherry Pectoral It is an anodyne expectorant of great value and usefulness to patients of all ages Its certainty of action and its safety as a household remedy, are forcible arguments in its favor No other cough preparation does its work so quickly and satisfactorily —C F Hoyt, M D, New Orleans, La
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Prepared by Dr J C Ayer & Co, Lowell Mass Sold by all Druggists Price $1, six bottles, $5

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
and Health Restorer Cures all Kinds of Headache within Thirty Minutes Try it.
GEO W DAVIS of 168 Baronne st New Orleans [illegible] under date May 26th 1888 as follows I have been to Hot Springs, Ark for [illegible] rheumatism, humor in my blood I have just used three bottles of Vinegar Bitters it has done me more good than the Springs It is the best medicine made
JOSEPH H FAGAN of No 75 West st New York says I have not been without Vinegar Bitters for the last twelve years and consider it a [illegible] medicine [illegible] family
MRS MATTIE FERGUSON of Dryden N Y, says Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I ever tried it saved my life
E J SAILEY, of [illegible] says Vinegar Bitters cured me of paralysis ten years ago and recently it cured me of rheumatism
MRS WM A DAVIS of Camden N J says I have suffered greatly from Indigestion and [illegible] Vinegar Bitters gave me great relief
JAMES H [illegible] of Webster Mass writes I always use Vinegar Bitters as a spring medicine [illegible] health
J COLEMAN [illegible] Montgomery [illegible] New York, writes I find your Vinegar Bitters a first-class [illegible]
VINEGAR BITTERS
Is the only Temperance bitters known It stimulates the Brain and quiets the nerves regulates the [illegible] perfect blood circulation [illegible] veins which is sure to [illegible] Beautiful book free
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SEA-SALT SOAP.
[illegible] purifying properties of a sea [illegible] skin and scalp diseases [illegible] perfectly pure [illegible] healthy condition [illegible] fancy soaps [illegible] for 10 cts by [illegible]
R H McDONALD DRUG CO,
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THE MARION WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. IV. NO 18. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1888 PRICE, 5 CENTS.

ECKHART

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☞ Politics will reach no heat in which the subject of good clothes is to be forgotten. There lives not a man that has not an interest in neat, well-fitting clothing. Where to leave his order so that he gets a choice garment that just suits him is the absorbing question. A single trial at ECKART'S answers the question more emphatically than words. He has

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QUEENSWARE,

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Lamps of All Kinds.

An especially fine line of HANGING LAMPS at

Prices that are POPULAR.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Fatal Railroad Wreck

ONE EXCURSION TRAIN RUNS INTO ANOTHER

EIGHTY PEOPLE KILLED AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY INJURED

A Wrecking Train and a Number of Physicians sent to the Scene of the Accident. The Full Particulars and Names of the Victims Unobtainable on Account of the Desolate Spot on Which the Catastrophe Occurred.

WILKESBARRE, Pa, Oct 11.—News reaches here of a horrible catastrophe on the Lehigh Valley road, in which seventy five or eighty persons were killed and a larger number injured. The accident took place late last night near Mud Run station. According to the meager information now ar[illegible] the train wrecked was the fourth section of an excursion which was being run to Hazleton to attend a Catholic celebration there.

The fourth section was stopped near the bridge at Mud Run, where there is a high [illegible] embankment, when the following [illegible] under a confusion of orders, crashed into the rear of it and precipitated the entire train down the bank into the river. It is supposed that many must have been drowned. The excursion was made up of people from Luzerne and Lackawanna counties.

The train wrecked was returning from the Father Matthews celebration with the delegates from this place. The accident occurred near Penn Haven. The fifth section ran rapidly around a curve, and telescoped the fourth section. Reports of the number killed vary from forty to eighty. The exact facts cannot be learned until the wrecking train sent out from here with surgeons returns.

For their regular trains the Lehigh Valley company use their new branch from Wattohaven to Hazleton, but Alexander Mitchell of this city, the division superintendent, was afraid to trust the bridges on the new road with these heavy trains and sent them around the old route by Penn Haven junction.

The first train left Hazleton to return about 6 p m, the others following as fast as possible. The first three sections got through all right, but the fifth section crashed into the fourth, which for some unexplained reason was standing on the track.

The report of the accident created the wildest alarm and terror in this city, for the fourth section contained most of the Wilkesbarreans who had gone down. All the cars were crowded.

All physicians from White Haven and nearby points are at the wreck, as are also all Lehigh Valley officials from this city.

The only information is from passengers on the Central railway trains, who report a horrible condition of affairs, the groans of the wounded being heard across the river where the tracks of the Central run.

At the depot here hundreds of people are gathered on the platform, many weeping for the safety of their friends supposed to be on the wrecked train.

Several cars of the forward section were telescoped and forty people were killed outright and about an equal number injured, many of them probably fatally. It is impossible to ascertain the names or residences of any of the victims, but their number given above is approximately accurate.

The last reports place the number of killed at eighty and the number of injured over one hundred and fifty. There is not a worse spot on the line for such an accident. The track there runs close beside the Lehigh river, a steep embankment sixty to seventy five feet high running down from the tracks to the river.

The tracks of the Central railroad of New Jersey run along the opposite side of the river, and the passengers on the train that reached here at 10 o'clock had a distinct view of the awful scene by the light of gleaming lamps and torches. They say that the cars were smashed to pieces, and hurled from the track, and that several had rolled part of the way down the steep embankment and others were standing right across the track. The spot is a desolate one. The nearest town is White Haven, four miles away, while in the other direction the nearest place is Mauch Chunk.

The railroad officials at this point absolutely decline to say anything whatever about the accident.

The cars were all crowded to the doors, many women and children being among the excursionists.

FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE INJURED

An Amphitheater Gives Way With Serious and Fatal Results at Quincy, Ill

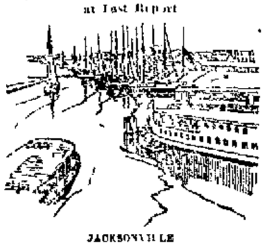
QUINCY, Ill, Oct 11.—Five hundred people were injured, half of them seriously, last night, by the collapse of the amphitheater to assist in the big annual celebration of Quincy. A seating capacity of 5,000 had been provided for those wishing to witness the pyrotechnic display. At 8 o'clock when the first rocket was fired the supports at the west end gave way and the entire structure, 600 feet long wavered and fell to the ground, carrying with it its mass of living freight.

The night was very dark and through it all arose the groans and cries of the imprisoned multitude. Those who had presence of mind at once set about extricating those who were secured by the debris, and stretchers were procured as quickly as possible and the wounded conveyed from the scene to the adjacent houses, which were changed into impromptu hospitals. Far as could be learned there were not less than five hundred injured, and half of that number sustained serious wounds. The only fatal injury reported was that of Albert W Wall, an attorney of this city and candidate for the legislature. No hope is entertained for his recovery. The excitement was so great that the streets remained crowded all night. Newspaper offices were besieged by anxious people who sought the names of friends or relatives who might have been injured.

There is no doubt that a number of those injured will die.

THE JACKSONVILLE SCOURGE

Sixty-three New Cases and Three Deaths at Last Report



JACKSONVILLE

JACKSONVILLE, Fla, Oct. 11.—The official bulletin shows that for the past twenty four hours there were sixty three new cases of yellow fever and three deaths. The deaths were: J L Elliott, Mrs Mary I Smith and C Holbrook. Total cases to date 3,854, deaths 313.

The new cases are: Whites eight cases, as follows: Mrs Lembart — Holbert, Miss West and Master West, Miss Hammitz, Mrs W R Ross, Mrs J L Chadwick, Lizzie Lamson, John Jameson, Mrs Ryan, George Lopez, J L Reynolds, Miss Julia Cook, Mary Butler, Angela Cancio, J R Meredith, Mrs Meredith, Pra Joyner.

Strenuous efforts are being made to secure a modification of quarantine, so as to permit the moving of the orange crops, which will be ready for picking in about three weeks. The crop will be an immense one, about three hundred thousand boxes of oranges.

Col Southmayd, of the Red Cross, is reported in Georgia papers as stating that the Jacksonville Auxiliary association has squandered $50,000. The actual amount expended is $1,000.

The relief restaurant will be closed October 12.

The condition of Manager Stockton, of the Times Union, is still favorable.

At the wedding last night of W R Ross and Miss Lest[illegible] the bride was taken with symptoms of yellow fever and is very ill.

Mrs Newton, a nurse from Nashville, has been sent away and is under a serious charge of misconduct.

One death is reported from Gainesville—a colored man. There is only one case of the fever there now.

A Norwegian Bark Allowed to Land

BOSTON, Oct 11.—The Norwegian bark Hardi, which has been detained at quarantine for some days on suspicion of having yellow fever on board, was released to-day, and allowed to enter. The captain states there has not been any fever, only intermittent or climatic fever. The bark brings 5,000 bags of sugar.

Another Centennial Attraction

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—With the closing weeks of the centennial every effort is being made by the commissioners, the railroads and nearly every citizen of the Ohio valley to make each day's attendance larger than that of the previous day. There have been many attractions here that have aided in drawing visitors to the city, but none as popular as the one announced now, that Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett will give a round of Shakespearean tragedies. They open at the Grand Opera house the week beginning October 15, in "Julius Cæsar," "Othello," "Merchant of Venice" and "Hamlet." Scores of people will doubtless take advantage of the low excursion rates and avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the centennial and see these two great stars of actors on the same trip.

W C T U of Pennsylvania

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—When the fourteenth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania began a session of devotion preliminary to the opening of the convention in the First Presbyterian church, yesterday, about seven hundred delegates were present. The large auditorium was handsomely decorated with flowers and banners for the occasion. The morning session was taken up by the roll call and examination of credentials. The afternoon session included the appointment of committees, reading of the minutes of the executive committee, the annual address of Mrs. President Swift and reports of officers.

She Married a Count Three Times

PITTSBURG, Pa, Oct 11.—Miss Virginia Knox of this city, and Guiseppi Caruso, Count di Monteroeale of Italy, were united in marriage by Mayor McCallin at his private office yesterday. At 7 o'clock last evening the Rev Mr Maxwell performed the marriage ceremony in Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, and at 5:30 o'clock the marriage ceremony was performed in the Grant street cathedral according to the Roman Catholic rites. The count is a member of the Catholic church and his bride is an Episcopalian. At the conclusion of the three marriage ceremonies the count and countess started for Italy.

They Broke the No License Law

ROCKFORD, Ill, Oct. 11.—The grand jury returned twenty indictments against twenty three Rockford saloonkeepers who have been openly selling liquor since the no license law went into effect. One man is said to have twenty four counts against him. The liquor dealers have a society here, and a fund, and will fight every case. It is charged that a juryman kept the dealers posted upon every step taken and many of them left the city before the officers could arrest them.

Temperance Parade

HAZELTON, Pa, Oct. 11.—The annual parade of the Catholic Temperance society, of the Scranton diocese, in honor of Father Matthews, was held this morning. The societies were in line with a total of 10,000 men and boys. Many priests were in line in carriages. It was the greatest temperance demonstration ever held in coal regions.

Shot His Wife and Suicided

BOSTON, Oct 11.—William S Walker, a printer, thirty six years old, shot his wife Florence in East Somerville last night and then shot himself probably fatally. The woman may recover. The couple separated a year ago, Walker accusing his wife of unfaithfulness. He called on her last night and after some words the shooting occurred.

NEW YORK, Oct 11.—Recorder Smythe, in the court of general sessions, has sentenced Adolph Reiche, the wife murderer, to be hanged on Friday, November 23.

Agricultural Report.

CONDITION OF CROPS AS REPORTED TO WASHINGTON

THE AVERAGE YIELD OF BOTH SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT

A Slight Increase in Yield But the Quality is Below the Average—An Excellent Corn Crop—A Decline in Buckwheat and Potatoes—Condition of Tobacco and Cotton—Other Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The agricultural department returns relate to the wheat crops are those of yield per acre, by counties. As consolidated, the general average for winter wheat is twelve bushels per acre, and for spring wheat slightly over ten bushels. The former has yielded better than the early expectation, the latter much worse. This is, of course, in measure bushels. The quality is much below the average, which will still further reduce the supply, as well as can be shown more exactly hereafter, from testimony of inspectors and millers' weights.

The winter wheat averages of states of considerable production are New York, 14.1, Pennsylvania 15.7, Maryland, 11.5, Virginia 8.7, Texas, 11.2, Tennessee, 9.5, Kentucky 11.2, Ohio, 11.2, Michigan, 14.5, Indiana, 11.3, Illinois, 8, Missouri, 12.6, Kansas, 14.7, California, 13.7, Oregon, 16.3.

The spring wheat averages are: Wisconsin 13.4 bushels, Minnesota 8.7, Iowa, 10.8, Nebraska, 10.8, Colorado, 17.5, Dakota 9.3, Montana 10.5, Washington, 15.5, Utah, 16.3. The spring wheat of the New England states ranges from fourteen to sixteen bushels.

The returns of the condition of the present corn crop has been equalled only three times in ten years, and is exceeded materially only by that of 1879 when condition was 95 and the subsequent ascertained yield, twenty eight bushels by the census of 1880. The present average of condition is 93, against 94.2 in September. There has been some reduction from frost in northern New England, New York and Michigan. There has been no decline in the northwest, and the status of the great corn surplus states remains as on the 1st of September. Bad weather in the south has had a slight effect in reducing condition. The indications favor a result ranging little from twenty six bushels per acre, making a full average. The district of commercial corn gives the following averages: Ohio, 93, Indiana, 95, Illinois, 95, Iowa, 90, Missouri, 95, Kansas, 77, New York 83, Pennsylvania, 93, Virginia, 80, Kentucky 9?, Tennessee, 80, Georgia, 80, Texas 91, Nebraska, 97.

The condition of buckwheat has declined heavily from 93.7 last month to 79.11, mainly from the effects of frosts as this grain is produced only in the higher latitudes. In New York the decline was from 93 to 70, Pennsylvania from 95 to 91, Michigan from 85 to 77.

The average condition of the potato crop is about 87, a decline of less than four points. New York stands at 83, Michigan at 83, a decline of six and seven points, respectively.

Tobacco has fully maintained the condition of last month, averaging for all kinds 88.4.

The report shows a decline in the condition of cotton. The heavy rains of the latter part of August have been continued during the larger part of the last month, causing sprouting of seed in the bolls, rotting of the lower and shedding of the top bolls and foliage. Rains and winds have interfered with picking and discolored the fibre and reduced the grade. Recently the weather has been more favorable and quality has somewhat improved. Some correspondents report a short staple. The crop is everywhere late, and slight frosts threaten early destruction of the plants, yet killing frosts are still in the future and the length of the season therefore uncertain.

The average of reported condition is 78.9, a decline from 83.8 in September. Louisiana and South Carolina show the greatest reduction, and Texas Florida and North Carolina the least. The state estimates are as follows: Virginia, 80, North Carolina, 81, South Carolina, 75, Georgia, 79, Florida, 85, Alabama, 83, Mississippi, 81, Louisiana, 70, Texas, 77, Arkansas, 82, Tennessee, 91.

The caterpillar and boll worm have been present in all except the northern tier of states, and have wrought some damage.

Important to Fruit Raisers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The hotel registers hold the names of numerous lawyers and a host of witnesses on both sides of a case which is now on hearing before the interstate commerce commission. It is the complaint of the Delaware Grange and Patrons of Husbandry against the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad company. The interests involved are those of the fruit growers of the Delaware peninsula. They charge that the corporation, which is a branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, has not only overcharged and discriminated in its rates but also caused heavy losses by running the fruit trains on the schedule of freight trains, when they should have been run as express trains. The hearing promises to be a long one. It occupied the attention of the commission all of yesterday, and came up again this morning. The fruit season is now practically over, but the grangers want "indemnity for the past and guarantees for the future," in the language of diplomacy.

Enforcing the Chinese Exclusion Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The collector of customs at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, has telegraphed the secretary of the treasury that a number of Chinese laborers from Alaska were en route to that port by the American steamer Ancon, and that the vessel had touched at Victoria, B C, but that none of the Chinese had landed. He asked what action he should take in the premises.

Assistant Secretary Maynard telegraphed that they could not land under the terms of the Chinese exclusion bill. They may assume international importance, as Alaska is an American territory, and the transit [illegible] over the high seas on an American ship is construed in certain diplomatic quarters not to take the vessel out of American territory. The fact that this vessel touched at a British port will also enter into the question.

Only a Hoax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The legation of the United States at Madrid having received many inquiries from persons in different states respecting a large fortune alleged to have been left by a Gen John Featherngill, a native American serving in the Spanish army, applied to the Spanish war department for information. It was found after a thorough investigation that no such person had ever been connected with the Spanish army.

Congress May Adjourn Next Week

WASHINGTON, Oct 11.—Senator Harris, of Tennessee, the leading member of the senate finance committee in the absence of Senator Beck, said last night that congress would probably adjourn on Thursday of next week.

TRACK AND DIAMOND

Result of the Races at Latonia and Jerome Park—Base Ball

CINCINNATI, Oct 11.—The races at the Latonia race course were well attended.

First race, split, no pooling. At the second heat Blue B got the tip and went to the front, winning by half a length, Comet second, a neck ahead of Superior, third. Time 1 19.

Second race: Tom Nichols and Redstone got off in the lead and ran neck and neck around the circuit to the head of the stretch, when Tom Nichols ran away from his companion, winning, hands down, by several lengths, Bluestone second, Redstone third. Time 1 35 1 2.

Third race: Havelish went to the front at the turn and led into the stretch, Laura Stone came up, winning by a length, Meekie H second, Havelish third. Time 0 55 3 4.

Joyful, entered in the third race, fell, throwing Jockey Soden and injuring him seriously about the head and chest. Hollis took Soden's place on Joyful.

Jockey Monahan, who broke his collar bone while riding Rhody Pringle at Washington park, rode Meekie H and his collar bone broke again.

Fourth race: Irma H got off well and led by two lengths to the head of the stretch and quit. In a close finish Governor won by a head, Bonanza second, Detachment third. Time 1 43 1 4.

Fifth race: Santa Cruse and Louis D'or got off first and ran well together round the circuit, Louis D'or winning under the whip by a nose, Santa Cruse second, Marchburn third. Time 1 15.

Sixth race: Finality first, Morna second. Time 1 16 1 2.

Jerome Park Races

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Jerome Park races resulted as follows: First race, purse, five and a half furlongs: Yum Yum first, Sam Harper, Jr, second, Niagara third. Time 1 09 3 4.

Second race, one and three sixteenths of a mile: Paragon first, Bronzomarte second, Oarsman third. Time 2 06 1 4.

Third race, Titan stakes, two year olds, fourteen hundred yards: Salvator first, Cyclone Colt second, Fresno third. Time 1 23 3 4.

Fourth race, mile and half a furlong: Prince Royal first, Pliny second, Lural At tempt third. Time 1 53 1 4.

Fifth race: Appeal stakes heats, 1,400 yards: Banner Bearer first, Prose second. Two starters. Time 1 21 and 1 21 1 4.

Base Ball

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 4, Kansas City 3

At Philadelphia—Athletic 8, Baltimore 1

At St. Louis—St Louis 4 Louisville 7

At Boston—Boston 7, Indianapolis 15

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 3, Detroit 2

At New York—New York 1, Pittsburg 0

ESCAPE FROM A MOB

A Colored Woman Killed by a Train, and the Crew Threatened With Lynching

BIRMINGHAM, Ala, Oct 11.—Conductor Brantley, Engineer Brown and a freight train crew of four men on the Birmingham Mineral railroad narrowly escaped lynching yesterday afternoon. A freight train in charge of Conductor Brantley and his crew ran over and killed a colored woman, named Cora Dickson, at Smith's mines, eight miles from this city.

The woman was drunk and lying across the track. The engineer blew his whistle, but did not slacken the speed of his train. The train passed over the woman and her body was ground into fragments. The train was stopped and some of the crew took a shovel and threw the fragments of the body from the track.

About two hundred negro miners had witnessed the accident, and when they saw the crew handle the woman's body in such a manner they became indignant. Many of them were drinking and nearly all were armed. They surrounded the train with drawn pistols, and swore they would lynch the entire crew.

While five of the negroes went to a store near by, the entire crew of the train got on the engine, and a brakeman stealthily uncoupled it from the train. Then Engineer Lawson pulled the throttle open and the engine started toward the city at a lively rate. A number of shots were fired at the men on the engine as it dashed away, but no damage was done beyond breaking the cab windows.

The superintendent of the road notified the crew that the first man who gave the story to the newspapers would lose his job, but some of the crew had already decided they wanted a job on another road.

Loss of Life in a Ship Wreck

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The National line steamer the Queen collided with the fishing schooner Madeline near the coast of Newfoundland during a dense fog last Friday morning, cutting the schooner in two. Only four of the crew of the schooner were saved, twenty being lost.

Starved to Death in Fifty Five Days

MERIDEN, Conn, Oct 11.—Mary Griffin, fifty five years old, died at the almshouse here to-day after fifty five days of voluntary starvation. She took nothing but water during that time and could not be forced to do otherwise. She was insane on this subject.

Chief Train Dispatcher Injured.

JASPER, Ind, Oct. 11.—Mr E W Once, chief train dispatcher for the Air Line at Huntingburg, Ind, was last night run into by a work train backing, while he was riding in his three wheeled car, cutting off one foot and breaking his leg.

Several Collisions.

CHICAGO THE SCENE OF A NUMBER OF SMALL RIOTS

MORE SERIOUS TROUBLE LOOKED FOR AT ANY MOMENT

No Immediate Prospect of a Settlement of the Street Car Troubles, While Great Disorder and Possibly Bloodshed May Follow—Running a Few Cars Under Great Difficulties

CHICAGO, Oct 11.—There were a large number of collisions between the police and the crowds of people surrounding the car barns and on the streets yesterday, and the temper of the strikers and their sympathizers is evidently becoming more irritable. All day long the tracks on the North Side were covered with obstructions which were renewed as fast as removed, and the policemen guarding the cars were forced, every few yards, to charge and disperse the crowds which gathered in front of the cars and assailed the "scab" conductors and drivers with all sorts of abuse.

The first serious trouble on the North Side occurred during the fifth trip made by the Garfield avenue cars. They had proceeded as far as Indiana street without serious difficulty, when they encountered a crowd of perhaps one thousand people who had piled obstructions on the track. A gang of railroad laborers was set to work to clear away the debris, when a fusillade was commenced by the crowd. Rocks, clubs and missiles of every description flew through the air and when the police, after repeated charges, succeeded in dispersing the crowd it was found that three of the laborers were seriously injured. They were Mike Gibbons, cut on the scalp and badly bruised, seriously injured, August Anderson, struck with a brick and face badly mashed, Nate Crimo, struck in several places by flying bricks. They were removed to the hospital.

More trouble was experienced at about the same spot at 6 30. The crowd on the street has been augmented by persons returning from work, and at the hour named probably five thousand people were packed in the block on Clark street, between Illinois and Indiana. A number of Garfield avenue cars came on their down trip, but were stopped at this point, where the disorderly element of the crowd were throwing obstructions on the tracks. Some bold sympathizers of the strikers got some cedar blocks from a neighboring street, and, piling them on the tracks, poured tar on them. The mass was then set on fire. The police endeavored to disperse the crowd, but the throng was so dense that their efforts were unavailing, and realizing that an attempt to force the cars through would probably result in a bloody outbreak, they were ordered to return to the barns. No further efforts were made after this to run cars on the North Side.

On the West Side all was quiet until about 2 o'clock, although large crowds had gathered around the Western avenue barns. At that hour Messrs Gubbins and Carson, two officials of the railway company, drove out of the barn in a buggy. Their appearance excited the wrath of the crowd, and they were met by a shower of stones. Both men immediately drew revolvers and fired into the crowd, which became excited to the point of frenzy. The horse became frightened by the noise and started to run with the strikers in pursuit. The buggy dashed across Madison street and Gubbins and Carson again fired into the crowd, which fell back and allowed them to escape. No one was hit by the flying bullets, but Gubbins and Carson were captured by the police at Oakley street and locked up.

The most stubborn encounter of the day, however, occurred at 4 o'clock, when an attempt was made to run a car over the Madison street line. Two thousand persons were crowded around the barn at Western avenue when the car was run out, and they greeted its appearance with a yell. The crowd had been thoroughly exasperated by the shooting affray two hours previous, and it was evident that it meant business. The car had not proceeded ten feet before the cannonade began. Stones and bricks rained upon the car fast and furious.

Police Capt. Aldrich, who was riding in his buggy alongside the car, was struck by a brick and had his scalp laid open. The driver of the car, a man named Huxter, was twice knocked from the platform by well aimed missiles, while none of the policemen and reporters inside escaped without some bruises. Matters were getting critical. Capt. Aldrich was covered with blood, so was the driver of the car. The mob was yelling wildly "kill the scab," "shoot him," "hang him," "smash his face," bricks and stones were flying thick and fast.

The police appeared to be totally unequal to the crowd, and for a time there were reasons why the attempt to take the car down Madison street might have been prudently abandoned, but it was not. Fighting their way foot by foot, the police gradually made way against the crowd which fell away by degrees as the car proceeded eastward until by the time Oakley street was reached nothing harder than curses were hurled at the vehicle and its occupants.

The trip down town was accomplished without interruption, but when Ashland avenue was reached on the return trip the trouble began again. A turbulent crowd encountered when the car first started out, was again met, and the mob contested every inch of the ground. Lieut. Shea had to order a charge and the police did some more clubbing. Another charge had to be made at Western avenue, and, finally clubbing right and left, the officers succeeded in running the car into the barn. The railway officials wanted to run out another car, but Capt. Aldrich, in view of the coming darkness and the evident bad temper of the mob, decided that such an attempt would be unwise and the barns were locked up for the night. A large crop of broken heads resulted from the trip, but it is not known that any were dangerously hurt.

A conference was held last night between Mayor Roche and committees representing the North and the West Side strikers with a view to a settlement of the strike. At 9 o'clock the conference dissolved, but Mayor Roche declined to say what has been done.

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The street car men said that they would report the result of the conference to the meetings of the strikers who were waiting to hear from them, but declined to say anything for publication.

A large number of extra police have been sworn in and will be distributed at points where the greatest trouble is anticipated.

BLAINE'S TOUR

He Speaks at Goshen, Ind, and Then Goes Direct to Indianapolis

GOSHEN, Ind, Oct 11.—This city was in a whirl of excitement yesterday over the Republican demonstration and the visit of Mr Blaine. Thousands of people thronged in from the country, and the crowd was unprecedented in numbers. Bunting and decorations gave the place a holiday aspect, and immense arches resplendent with the National colors spanned the streets. A mammoth industrial parade in which were exhibits of the furniture, wooden pumps, and other city manufacturing establishments, and the wool and lumber products of the adjoining townships was a special feature. In the line were log cabins and tableaux illustrating practical free trade and the advantages of protection. Three meetings, two in the open air and one at the opera house, were held simultaneously. Gen King, of Maryland, and Col Bridgeland, of Indiana, were among the speakers. Mr Blaine was escorted to the court house square in the afternoon and spoke to 10,000 people amid frequent applause.

Blaine Arrives at Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—Mr Blaine arrived here at 11 30 o'clock last night and proceeded to Gen Harrison's residence. He received quite an ovation at the depot. At all the stations on the way here immense crowds cheered the train. Where stops were made Mr Blaine bowed his acknowledgements without speaking. At Wabash, Marion and Anderson the throngs were exceptionally large and demonstrative.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The grand jury has found an indictment for forgery in the first degree against James E Bedell the dishonest real estate manager of the law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate pledging in the court of general sessions to-morrow.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for October 10

NEW YORK.—Money 2@3 per cent. Exchange steady, governments steady.

Currency sixes, 121 bid; four coupons, 129 bid; fours and a half, 108¾ bid.

The stock market opened at about last night's prices, but subsequently became weak and on selling of New York & New England and a few other leading stocks prices declined ¾ to 2¾ per cent by midday. There has since been a fractional recovery and the market at this writing is steadier.

Bur & Quincy	1 3¾	Michigan Cent	8?½
Central Pacific	?½	Missouri Pacific	7?⅛
C C C & I	?½	N Y Central	10?
Del & Hudson	11?½	Northwestern	11?⅝
Del, Lack & W	1?1½	Ohio & Miss	?4¼
Illinois Central	11?⅝	Pacific Mail	?9⅝
Lake Shore	10?	St Paul	?6⅞
Louisville & Nash	60½	Western Union	8?

Cincinnati

WHEAT—$1 03@1 10.

CORN—No 2 mixed 44@45½c, No 2 mixed, 46c.

WOOL—Unwashed fine merino 17@18c, one fourth blood combing, 22@25c, medium delaine and combing 25@26c, braid, 16@19c, medium combing 24@27c, fleece washed fine merino, X and XX, 30@32c, medium clothing, 27@28c, delaine fleece 30@35c.

HAY—No 1 timothy, $1 50; No 2 $10 00; prairie $10 00@11 50, wheat, oats and rye straw, $4 00@7 00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3 50@4 25, fair, $2 25@3 00, common $1 00@2 00, stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 ?? yearlings and calves, $3 00@4 00.

HOGS—Select butchers, $1 00@1 0, fair to good packing $5 50@6 00, fair to good light, $6 40@6 10, common $5 00@5 40.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2 00@3 25, good to choice $4 00@4 ??.

LAMBS—$4 75@5 50.

Pittsburg

CATTLE—Prime $5 70@6 00, shippers, $4 0?, fair to good $4 00@4 75, common, $3 00@4 00.

HOGS—Pulled Iphias $5 70@5 80, mixed $6 00@6 ?0, Yorkers $4 90@5 45, common to fair, $5 00@5 25, roasters and stubblers $6 00@6 25, pigs $5 50@6 00.

SHEEP—Prime $4 ?0@4 30, fair to good, $2 85, common $1 00@2 ??.

LAMBS—$4 25@5 25.

Chicago

HOGS—Fair to good, $6 15@6 00, mixed packing, $6 10@6 30, heavy to choice, $5 75@6 15.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $3 25@6 50, mixed, $1 25@4 00, stockers and feeders $2 10@3 40.

SHEEP—Common to choice $3 00@3 05.

LAMBS—$4 00@4 50.

New York

WHEAT—No 1 state red, 1 17@1 18, No 2 red winter November, 1 18¾.

CORN—Mixed, 5?c.

OATS—No 1 white, 4?c, No 2 mixed October, 29c.

CATTLE $3 00@5 40 per 100 pounds live weight.

Toledo

WHEAT—Lower cash, $1 07@1 10; October $1 07.

CORN—Quiet, cash, 4?c.

OATS—Steady, cash, 25¾c.

CLOVER SEED—Cash $4 75; November $5 00.

LOVE LIGHT

All thro' the house I can hear her voice
Sunshine, my Sunshine,
Scattering gladness, bidding rejoice
My fair Sunshine.

In my lady's chamber away up stairs,
Sunshine, my Sunshine,
She is chanting snatches of carrolling airs
My fair Sunshine.

She is laughing now in the children's glee,
Sunshine, my Sunshine,
Blithely the echoes float in to me
My fair Sunshine.

In white she flashes adown the stair
Sunshine, my Sunshine,
Her quick light foot patters there,
My fair Sunshine.

A moment her face shines in at the door,
Sunshine, my Sunshine,
And the room turns light, it is dark no more
My fair Sunshine.

With a white hand waved and a kiss air blown
Sunshine, my Sunshine,
She has passed and vanished, my love, my own
My fair Sunshine.

—Archibald MacMechan in Youth's Companion

FEAR.

On the 10th of January, 1871, about 9 o'clock in the morning, the Eighty third battalion of the National Guard halted on the plain which lies between Mont Valerian and the hill of Buzenval. The men thoroughly tired out after a cold snowy night and the morning march over wretched roads bent wearily under the weight of their heavy knapsacks and listened with a bewildered *air to the sharp rattle of* musketry in their front from the heights of Montratout and la Jonchere. It had rained too during the night, and the landscape which stretched beneath a cold leaden gray sky was dreary enough. The red roofs of the Fouilleuse farm which served for a field hospital, the plain on which were stationed masses of troops in reserve, the brown hillsides and the dark woods above, over which hung heavy wreaths of white smoke. A Prussian shell described its hissing course through the chill morning air, and burst about a hundred feet from the battalion. The men who were under fire for the first time felt a *sudden nervousness which betrayed* itself in the instinctive trembling of the shoulders bowed beneath knapsacks and a decided wavering of the line of bayonets.

"Sacres matins! keep steady!" shouted the commander of the battalion, a short, fat little man, with a huge mustache bristling like an angry cat and embroidered pantaloons hidden in an immense pair of boots. "I will break the head of the first man who dodges. The Eighty third must enter Paris victorious."

"The commander is right," said Pierre Manceau to the painter Sorin, his neighbor in the ranks. "The Eighty third will doubtless *enter Paris nominally but the* men who compose it, your humble servant in particular, are they sure of entering at all? I never did pretend to be a hero."

Pierre Manceau was a handsome fellow of about 30, tall, robust, with an aquiline nose and full red lips shaded by a drooping blonde mustache. Professor of philosophy in a lyceum, a jovial fellow, optimist by nature, with an undercurrent of amiable skepticism, he had entered the national guard from a sense of duty, but without enthusiasm, and to tell the truth, under the conviction "that it did not amount to much after all, for the guard would never really be under fire."

As he frankly confessed his was by no means the military temperament. The firing now extended along the whole crest of the hills, the balls rattled hotly, and every now and then came the tearing sound of grape shot and the roar of cannon from Mont Valerian. On the right by la Jonchere the line of skirmishers could be seen firing on the edge of the woods, while on the left ambulances carrying the wounded were slowly descending the hill, the fluttering of the gray linen covers on the backs of the mules inspired melancholy reflections in the breasts of the poor devils who, leaning on their muskets, waited their turn to form in line of battle.

"Eighty third battalion, forward!" cried the stout little commander, waving his saber. The battalion moved up awkwardly enough, and began slowly to ascend the slope which led to the wall of the park of Buzenval. Many a foot slipped on the thick, wet grass soaked by the recent deluge. The men were silent. They had enough to do to keep their footing in the slippery mud. Only every now and then heads would suddenly dodge as the balls whizzed sharply over them.

Pierre Manceau had become very serious, and tightly grasping his musket thought to *himself*: "*I'm in for it* this time. We are going into a battle in earnest and perhaps I shall never come out again. What nonsense to say that only one out of every ten balls does any mischief. It's all the same to me if I am picked off by the tenth. This is confoundedly disagreeable."

He tried to think of death—of the life beyond—of the friends he would leave behind, but it was impossible to collect his ideas, or to fix them upon such solemn things, the weight of the heavy knapsack, the effort necessary to maintain his musket in equilibrium and not to pitch headlong down the muddy slope—*all this forced his mind to rest* entirely on purely material details. He had not even time to be afraid, so completely were his faculties absorbed in the effort to march upright.

At last the battalion arrived at the wall of the park. There they were commanded to halt. Pierre seated himself exhausted and out of breath on the turf and seizing his canteen swallowed a copious draught of rum, then cutting a thick wedge of army bread he breakfasted with an appetite which astonished himself. Somewhat refreshed by this hurried repast, as well as by the shelter afforded by the wall, he began to examine the novel spectacle *before him*. *Facing* him on Mont Valerian a battery hurled its projectiles in the direction of Garches. A little further back a group of three mounted officers were sharply defined against the dark sky. One of them was gazing intently on the line of woods where the firing was incessant. Below on the plain all around the farm houses were masses of troops stationed in reserve. From time to time Prussian shells tore through the air and exploded in the midst of the battalions beyond the wall. "'Tis an ill wind blows nobody good," thought our professor of philosophy, "if we had remained on the plain *we would be getting our share of* this Prussian manna. To be torn to pieces by a shell is worse than being hit by a ballet." At the same time he drew closer to the sheltering wall with a feeling of egotistical satisfaction. The wind was blowing sharply, the heavens remained leaden gray and a few flakes of snow were whirled through the air. On the road which runs along the angle of the park ambulances were seen slowly moving, crossed by mounted couriers. The firing in the park continued but the detonation seemed always at the same distance, evidently the French troops were not advancing. A cannon drawn by four horses came painfully down the mountain side and Manceau heard a staff officer call to the gunners:

"If you have only guns of this caliber you can go back, the ground is too wet, you can do nothing with four horse cannon."

At these words Pierre felt a guilty thrill of pleasure. "So much the better," he murmured to himself, "in two hours it *will be nightfall, then the fighting must* cease and perhaps after all our battalion may not be engaged." While consoling himself with these very unheroic reflections he saw the same staff officer suddenly ride toward the *commander of the* Eighty third, with whom he exchanged a few hurried words.

Immediately the latter drawing his saber, cried: "Stand up! Dress ranks! We are going to make a dash for the woods."

Pierre rose with a strange tightening in his throat. While the column was forming he slung his knapsack across his shoulders and mechanically gazed at the *officer who from the height of his saddle* gave a few brief directions to the commander. He was a captain of the Garde Mobile, a fine, handsome young fellow of 25, with bronzed complexion, pointed mustache and an air of distinction. His military toilet was irreproachable from the closely buttoned gray overcoat with its showily braided sleeve to the slender gloved hand which caressed his horse's neck. "It's all very well for you, you military coxcomb," growled Pierre between his teeth, "it's the same to you, my fine fellow, whether our heads are shot off or not, while you caper about on that horse of yours like a fly on a *coach wheel. I wish you were at the* devil!" The young captain put spurs to his horse and galloped off into the park through a breach which dynamite had made in the wall. The battalion were to follow through the same opening. Silently, four by four, the Eighty third marched along a sandy path toward the woods. At the end of a hundred paces where the road divided, a shower of bullets suddenly scattered the twigs in every direction. It sounded like a whirlwind of gnats on a summer evening. This sudden and disagreeable music sent a panic through the ranks of the novices in war who scampered through the woods like a *flock of terrified sparrows*. *Instinctively* Pierre Manceau followed the rest, impelled by blind fear he ran straight ahead. It seemed to him that the firing came from every side at once. On right and left the balls whistled, cutting off branches of trees and tearing off pieces of bark. He saw them ricochet and bury themselves in the soil before him, raising little clouds of sand. He was conscious of rapid alternations of shivering and burning. The incessant hail of bullets deafened and stupefied him. He bounded from tree to tree no longer feeling the weight of his knapsack and musket.

He presently found himself alone in the *wood, and continued to walk on trembling* violently at the rustling of the leaves under his foot, and having but one idea—to find some opening through which to escape from this cursed park.

He reached a winding path bordered with green trees and followed it blindly, when he suddenly stood still, shaking from head to foot, as if struck by an electric shock. Before him, right across the road, lay the body of a garde mobile, his head thrown back on a heap of dried leaves. His face was of a marble pallor, his lips half parted under a brown mustache, were violet hued and from them trickled a tiny stream of blood staining the whiteness of the freshly shaven chin.

He was an officer, and on examining him more closely Pierre recognized the captain who half an hour ago had ordered his battalion to enter the woods. Yes, it was indeed the same face, with its aristocratic lines, the same fine pointed mustache, the same faultlessly gloved hands which had so exasperated our professor of philosophy. The gray overcoat had been torn open violently and in haste across the breast, showing the blood stained garments beneath. Whilst he was galloping through the woods doubtless a shell had struck him full in the breast, had hurled him from his *horse* who had *taken flight*. Manceau knelt by his side and slipped his hand under the blood stained uniform to feel if the heart still beat.

He shuddered at the chill which struck him as his hand *touched the marble* breast. That brave young life was indeed ended. As he drew his hand away his fingers were entangled in a light chain to which was attached a medallion. He opened the golden circle. On one side was a curl of golden hair, on the other the lovely face of a young girl whose beautiful eyes seemed to smile back at him as he gazed. "Ah! this was his sweetheart," sighed Pierre as he reverently replaced the medallion on the lifeless heart. For several minutes he stood mournfully by this dead man, but half an hour ago so full of life and ardor, now already stiff and chill. It was the first time in his life that he had ever *stood* by a dead body, and he looked on it with mingled compassion and shame.

"He died fulfilling his duty," he said bitterly to himself, "nevertheless he was younger than I, perhaps he clung to life even more fondly, for there is somewhere one beloved woman who at this very moment is watching for news of him, her heart torn by suspense and anguish, while I who have neither wife, sister nor sweetheart to mourn my death, whose only mistress is my cold philosophy, I have feared to brave death. I fled ignominiously at the first approach of danger—what am I but a miserable coward."

He rose, seized his gun and retraced the road. At the end of twenty paces he paused near a sheet of water on whose edge the dried reeds rustled mournfully, and near which stood the ruins of a lodge with battered walls and empty window sashes. On the opposite side of this sheet of water a company of infantry waited under the shelter of a clump of saplings for orders to open fire. At the sight of this national guard in his green overcoat who arrived scared and disordered in their midst the men laughed derisively. Pierre Manceau felt the blood mount to his brow. "I deserve it," he thought, "I look like a coward."

And as the lieutenant gave the order to his men to remount the height Pierre approached him and begged permission to join the company.

He was no longer conscious of fear, but a blind rage seemed to possess him as he climbed with the company to the crest of the plateau which swarmed with sharpshooters and was half hidden in a cloud of smoke. Pierre had loaded his musket and kneeling against a tree he gave his whole soul to it, firing his duty regardless of the balls which rained around him. He loaded and reloaded his chassepot incessantly with no sense of fatigue. Suddenly he felt something strike his right shoulder, and when he tried to lift his arm a sharp pain made him drop it quickly.

"Are you wounded, Greencoat?" asked a sergeant near him. "I think so," murmured Pierre. "Ah, well then there's nothing more for you to do here, go down to the chateau, where you will find ambulances and somebody to take care of you."

Pierre rose and tried to walk, but was overcome with a sudden faintness. A soldier gave him his arm and helped him to descend the wooded slope which was already veiled in the deep shadows of the *fast gathering twilight*. *Near the chateau* they were met by some of the ambulance corps with an empty ambulance. "It is already dark, fall one, then find yourself a place, mon brave, and let us hurry, they will dress your wound at the farm house."

"Wait one moment," said Pierre suddenly recalling the captain and thrilled with pity at the idea of his body remaining exposed in the woods all night and probably *despoiled by some midnight straggler*, "twenty paces from here there is a wounded officer, take him along too." The men consented and having found the body by Pierre's directions they laid it in the other compartment of the ambulance, then slowly gained the plain through the increasing darkness, lighted here and there by the distant camp fires and crossed at intervals by the flaring course of a Prussian shell. The farm of La Fouilleuse was crowded with wounded men.

They were brought in every few minutes on litters. The kitchen which served as an infirmary was filled with soldiers extended on straw. From every corner *could be heard the groans of the* dying mingled with oaths and imprecations wrung from the poor fellows by agonizing pain. Dim flickering lights were borne hither and thither in this atmosphere heavy with odors of ether and arnica. Surgeons and nurses moved rapidly between the rows of wounded, examining each one and applying bandages and dressings.

Pierre Manceau had been laid side by side with the young captain of the mobiles.

"Let us look at this shoulder," said a staff surgeon to Pierre as he rapidly cut away the sleeve of the green overcoat, *then the shirt*, and having bare the shoulder examined the wound. "This is only a flesh wound, the ball did not touch the bone. It won't amount to much," he said, giving Pierre in charge of the nurse to have his shoulder dressed. "But ma foi! 'tis not the same case with his neighbor, here, kaput! as those rascally Germans say. Why in the devil do those fools bring dead men here? Take this poor fellow out in the porch."

"Pardon!" murmured Pierre faintly and inventing a pious fiction. "This is a cousin of mine and I could not bear to leave him alone there. I wish to carry his body to his family."

"Ah well," answered the surgeon carelessly, "let him take his dead man where he likes, put them together in an ambulance. Now for the next one."—Translated from the French of Andre Theuriet by A. O. Sully for The Home Journal.

Marriages Among the Hindus

These infant marriages are the root of the social evils of the Hindu system. A child of 7 or 8 is *married*, *taken from her* parents and brought to the house of her mother in law. The English stepmother in law is not an agreeable person, but she is amiability personified compared to the actual Hindu mother in law. In the presence of this domestic tyrant the poor little child wife is not permitted to sit down, from morning till night she is employed as a servant in household drudgery. If she complains her murmurs are met with abuse, and even blows, not a word of kindness, not a sign of love to cheer her soul's life, and this at an age when impressions are easily formed and when the character is in the course of formation.

In some cases the education of the child is continued until 10 years of age and in a few, very few, exceptional cases longer, but even in the most exceptionably favorable cases it can be but miserably deficient for the child is a mother before she is 14 and then all mental cultivation must of necessity be discontinued and she sinks into the domestic drudge she is ever after to remain, her highest ambition being to get new clothes and jewels, her highest duty to satisfy the animal instincts of her husband. Love in its highest sense between husband and wife is unknown, sympathy for and interest in the husband's pursuits, *interchange of ideas*, even conversation on ordinary topics is naturally impossible. At best the husband treats the partner of his joys and sorrows as a toy to be played with in his idle moments and to be abandoned when it has served its purpose and begins to pall. Under these circumstances is it to be wondered at that the women sink to the lowest depths of the moral and intellectual scale—that their conversation is coarse, their instincts bestial and cruel and their character utterly lacking in any of the restraints imposed by purity, honor or truthfulness?—Nineteenth Century.

Stung by a Mexican Wasp

If you have never been stung by an old fashioned Mexican wasp it is an experience you want to avoid, carefully contenting yourself with such information about the little beauty as you can gather from third parties and documents. It is, when mature and healthy, nearly two inches long, with a sting that looks like the point of a fine cambric needle. It is a brownish red in color and its disposition is always hostile. When it stings you there is for a moment or two a sensation of numbness about the part, which rapidly gives place to a pain that can only be described as *agony*. If you could imagine how it would feel to have a wire drawn through the most sensitive part of your body and then raised slowly to a white heat you could perhaps form a theoretical idea of what the feeling is like. The sting is never fatal and the pain passes away after an hour or two, but it is simply anguish while it lasts.

During the Mexican war one of the companies of Doniphan's command camped in an old building where there was a colony of these wasps. They managed to disturb the insects in some way and the company was completely routed and demoralized—some of the men ran miles away from the place before they were found and gathered in again. Dr. Gunning of Leshair, Colo., has made quite a study of these animalcules, which he says represent an unclassified member of the wasp family. "He is one, I believe, no living creatures, outside of snakes, scorpions and centipedes, which are able to inflict so much suffering on their enemies."—Chicago News.

How to Make a Real Sensation

Another man has safely gone down through the Niagara rapids and whirlpool. We will bet him 5 cents he can't come back through them.—Washington Critic.

THE TRAVELLER'S LUCK.

SUPERSTITIONS CONCERNING THOSE WHO START ON A JOURNEY

Good Luck! at the Parting—People Whom It Is Lucky to Meet—A Negro Superstition—A Chinese Notion—The Humpbacked Person

There is an old superstition which says "You must never watch a traveler out of sight," and still another, "You must bid him godspeed thrice and good luck once and no turn your back to the bow of the boat while speaking the words." Only a few weeks ago while making one of a *throng of people who were bidding adieu* to friends bound across the Atlantic I noticed that the words "good luck" were oftener used in one form or another than any other expression of farewell. It was "Good luck go with you," "Good luck to you," "Luck to you," "Good by and good luck," and one old Irish grandmother after devoutly crossing herself called out to her daughter: "The blessed Virgin bring you and good luck back to me," while I among the rest found myself saying, "A lucky trip to you, captain," as that monarch of all he surveyed stepped on board his kingdom, a big ocean steamer, although I am afraid I was tempted to *say it not so much in my belief of the* good it would bring him as in a foreknowledge that he was not only honestly superstitious but firmly believed in such a wish bringing the safe, quick voyage he hoped for, and I am glad to say that in this case the omen proved good.

With some sailing masters, however, such an expression would foretell anything but good luck, and in fact many people dislike to have luck given them in this way, believing that it is ill luck to speak of luck at all, and there are others who whether they believe in it or not like to have pleasant things prophesied to them, or in other words, they are not *superstitious, but they do like to have* the signs on the right side.

STARTING ON A JOURNEY.

There are plenty of wise men and women who will on no account turn back after *starting on a journey*; *if compelled to* they must sit down or change some garment before going out again; others who think it the luckiest thing in the world to have left something that they really need, for then they say, "We are sure to go back," especially a pair of slippers or an undergarment. Scotch people are very superstitious about the first person they meet in the morning on going out for the day or starting on a journey. If it is a woman and she is well dressed and pleasant looking, then it is good, a beautiful child is rare good luck, especially if you can get the little one to notice you, a business man with a quiet, brisk walk *or a workman with his tools and filled* lunch pail is also lucky to meet, while the postman, policeman, doctor and priest are all forerunners of anxiety and you need be uncertain and uneasy for there's muckle depends on your prudence that day.

A universal negro superstition—and I have found it existing among the Israelites of New York city—is to ask a question of any stranger who strikes their fancy and if answered satisfactorily they believe they have taken that person's luck. I once asked an old colored auntie who had been eying me for some time and who I saw was about to make some inquiry why she wanted my luck. She looked at me a moment, and seeing I was in earnest, said: "Well, honey, I don't want all your luck, but you's young and kin get more, and I's going to see my daughter who am expecting a little baby girl, and I wants her to look just like you." The compliment was appreciated and so when she left the cars I carefully dropped a silver dollar where she would see it. Picking it up and holding it out for me to see she exclaimed: "I knowed you'd bring me luck."

A German superstition and one said to alter your luck if it does not please you is to change or remove some article of clothing, such as the right cuff to the left arm, or your earrings or finger rings, or take off your hat, being careful to put it on straight.

A CHINESE NOTION.

The Chinese believe that when starting on a journey it is great good luck to have an insect or reptile go out before you, or better still to cross your path coming from the left side.

If you are not thinking of taking a journey and find a key you may expect very shortly to have to pack your trunk. To start on a journey with the new moon is by far the luckiest thing one can do.

A white speck on the nail of the little finger of either hand is said to foretell a journey; the old saying, "A gift, a friend, a foe, a lover to come and a journey to go," being firmly believed in by more than one wise woman. Cut your nails on Saturday if you wish to travel, for to cut them on Monday is to cut them for health, on Tuesday for wealth, on Wednesday for a letter, on Thursday for better, on Friday for woe, on Saturday a journey to go.

It is considered very lucky by *some* to meet a humpbacked person when starting on a journey, and if you would have rare good luck be sure to touch his hump.

When starting on a journey remember to put your right stocking on first and your right foot out of the house first, and do not look back at the house after the front door is closed.—Harper's Bazar.

Raw Material of Man

"The human boy," says The London Freeman's News, "is a potentially important member of society in that he is the raw material of man, but only a prejudiced taste can put him on a par with the flowers of the field as a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Here we have the English article pictured.

But the wild, unkempt American specimen—we are in the composite product—is a study of more than passing interest. What he lacks in fine qualities is made up by his robustious, full orbed love of mischief. In him you have the miniature of a vivacious, restless, resourceful manhood, always eager and ready to vent his superfluous spirits, sometimes at his own cost, but chiefly to the disadvantage of others. But there is the making of a man in him every time under our free and unfettered institutions, and that benefit inheres in American life as contrasted with the crowded condition in which these less favored souls are born who live and die on British soil with scarcely a hope in the vast majority of cases of rising above the dead level of their early career.—Boston Transcript.

Egyptian Tax Receipts.

The tax collectors receipts of the ancient Egyptians were inscribed on pieces of broken crockery. Some of them from the British museum collection have been translated and show the tax in Egypt under the early Cæsars.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Superstition of a Speculator

It is so common, remarked a speculator the other day, "to see a strong man influenced by the superstitious, that some men on Threadneedle street—or the Board of Trade, one of the rising stars on the Exchange, a man who cleared hundreds of thousands by his [illegible] extravagant quotations. I know for a fact that for several [illegible] he has [illegible] to sell short on [illegible] ... It is [illegible] until [illegible] changes in the bush, [illegible] until he sees a certain black [illegible] on the [illegible] ... bloom. He every [illegible] day he sees a flower *out on that particular bush he goes* onto the floor and sells right and left and keeps it up. This he has done so regularly for [illegible] years that it's a common [illegible] on change at these times, 'the [illegible] black bush is in bloom.' What is more curious too is that he [illegible] make a mistake for years past. It's been a private mascot for him. No, I won't tell you where the bush is, but he passes by it every day on his way down town, and I tell you he watches it closely too. Lots of the boys have tried to find out where it is located, but there are hundreds of [illegible] bushes along the street and he [illegible] fool enough to give it away.

"And I know of another queer case too," continued the speculator. "My typewriter, a woman of about 40 years of age, has some particular thing that she watches on her way down town in the morning, and as a curious matter of fact that woman will walk into the office, sit down at her desk, and without a prediction of the course of the day's markets and then [illegible] it. It comes true too—that's the curious part of it. She will not tell her sign to [illegible] but for weeks past she named the market's erratic course accurately. [illegible] truth on her prediction. [illegible] You know I don't [illegible] to [illegible] things. But it's [illegible] the least and [illegible]"—Chicago [illegible]

Grit [illegible]

It is doubtful that we should have grit as well as pluck—a power to endure, resist [illegible] the blows and hold, persist and press forward. Pluck is the quality of pitching in, grit is the quality of not [illegible] out. Now we do not expect everyone to have both grit and pluck, but everyone ought to have one or the other and both [illegible] ... [illegible] ... I am inclined to think that personally I am decided [illegible] in pluck. I am a natural coward. [illegible] the pluck simply to own up my pluckiness. When [illegible] ... But once I have got [illegible] a job of work [illegible] ... But I [illegible] also plucky. We not [illegible] what we have not [illegible] what we have!

Indeed a plucky [illegible] I don't know whether I am grit or not. I have a little friend who [illegible] ... [illegible] and [illegible] features, but he [illegible] ... [illegible] ... out of [illegible] ... *find one* [illegible] ... good [illegible] ... is [illegible] ... —[illegible]

[illegible] of Royal Troubles

[illegible] the addresses the common [illegible] that he see [illegible] in the neighborhood, best [illegible] in the center of the [illegible]. Another informs him that her husband has long been absent [illegible] ... [illegible] of the country in search of [illegible] and she would now like to have him [illegible] up [illegible]. Many such [illegible] ... [illegible] received letters of advice detailing [illegible] schemes to [illegible] present system of [illegible] letters of extravagant commendation of [illegible] or contempt of [illegible] all hostility, hatred [illegible] and violence [illegible] by the [illegible] ... upon the heads of [illegible] letters of bitterest reproach for [illegible] calling down the wrath of [illegible] upon those who have [illegible] to do their simple duty— [illegible] ... [illegible] the charity [illegible] ... and the [illegible] which compels the [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] ... —[illegible]

The Wells of Andalusia

In Andalusia the natives of Moorish wells are [illegible]. They are worth examining by the tourist, such matter [illegible] construction is very simple but they do effective work. A broad wheel is turned round by an old [illegible] who is [illegible] ... [illegible] ... those [illegible] into the water and [illegible] they turn over they empty their contents into a [illegible] ... simple [illegible] provides for household use conveys the rest [illegible] into the [illegible] ... by [illegible] ... [illegible] ... *water* [illegible] ... [illegible]—Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

A Colony for [illegible]

[illegible] for Bismarck. The establishment of colonies, apropos of which he displayed such enthusiasm a few years ago and for which he really [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Prince Bismarck [illegible] ... from the United States [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... in Africa and his plantation colonies in the South Pacific [illegible] ... [illegible] the colonial craze is to be at an end.—[illegible] Week.

Another small boy of three who is decidedly irreverent on prayer, "God bless papa," added, "and make him a good boy, if you can't just warm him up."—Babyhood.

Superstitions About His Will

There is a man in town who has rheumatic gout. He has also great riches and a collection of art and curios that have been the joy and solace of a life which [illegible] ... broken up by the [illegible] of his greed too. This collection he values beyond his money and is in great fear of its falling into the hands of a relative who is his nearest heir. This he is determined at all hazards shall not occur, at the same time, he will not make a will, although his attacks of gout are frequent and dangerous.

As many men he is superstitious about making a will. He feels that if it was once done there would be nothing left but to wait for the undertaker. The result is that when he is free from pain he feels the collection to be safe, but when an attack comes on it is intensified by the man's ludicrous fear lest he will die before he has [illegible] out of his brother's reach.

His doctor and friends have argued with him but to no purpose. Every time he is violently seized the servants run for the doctor and lawyer at the same time. Tables are drawn up and pen, ink and paper are in readiness as promptly as the medicines. Again and again wills have *been drawn up but no matter how low* he has been he has never yet signed one.

The other day he had a violent seizure. There was the usual hurry and scurry. He was really felt to be dying and as the end was supposed to be near he was held up in bed, quill in hand and the family held their breaths in suspense at the spectacle. His breath was growing fainter and fainter. His hand was carried to the paper but he did not sign. He seemed to be calculating for just time enough to scratch his name and then in the language of the novelist to let the pen drop from his nerveless grasp and expire. The alarm of the family finally gave way to *an utterly curiosity as to which would* win, the sick man or death. But the old man won. He breathed better and at length he spoke out with an air of decision: "I guess I won't sign it today." They knew then he was safe for another attack.—New York Evening Sun.

Scenes in a Spanish City

The antiquities of Toledo are not the only interesting things. The sights from day to day on the streets and in the family circle are peculiar. The very children have queer sport. One of their favorite pastimes is to parade in a dark hall with slow step and drone a chant in imitation of a church festival service. They are also fond of playing bull fights, the bull part being taken by some lad not distressed by rough handling. Owing to the narrow streets everything seems mixed up together—wine shops, vegetables, children, citizens, cafés, travelers and beggars mingling in one mass.

The people generally are simple and good natured. The chief street is shaded by awnings and every *public doorway* is screened by a striped curtain. Foreigners visiting the town are dubbed "the Sinmitres" and so referred to on every occasion when designation is necessary. The leading place of amusement is called The Grand Summer theatre. It is within the ragged walls of a once grand building now half torn down. It is quite a common thing in the evening to hear guitar duets in the narrow dark streets being given as serenades to ladies in the house before which the playing is done.

The skill displayed by some of the players is marvelous and the music is delightful. The treble is carried on a small *instrument called a* mandurria that makes a most pleasing combination with the guitar. Often professional players are hired to go and play before a house and will thrum out their strains for several hours, smoking cigarettes continuously all the while.—Globe Democrat.

The Town Site Company

The Town Site Company, I ought to explain, for the benefit of some eastern readers, is an association of men who make up their minds that a town should, would or could grow up at a certain point in a wild region whither civilization is tending, or whither a rush is expected, contingent upon a certain event like the discovery of precious metals or the completion of a railway. Under laws of the United States the company take up a certain area upon which to build their town, and proceed to put it into as presentable a shape as circumstances will admit, by surveying streets, indicating parks and reservations for public buildings—hospitals, churches, city hall, libraries, and so on, by bringing water from the hill, planting shade trees and perhaps building a big hotel. In many cases the railway is a partner and helps by concentrating operations at that point, indeed the exigencies of railway construction and operation are generally the most potent factors in deciding the locality.

The place platted and the company on the ground begin advertising it. The floating frontier crowd rushes to the new spot and a wild speculation in town lots at once begins, prices being paid that have no relation to the intrinsic value of the property acquired, which as yet is worth next to nothing, but, like the wildcat stocks of Wall *street*, *simply represent* the amount a man is willing to stake on that particular card, or the rental he can afford for immediate use and opportunities.—Ernest Ingersoll in The Cosmopolitan.

How Italian Laborers Work

As I stand gazing from my study window I see a deep trench 250 feet in length, 6 feet deep, 6 feet wide. In it stand between forty and fifty Italian, shaggy haired, bright eyed, bronzed, seemed tin rowed with dirt, their hands knuckles, their clothes the commonest and cheapest obtainable. They are working. The first *thought* which occurs is where are the Irish who ten years ago did this work? I don't know where they are. They certainly are not doing this class of work today. There are probably fifty miles of various kinds of *trenching going on in* this city today, and in all those fifty miles I doubt if you can find fifty Irishmen, but I will find you at least 2,000 Italians.

The second thought is, why pay these men for this kind of work? What kind of work? Easy work. Why, there is a group standing immediately in front of me now, three of them leaning on picks, two of them on shovels, while another lazily throws half shovelful of dirt from the bottom of the trench on to the wall row by its side. [illegible] ... there they are [illegible] ... problem first, what has become of the Irish to whom this great work was formerly intrusted alone? and second, by what process of reasoning do these contractors find it to be to their advantage to hire such lazy workers as these fellows show themselves to be?—Joe Howard in Chicago News.

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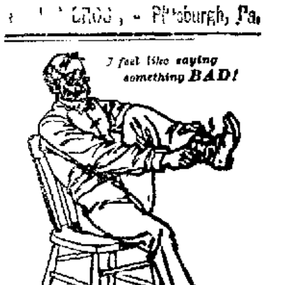

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